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"Aspens"
Photo by Patricia Thaxton

Setting sun through the Aspens in Hyde Park, Santa Fe, NM

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INTRODUCTION—2012 BLUE BOOK

Welcome to the 2012 Centennial Edition of the NM Blue Book. Some people ask, “What is a Blue Book?” According to a well-known cyber source, it is a term often referring to an almanac or other compilation of statistics and information. The term dates back to the 15th century, when large blue velvet-covered books were used for record-keeping by the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

The earliest New Mexico historical compilation started out similarly to those early parliamentary documents with its first edition being done in 1882. It was called *The Legislative Blue-Book of the Territory of New Mexico* and included the Rules of Order, Fundamental Law, Official Register and Record, Historical Data, Compendium of Facts, Etc.. etc. It was compiled by W. G. Ritch, Secretary of the Territory and published by Charles W. Greene, Public Printer in Santa Fe, New Mexico. The legislative material therein was reporting on the 25th Legislative Session of the Territorial government of New Mexico.

A facsimile of that document was reprinted in 1968 with a preface written by Clinton P. Anderson in which he noted that copies of this first edition were quite scarce at that time and thus the facsimile edition was created. He identifies some of the accomplishments of that era including “the railroads coming together in our state to permit New Mexicans the opportunity for the first time to crisscross the Territory from east to west and north to south; the first commercial banks created in New Mexico and the great commercial houses of the Ilfelds, Spiegelbergs, and Seligmans as the custodians of funds and suppliers of credit. Free public education for all was widely discussed as a goal to achieve. The fledgling diocese of Santa Fe was promoted to archiepiscopal status. Talk of statehood was common and the forerunners of our chambers of commerce were enticing people and businesses to immigrate to this big land.”

He goes on to inform us that “it was in this atmosphere of territorial muscle flexing that William Gillett Ritch, Secretary of the Territory, compiled, wrote and published the first legislative Blue Book. The difficulties of this task can be surmised from Ritch’s preface in which he complains of the deplorable condition of the public records and hopes that the publishing costs which he paid for would be reimbursed by an appreciative public purchasing a sufficient number of copies....”

“That edition chronicled a way of life as well as a record of important governmental data,” said Anderson. He reported that historian Ralph E. Twitchell said, “it became a primary source of information that was often quoted and referenced by historians.”

Most of the following editions of the New Mexico Blue Book provided statistical information about the state and its voting history. The 1913 edition was the first NM Blue Book compiled after achieving statehood in 1912. This Centennial edition has been an attempt at combining some portions of the 1913 edition with current information as a means of providing “a then and now” comparison of where we’ve been and where we are now. This edition emphasizes the state’s history; which is a goal not that much different from what former Secretary of State Antonio Lucero was attempting to do 100 years ago as noted in the last paragraph of his 1913 Preface. “We hope it will be a keeper as a valuable reference document with its various focuses and likewise, helpful in presenting well all the flavors of our Land of Enchantment to its citizens, students, visitors and potential visitors.”

We appreciate all those who have contributed to the production of this publication and quote, in agreement with our earlier U.S. Senator Clinton P. Anderson, with the hope that the readers “will enjoy this brush with the past as much as I have.”

Kathryn A. Flynn, Editor

1882.

25th SESSION.

THE
LEGISLATIVE BLUE-BOOK,
—OF THE—
TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

—WITH THE—
RULES OF ORDER, FUNDAMENTAL LAW, OFFICIAL REGISTER
AND RECORD, HISTORICAL DATA, COMPEN-
DIUM OF FACTS, ETC., ETC.



COMPILED BY
W. G. RITCH, Secretary of the Territory.

FIRST EDITION.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO:
CHARLES W. GREENE, PUBLIC PRINTER.
1882.

PREFACE.

Legislative manuals have not heretofore obtained in New Mexico, beyond a small pamphlet embodying a few parliamentary rules, an official register and a brief compendium of facts of general interest, first issued in 1873-4,

There is now presented herewith, for the first time, a Blue-Book or Legislative Manual, embodying the fundamental law of both the Territory and the general government, rules of order, a register and record of all legislative bodies, territorial and county officers, delegates in Congress and all other civil and military officers identified with the Territory, election returns, a full list of the newspapers and postoffices, postal regulations, public land system, railroads, a brief history of the Territory, and a chronological table and other items of information of value.

The compilation and work given has been made from the public records, so far as placed on record, and from other credible sources of information. It is as full as the character of this work will admit, and believed to be generally correct. Doubtless, there are occasional errors; such indeed, is inseparable, from such a large collection of names, and from the imperfect, and in a few instances, deplorable condition of the public records. In illustration, there is no public record of the members' names of several of the early Legislative Assemblies, and of one Legislature no journal of proceedings. The list of members in a few instances are incomplete. Those given in the latter case are learned incidentally, and from private sources. To the many who have thus and otherwise kindly rendered assistance, the compiler desires to make acknowledgment and render thanks. He also desires to say to any and all persons who will interest themselves in the matter, that he would be gratified to receive any reliable corrections or information for the benefit of future editions, either as to names missing, or as to other errors that may come to notice.

While the Manual is intended more especially for the use of the Legislative Assembly, it will be found to contain much reliable information to the people of the Territory generally, and to persons seeking information and homes. Much of the contents of the book was never before published in a comprehensive form.

The work is submitted not as a speculation, either to the compiler or to the publisher. If the work shall prove of any material benefit either to the Legislature or others in these progressive days for the Territory, the compiler will thus have realized his expectations. He deems it due to the publisher to say that no appropriation has been made to meet the expense of publication, and that he assumes the responsibility of publishing this, the first "Blue Book of New Mexico," at a large outlay of money, relying wholly upon an appreciative public purchasing a sufficient number of copies to reimburse him for his outlay. I am confident he will not be disappointed.

W. G. RITCHIE.

SANTA FE, January, 1882.

PREFACE TO FACSIMILE EDITION. *

The year 1882 which saw the publishing of the first edition of the *New Mexico Blue Book* followed what was probably the most significant decade in the young Territory's history. The junctures of the Santa Fe with the Atlantic & Pacific and the Southern Pacific Railroads in the 1870's permitted New Mexicans to crisscross the Territory from east border to west and from north border to south. The first commercial banks in New Mexico—chartered during the decade—began to supplant the great commercial houses of the Ilfelds, Spiegelbergs, and Seligmans as the custodians of funds and the suppliers of credit. Free public education for all was widely discussed as a goal to achieve. The fledgling diocese of Santa Fe was promoted to archiepiscopal status. Talk of statehood was common and the forerunners of our chambers of commerce were enticing people and businesses to immigrate to this big land.

It was in this atmosphere of territorial muscle flexing that William Gillett Ritch, Secretary of the Territory, compiled, wrote, and published the first legislative *Blue Book*. The difficulties of this task can be surmised from Ritch's preface in which he complains of the "deplorable conditions of the public records" and hopes that the publishing costs which he paid for would be reimbursed by "an appreciative public purchasing a sufficient number of copies . . ."

Whether or not Mr. Ritch was rewarded financially for his investment of time and money we do not know. We do know that copies of the first edition are now scarce. This facsimile reprint of a primary source of New Mexico history, therefore, should prove valuable not only to historians, writers and students, but also to those among us who enjoy vicariously the culture of an earlier period of our state's existence.

The *New Mexico Blue Book* provides a chronicle of a way of life as well as a record of important governmental data. To read that it took six days and seven hours to travel by train from Santa Fe to New York City and that the "tri-weekly passenger coach line started between Santa Fe and Garland City" traveled the distance in 30 hours makes one appreciate how dramatically the speed of man has catapulted in less than a century. Information that the "time in New York (is) two hours and two minutes faster than Santa Fe time" and that the "time in San Francisco (is) one hour and eight minutes slower than Santa Fe time" recalls an age when a different perspective on distance and communications

*Published in 1968

made the lack of standard time zones little hindrance to trade and travel.

The advertisements, too, mirror life in New Mexico in the 1880's. The display of one Rafael Lopez of Santa Fe who advertised:

"Dry Goods, Groceries, Cigars, Boots,
Shoes, Hats, Harness, Wagons,
Hay, Flour, Grain,
And All the Products of the Country"

produces the nostalgic image of the 19th century general store. And one wonders if the claim of "N. W. Stecker & Son, Cabinet Makers & Undertakers" that "Prompt Attention Given to all Orders Sent By Mail" evoked chuckles then as it does now.

Some of the problems of early territorial days recounted by the author could, perhaps, be written today in modern terms. In introducing a quotation from the message to the Legislative Assembly from Governor Donaciano Vigil in 1847, Mr. Ritch wrote:

"We quote a few passages touching upon the educational necessities of those early days, and which it will be noticed, will bear reading, not only as historical, but as applying to the present day with barely less force than to a generation since."

The problem of financing education in New Mexico has been a recurrent one and just recently—in May, 1968—a special session of the Legislature was called to deal with it.

Communicating with Washington also is a matter of perennial concern. Governor Davis in his message to the Legislature in 1855 is quoted as complaining that "Three months are now required before a reply can be received from Washington . . ." Constituents today frequently ask my help in speeding replies from Federal Government agencies.

Historians of New Mexico history have acknowledged their debt to William G. Ritch for compiling the first *Blue Book*. It has been a primary source of information which, according to Ralph Emerson Twitchell, has been "often cited and quoted." Present historians, students, and citizens interested in New Mexicana will acknowledge their debt to the University of New Mexico Press for making this truly valuable book again available. My hope is that they will enjoy this brush with the past as much as I have.

CLINTON P. ANDERSON
July 17, 1968

1913 BOOK INTRODUCTORY

“The following italicized text was taken from the 1913 NM Blue Book, the next edition after New Mexico became a state in 1912.”

Since the publication of the last Legislative Manual, by my predecessor in office, the Hon. Nathan Jaffa, at the beginning of 1911. New Mexico has been endowed with that full measure of self-government, under statehood in the American Union, which as at all times been the aspiration and the pride of the free people of this Republic. This aspiration is the notable characteristic of American citizenship. It is inborn in every native to the soil, and it seems to be inbreathed and speedily inbred in every man who comes to our “land of the free” to establish his hearthstone and erect his home. From the historic days of the revolt of the thirteen colonies, amounting, graphically, then to but little more than a straggling line of sea-board settlements on the Atlantic, the vast expanse of our domain has passed through the Territorial form of government and the people of the various territories have aspired and have struggled until they achieved that selfgovernment under Statehood which is the living spirit of the Declaration, the cardinal principle of the Constitution. When the Fathers wrote in the preamble that they did ordain and establish the Constitution to “secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity” they sounded the keynote of our Republic.

The people of New Mexico have given a signal illustration of the American spirit in this behalf. While it is true that struggle has been the private of Statehood for all the territories in the past, it is notably true that an unparalleled struggle was the price of Statehood for New Mexico. No such disappointment and delay, no such sequence of untoward accidents, no such deferment of hope that maketh the heart sick, ever so tried the spirit of civil liberty and selfgovernment in a people. Unremittent agitation, unwearied struggle, vigorously sustained effort for more than sixty years was the price we willingly and ardently paid. If ever long sustained effort in the achievement of a patriotic purpose showed a people to be worthy of the exalted privileges and the blessings of liberty such as the full measure of Statehood brings under our Republican form, the people of New Mexico showed themselves to be worthy.

Surely it is both pleasant and becoming to sound a congratulatory note! Surely we may commendably record our pride both in the merit of our unfaltering effort and in the dignity of our achieved station in the sisterhood of states!

The first Secretary of the New State finds much pleasure in the above brief reference to this creditable bit of history, and he begs to take space enough to record a word of hearty congratulation thereon.

In this connection it may be noted that more than half the states of the Union have names, nick-names, if you please, by which they are known in common reference, significant of some fact, circumstance or characteristic incident to them respectively. By usage and it may be said, by common consent, New Mexico has long been referred to in forecast by its people as “The Sunshine State.” Our state has an abounding wealth of sunshine not equaled anywhere, even in other parts of the notably salubrious Rocky Mountain region. Such sunshine, lifegiving as it is, can be capitalized into an asset of great productive value in connection with the riches of our soil and the sanitary equability of our climate.

Constant reference on proper occasions by our people to our commonwealth as the “Sunshine State” will promote the adoption of the name in common parlance throughout the Union and thus give constant advertisement to a resource that is inviting, wealth-producing, and better than all, is inexhaustible above all others.

The elevation in political station from that of Colonial inferiority to that of sovereign Statehood and full representation and voice in the Councils of the Nation, as well as that of complete local selfgovernment according to the American idea, brought with it, in natural consequence, an added weight of civic duty and responsibility—duty to the great confederation to make of New Mexico a state worthy and competent to speak and vote, in equality, in control of the destinies of the greatest of Republics—duty to ourselves and our posterity in the state to so legislate, execute and adjudge as to “establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty for ourselves and our posterity.”

We have ordained and established the Constitution of our State for this purpose, and it can be noted with much pleasure that the people have risen patriotically to their duty.

Entering the Union with dignified and estimable steps, our new State has achieved a creditable station and enjoys the respect and esteem of the sisterhood. Thus we have discharged our National duty so far in our brief career and confidence may be lodged in the patriotism and civic pride of our people to keep step in the march of progress of our common country toward its manifest destiny.

Our Representatives in the National Congress have taken rank in bearing and accomplishment that is fully commensurate with our dignity and credit as a state.

Our State Legislature, in view of new conditions and multiplicity of problems, has discharged its duty measurably well. In the warmth of discussion and diversity of view, some have charged it with sins, principally those of omission; but the discriminating and candid mind approves it work as a whole, and confidence is strengthened in its fidelity to the duty of legislating wisely and well for the promotion of the general welfare of the new State.

Upon the executive department has rested the chief part of the burden of inaugurating the new State government. A few and uninterpreted fundamental law, territorial legislation carried over to meet the new conditions under Statehood, new conditions with a multiplicity of exacting, harassing detail, a new organization of the department, the duty of administering the government under necessarily increased expense without corresponding increase of revenue, the pressing necessity for devising ways and means of increasing the revenue and providing a more complete, as well as equitable assessment of property for taxation—these and many others with their countless details, have called upon the executive department for the best there is in it, and in some of its branches for excessive attention and labor. To the credit and for the benefit of the people, let it be recorded that this department has fully met expectations and duties. Instances are not found where the Executive Department of any state has, as a whole, brought to the discharge of its duties grater fidelity, or industry, or achieved more beneficent results under the conditions. And the people have not been disturbed or exercised over scandals or rumors of scandals in this department.

The same can be recorded of the Judicial department of the state; and this ought to be noted with particular pleasure by the people. Our courts are the last resort for the protection of life, liberty and property, and the preservation of peace, good order and the general welfare. Confidence, therefore, in their integrity is the sine qua non of public tranquility. The people freely express their confidence in the integrity of our courts as at present constituted, and that confidence is begotten of the observed conduct of the courts themselves. This is a matter for earnest congratulation, as well as fruitful of an earnest hope that they will maintain the high standard they have set thus far under the new state government.

Altogether, the people have cause to feel pride in the brief past and high confidence in the future of their State.

The knottiest, as well as the most important problem the State has at hand is that of devising a system of assessment and taxation that will at the same time be comprehensive to avoid tax-dodging, effective to secure reasonably prompt payment of taxes, competent to realize the spirit of our Constitution that "the rate of taxation shall be equal and uniform upon all subjects of taxation," commensurate with the financial necessities of good government economically administered—in short, a system that will make alive in the imposition of the financial burden on the people the cardinal principle of democratic government—"equal rights to all: special privileges to none." All of those whose official duty brings them to deal with this problem are giving serious attention to it. The newspaper press of the state is discussing it and opening its columns to public discussion. The people are waking up to its vitality to their dearest interest. Out of all this doubtless will come a system that will be the product of the best thought of our legislature enlightened by intelligent and earnest public discussion and interest.

PREFACE - 1913 BLUE BOOK

“The following italicized text was taken from the 1913 NM Blue Book, the next edition after New Mexico became a state in 1912.”

In publishing this first Legislative Manual, or so-called Blue Book, of the State of New Mexico, the Secretary of State gives it to the world with much pleasure, not because of any thought of its superiority in construction or contents over those compiled and published by his predecessors in office, under our territorial government, but principally because statehood, so long sought, so recently attained and of which we are so reasonably proud, has made it the first Blue Book to record the inauguration and condition of our new state government in its various departments.

In its compilation, recourse has been freely had to former editions and many of their excellent features have been retained. Thus the fruitful labors of former Secretaries are being perpetuated to the public benefit in this issue.

Liberal reference has also been made to the works of our distinguished historians, Hon. L. Bradford Prince, Hon. Benjamin M. Read and Hon R. E. Twitchell in the preparation of the historical features of this volume.

Recognition should also be noted in this connection of the liberal aid given by the various heads of departments in the state government, some of the articles being from the pens of the chiefs of the departments themselves.

In the compilation, official data and documents have been used exclusively wherever available, hence the book may be considered reasonably accurate and reliable.

The book is published in the earnest hope that it may be at least as useful as former issues of the same have been, and that it may aid not only in more fully advising the people of New Mexico of the material condition of their state and its government, but also in giving publicity to the state as a whole beyond its borders. Such publicity, it is believed, will redound to the material benefit of New Mexico, and thus accomplish the work whereunto it is respectfully sent.

ANTONIO LUCERO
Secretary of State
(First Statehood Secretary of State)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to thank all the individual historians, particularly State Historian Rick Hendricks and Dr. Dan Chavéz, historical organizations, federal and state agency personnel, county clerk staff, university staff, private individuals, newspapers and photographers that made this Centennial Blue Book 1912-2012 so full of valuable information and photographs. Without them the book could not have been as comprehensive in both its historical and current information.

NEW MEXICO LANDSCAPE PHOTOGRAPHS

The beautiful photographs of New Mexico scenes were made available to us by the *New Mexico Magazine* and for that we are most appreciative. These photographs had been submitted for their 2011 Photography Contest. The photographs we have selected were taken by the following individuals whom we congratulate on their fine, creative work.

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Photo courtesy of Palace of the Governors Photo Archives (NMHM/DCA), Negative number 089760. Photograph taken January 12, 1912.

Pres. William Howard Taft signed the document officially creating New Mexico as the 47th state and turned to the group of New Mexicans present and said, "Well, it's all over. I'm glad to give you life. I hope you will be healthy." On January 15, 1912, William C. McDonald was inaugurated in the front of the domed Capitol Building at high noon as the new state's first Governor. He would end up serving a five year term - the only Governor to serve an uneven five year term as a result of an interesting technicality in the new State Constitution.



"Tent Rocks"
Photo by Patrick Welch

Weather worn formations we call the "Tent Rocks" near Cochiti Pueblo captured by photographer on a family outing. Similar "HooDoo" formations can be found in the badlands area near Cuba, NM.

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**SECRETARY OF STATE
DIANNA J. DURAN**



State of New Mexico

My Fellow New Mexicans:

It is an honor to publish New Mexico's Blue Book in this our Centennial Year. As we look back over the past one hundred years since statehood, it is truly amazing to ponder all that New Mexico has experienced. On January 6, 1912, when President William Howard Taft signed the proclamation making New Mexico the 47th state, many legislators were still journeying to Santa Fe on horseback, or by wagon. The automobile era was in its infancy, and we had almost no road structure capable of supporting transportation by car. Our railroad lines, while established, did not reach every corner and community of our expansive state.

In 1912, the many Rough Riders who had organized in Las Vegas and other New Mexico towns to fight alongside Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and General Leonard Wood in the Spanish-American War were still young men, playing prominent roles in New Mexico politics and business, and working to build their communities. Homesteaders were still arriving from the East by train, covered wagon, and on horseback. Yet New Mexico's first airplane had touched down in Albuquerque not quite three months earlier. It was a harbinger of things to come. Less than two decades later, Robert H. Goddard was to move to Roswell to conduct his pioneering work in rocket science, having made his then "absurd" observation about the possibility of reaching the moon. Little did anyone know that just a few years later scientists from all over the world would, secretly, create the community of Los Alamos, conduct the most famous pioneering work in the history of nuclear power, and change the world forever. Today's Los Alamos, White Sands Missile Range, and Sandia Labs are all synonymous with energy, space exploration and cutting-edge technological innovation, all of which were unthinkable—unimaginable for most—as we entered statehood.

Our people have seen remarkable changes as we look back a hundred years. Our Indian peoples, who had already enjoyed numerous "centennials," were then largely agrarian, living on reservations, or in their long-established pueblos. Buffalo soldiers had served our state with honor and pride, and many had stayed to make a life here. Italian, Croatian and other Central and Eastern European immigrants had arrived in mining towns such as Raton, or railroad towns like Gallup, to play significant roles in several New Mexico communities. Similarly, Lebanese and Jewish merchants had come across the Santa Fe Trail, many to establish important enterprises, as had Mormon settlers in the San Juan River Valley. Yet, a century ago our Blue Book reported our registered voters not by political party, but instead classified them as being either "Spanish-American" or

“Anglo-American.” These were terms that were hardly adequate to describe our already diverse population even then. Today they sound, perhaps, oddly out of place.

As we became a state, the secret ballot, now a commonplace element of republican institutions, was relatively new; so new our Founders had felt the need to write it in to our Constitution so that no one would be able to watch our citizens vote. Voting itself was far from universal. New Mexico women fought for women’s suffrage, which was finally won in 1920. Four years later, President Calvin Coolidge signed the Indian Citizen Act, paving the way for New Mexico’s sovereign First Nations—the Navajo, Apache and Pueblo peoples—to become integral parts of our electorate, though unfortunately that did not become a reality until 1948.

All these events, together with the arrival of thousands of immigrants from all over America have transformed our state in ways our Founders could not have foreseen. Along the way we have grown to embody a community that is striving daily to achieve “perfect friendship among united cultures.” As New Mexico begins its journey into the next hundred years, we cannot begin to imagine the changes sure to be in store by the end of our second century. But for our descendants, as well as for people today, our goal with this publication is to reflect on this moment in our state’s history, and provide a guidepost we hope will inform, educate, and even amuse—but most important, help tell our story as a state and as a people.

I am grateful for the privilege of being Secretary of State during this Centennial year, blessed to be a proud New Mexican, and humbled to be able to be a part of our celebration. I thank God for the blessings He has bestowed on our state, and I pray the Lord continue to bless the Land of Enchantment!

Best Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Dianna J. Duran". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Dianna" being more prominent and the last name "Duran" following in a similar style.

Dianna J. Duran
Secretary of State



**GOVERNOR
SUSANA MARTINEZ**



State of New Mexico

Dear Fellow New Mexicans,

For many years the Blue Book has been published for the citizens of New Mexico to use as an important reference for history, government information and interesting facts about our unique state.

This edition of the New Mexico Blue Book celebrates the 100th birthday of our statehood and shares much about how the state has evolved over this last century. It is a historical place steeped in the traditions of the Wild West but has grown into a state that has made significant contributions to our nation and the world – both culturally and scientifically. I encourage you to join this wonderful celebration and to reflect on the rich history that has made the present-day New Mexico a true Land of Enchantment.

As we work together to cut waste in state government, create long-term fiscal stability, reform our educational system and increase transparency of government business, I am proud to serve as your governor.

Please take the time to explore this issue of New Mexico's Blue Book. Whether you are looking for one of the many resources state government offers or you want to learn more about our state's exciting history and its many attractions, the Blue Book is a useful resource for all New Mexicans.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Martinez". The signature is stylized with a large, flowing "M" and a cursive "Martinez".

Susana Martinez
Governor



**LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
JOHN SANCHEZ**



State of New Mexico

Dear Fellow Citizens of New Mexico,

I want to thank you for the honor of serving as your Lieutenant Governor this past year. Governor Martinez and I took office together with high hopes and great expectations for our state. This Centennial Edition of New Mexico's Blue Book will reflect some of this year's milestones in the context of 100 years of statehood.

The history of this territory precedes what is taught in most history books in other states. My own family often reflects upon the fact that we were here before the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock. I can trace my own public service roots to my great, great grandfather who was a territorial legislator from San Miguel County, in 1860.

Collectively, ours is a story of overcoming challenges in the face of limited resources. Our citizens have given dearly during times of war, suffered greatly in the many times of drought, endured the challenges of a slowly emerging economy and even fighting for the right to become a state.

Since achieving statehood, New Mexico has made extraordinary contributions to the region and the nation. Our agricultural, ranching, mining and extractive industries, as well as our federal contributions in the form of national parks, laboratories and military bases make us truly unique among the states. Our reliance on and preservation of our diverse cultural heritage is a source of pride and again, is uniquely New Mexican. From the sacrifices made during the Bataan Death March and our singular contributions to the atomic age, to the modern trailblazing we are achieving in the space age, New Mexico is rich in history as well as vital to America's generations.

Ours is a fierce and proud history of perseverance and dreaming big for the sake of those future generations. Just as every day behind us, we will forge each day of the next 100 years with determination to not succumb to our worst fears, but rely upon our best hopes that rest firmly on the rich resources of our land and the people we are and will become.

When President Howard Taft signed the proclamation securing New Mexico's statehood with the words: "I am glad to give you life. I hope you will be healthy," he offered a powerful hope for our people. At that time, Governor McDonald proclaimed: "Now, we, the free, independent citizens of New Mexico, have at last come victorious from the battle, waged for full citizenship in a sovereign state, in that union established by their wisdom. As we look into the future, bright hopes of promise appear to some and dark foreboding may dim the horizon of others. The past is history: the present is the dawn of the future. It is to the future we look and that future will be what we make it."

Governor McDonald's words remain true today. I sincerely believe that our best days lie ahead and hope you will join me this year as we work to move our great state forward, recognizing that our "future will be what we make of it."

Debra, the girls and I proudly wish a Happy One Hundredth Birthday to our great state and may God bless the next hundred years!

Sincerely,

JOHN A. SANCHEZ
Lieutenant Governor



"Moonstruck"
Photo by Dianna Vineyard

At Salem River Bridge, I enjoy taking pictures in the early morning
just before sunrise.



"The Flume at Las Trampas"
Photo by Hollings T. Andrews

For many generations spring melt from Trampas Peak has flowed through this ponderosa flume to irrigate the valley of the Trampas Tract. Although the annual rainfall is about fifteen inches, crops and gardens receive abundant water throughout the growing season.



Photo courtesy of Palace of the Governor's Photo Archives
(NMHM/DCA), Negative number 102042. Photograph taken January 12, 1912
Witnesses to President Taft's signature of New Mexico's Statehood Bill,
White House Steps, Washington, DC.

L-R: 1st row - Harvey B. Fergusson, H.H. Bull Andrew, George Curry,
John Baron Burg.
L-R: 2nd row - A.B. McGaffey, unknown, Mrs. McGaffey, Will C. Barnew,
John Roberts, Charles Curry and Ira M. Bond
L-R 3rd row - J.G. Darden, unknown, unknown, Arthur C. Ringland, unknown

“They Were There” – The Witnesses to New Mexico Becoming a State

Cameron L. Saffell, New Mexico Farm & Ranch Heritage Museum

On the afternoon of January 6, 1912, a small group of about two dozen people stood in the Oval Office to watch President William H. Taft sign the proclamation that made New Mexico the 47th state. While the names of many of those witnesses have been published over the years, most of them are unfamiliar. While newspaper accounts described them as the “New Mexico delegation,” they were in reality just a colorful assortment of people who shared an unusual historical moment together.

The “official” delegation of New Mexicans consisted of only two men—the new state’s Congressmen-elect. As the top vote getter in the November 1911 elections, **George Curry** (1861–1947) was given the honor of carrying the official papers from the canvassing board to President Taft certifying that New Mexico had fulfilled the final requirements of the Enabling Act. Curry moved to Lincoln, N.M., in 1879 and worked as a cowboy or clerk for several years before being elected to several public offices. Curry was a captain in the Rough Riders during the Spanish-American War but his unit did not go to Cuba. Curry knew Taft well, having worked together in the Philippines in the early 1900s before President Theodore Roosevelt named Curry as Territorial Governor of New Mexico in 1907. In that role he cleared out corruption in Santa Fe and cleared the way for the final push for statehood.

Curry was sworn into Congress two days after watching New Mexico become a state, but he only served one term. Afterwards Curry became an active businessman with real estate and oil interests. From 1945 to his death in 1947 Curry served as the first State Historian and was custodian of the old Lincoln County Courthouse in his adopted hometown. He was buried with full military honors at the Santa Fe National Cemetery.

George Curry was accompanied to the statehood ceremony by two young men. The first was his oldest son, Charles Curry (1891–1960). Young Charles had gone with his father to the Philippines after his parents’ divorce in 1904. When George returned to be governor, Charles went to the New Mexico Military Institute for a degree. Charles acted as his father’s secretary for the final eight months of his term. He served briefly in General Francisco Madera’s army in the Mexican Revolution and in World War II. Later he was elected to several local offices in Chaves County (Roswell).

The second man with the Currys was probably the youngest in the room and the only native New Mexican—John W. Roberts (1893–1918). Born in Taos, Roberts had been hired at age 15 to be executive clerk to Governor Curry, a job which he continued in under Governor William Mills. He was a quick study and was soon heralded as having an almost encyclopedic knowledge of territorial government, laws, and officials. With Curry’s election as U.S. Representative, he asked Roberts to be his private secretary, taking him to Washington, D.C. He shortly got the opportunity to join the diplomatic corps, serving in consulates in Chile and Chihuahua, Mexico over the next two years. He left the consulate about 1914 and became one of the most well-known border newspaper reporters, personally following the armies and events of the Mexican Revolution with Pancho Villa and Emiliano Zapata. In 1916 he moved to a New York newspaper office before enlisting in World War I. He was severely injured in a training accident behind the lines in France and died three weeks later at a London hospital. He had a remarkably adventurous life for only being 25 years old.

New Mexico's second congressman, and the other "official" member of the delegation, was **Harvey Butler Fergusson** (1848–1915). Trained as an attorney in Virginia, Fergusson had moved to New Mexico in 1882, where he became a prominent Democrat and office holder. He served on the Democratic National Committee for eight years and served one term as New Mexico's Territorial Delegate to Congress. He is credited for having pushed through Congressional legislation which set aside federal public land sales to establish and benefit a public school system in New Mexico—an issue that had concerned many statehood opponents.

Fergusson was elected as a delegate to the 1910 Constitutional Convention, where he argued for several progressive initiatives, including voter initiatives, referendums, and recalls, all while giving fiery oratories denouncing "the greedy rich and corporate interests who sought to control the convention." He was one of 18 who voted against accepting the final version of the constitution and one of a handful who refused to sign it. He subsequently lobbied Congress to only accept the proposed constitution on condition that the progressive measures be included. Part of the surprising resurgence of the Democratic Party that successfully elected William McDonald as Governor, Fergusson became New Mexico's second congressional representative, falling only 116 votes short of Republican George Curry.

Fergusson was sworn into Congress two days after Taft signed the statehood proclamation and shaved off his heralded mustache. He served until March 1915, having only been re-elected once in 1912. He died several months after his failed 1914 bid for Congress. Two of his four children, Erna and Harvey, both became very well-known twentieth-century New Mexico historians and writers.

The other New Mexico politician in the Oval Office was **William Henry (W. H.) "Bull" Andrews** (1846–1919). Born and educated in Pennsylvania, Andrews had risen through the political ranks in the 1880s and '90s to become a powerful player in that state. He was a business associate and political ally of the state's U.S. Senator Matthew Quay. With friends on both sides of the aisle, a flourishing mustache, and usually smoking an expensive cigar, Andrews came to have the nickname "Bull" because of his ability to successfully lobby anyone for almost anything.

After losing his re-election bid for state senate in 1902, Andrews came to New Mexico to oversee investments and interests of his own and several friends, including Quay. His political connections quickly made him a player in New Mexico politics and an ally in the statehood campaigns. From 1904–1912 he served as the territory's Congressional Delegate and is widely credited for lobbying the adoption of the Enabling Act that guaranteed New Mexico and Arizona statehood.

Andrews wanted a large ceremony for New Mexico's statehood ceremony, but he could only persuade the White House to do an informal signing in the Oval Office. Andrews provided Taft with a pearl-handled and gold pen to sign with, and Andrews took responsibility for delivering the pen, a signed and certified copy of the proclamation, and copies of the photographs documenting the event to deposit with the New Mexico Historical Society in Santa Fe.

Andrews believed he should be selected as one of New Mexico's first U.S. Senators—and probably deservedly so. His efforts made him very popular, and becoming senator had been a long-time goal of his, but he was unable to overcome the shrewd and longer established New Mexicans lined up for the office. In March 1912 the State Legislature selected Thomas Catron and Albert Fall as New Mexico's senators, leaving a bitter Andrews in its

wake. Andrews ran unsuccessfully for Senate (1913 & '16) and Representative (1914). He died in 1919 after a five-week battle with the flu during the 1918-19 Pandemic, virtually penniless after his Carlsbad company failed to strike oil—until after he died.

A friend of Andrews who attended the statehood ceremony, probably at Andrews' invitation, was **James G. Darden** (1864–1933). An investor and corporate lobbyist, Darden is perhaps the most interesting character historically who was in the room. He had a checkered past with allegations of financial improprieties in Portland and Chicago and a trail of scorned wives. His second divorce from a wealthy New York widow was an all-out, juicy newspaper scandal in 1910 that was reported nationwide. Still, even with a \$75,000 divorce judgment against him, Darden supposedly was managing many thousands of dollars in investments in the Southwest and touted himself as a candidate to be the first Senator for either New Mexico or Arizona.

After statehood Darden largely disappeared from public view for several years. Forced to leave New Mexico because of his scandals, he ended up living in Maryland. He continued to have various business and oil interests, including somehow getting a lease from the Harding Administration in the early 1920s in Wyoming. Darden's drilling activities and his clashes with Albert Fall made him a central, but somewhat mysterious, figure in the Teapot Dome scandal that followed. Historians will forever debate if Darden was a wealthy investor—or a scoundrel.

A prominent businessman with a clear and prestigious record was **Amasa "A. B." McGaffey** (1870–1929). A 21-year old McGaffey came to New Mexico from his native Vermont in 1891 and opened a series of retail businesses for crockery, glassware, lumber, and later general mercantiles. He became a major supplier of railroad ties for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. Politically McGaffey was a prominent Democrat, but preferred his business activities to serving in any public office or capacity. Not part of the statehood effort, one can make a strong case that fellow Democrat Harvey Fergusson invited McGaffey and his wife, Mabel, to accompany him to Washington just to be a witness to a historical event. Mabel and another woman—probably Fergusson's wife Clara—accompanied their husbands to the White House and were photographed with the other "witnesses" to Taft's signing, but they are not thought to have actually been in the Oval Office with the men.

McGaffey was killed in 1929 in a Transcontinental Air Transport plane crash on Mt. Taylor as he traveled from Albuquerque to Winslow, Ariz., to go hunting—his first and only plane trip. His death unraveled his large business empire, which included the sawmill town of McGaffey (in the Zuni Mountains of McKinley County) that was named for him.

McGaffey may well have been responsible for inviting **Arthur Ringland** (1882–1981) to the White House for the signing ceremony. Ringland was the District Forester in charge of all national forests in New Mexico and Arizona, based in Albuquerque. Just seven years earlier Ringland had graduated as one of the early foresters recruited and trained by Gifford Pinchot. As part of his duties in the Southwest, he helped establish—often by personal survey on the ground—the boundaries of all the new national forests. He was a proponent of Forest Service uniforms, fire prevention planning, and suggested the construction of lookout towers on high peaks in forests.

Described as a political independent, Ringland later said he happened to be in Washington on business with the Forest Service when New Mexico became a state. He said he stood near Taft's desk with an overcoat under one arm and "feeling a little strange and informal" on this occasion. He left New Mexico in 1916 just ahead of serving in the Army in World War I. Later he served as a distinguished humanitarian in various capacities overseas for

U.S. presidents, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of State from the 1930s to the 1950s. Ringland was the last living witness to New Mexico becoming a state, dying almost seventy years later.

Ringland's friend and co-worker in the Forest Service was **Will Barnes** (1858–1936). Since 1907 Barnes had been with the grazing bureau working with ranchers holding permits on forest lands. Barnes is associated more historically with Arizona than New Mexico, starting with his U.S. Army service during the Indian Campaigns in the 1870s and '80s. In 1880 Barnes was cited for the Medal of Honor for bravery in action at the battle of Fort Apache. After leaving the Army in 1883, Barnes became a rancher in Arizona, moving his herd to a New Mexico lease near Dorsey in 1900. He served in both territories legislatures and on their livestock sanitary boards.

Barnes stayed with the Forest Service for more than twenty years. In 1915 he and Ringland mapped out the boundaries for a new national monument around Frijoles Canyon inside the Jemez National Forest; Barnes offered the suggestion that the park be named in honor of the eminent, late archaeologist Adolph Bandelier. In 1927 Barnes led the roundups of wild Longhorn cattle and helped establish the heritage herd of Texas Longhorns at the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge in Oklahoma, thus preserving the remnants of the great Longhorns that used to roam Texas and were part of the cattle-drive era of the late 1800s. Barnes retired to Arizona, where his passion for writing and history led to his writing and editing several publications about that state. After his death in 1936 he was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

John Baron Burg (1873–1943) was a relative newcomer, having arrived only six years earlier after his marriage to Dolores Otero of New Mexico. A lawyer by training, Burg was a Senator-elect for the first State Legislature when he watched Taft sign the statehood proclamation. He went on to have a prominent public service career, serving as a probate judge, district attorney, U.S. Commissioner, and a board member of the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District. Burg also had a strong interest in real estate and corporate enterprises in Albuquerque area, with his companies responsible for developing several residential subdivisions. The Burgs were considered to be one of the most generous benefactors of Albuquerque, and a community park is named for him.

Of the couple of members of the press in the Oval Office, the only one we know by name is **Ira Bond** (ca. 1844–1931). Bond first came to New Mexico with William Pile when the latter became territorial governor in 1869. He served as a clerk for several agencies, including postmaster at Mesilla, before he went into the newspaper business. He was owner and editor for the *Mesilla News* in the 1870s and '80s. By the 1890s Bond was a well-respected journalist and public figure who began working for statehood for New Mexico and Arizona. He moved to Washington, D.C., to further that effort while serving as a correspondent for several Southwestern newspapers.

Bond was one of two witnesses who was present when Taft signed the Enabling Act (1910), the New Mexico statehood proclamation, and the Arizona statehood proclamation, all of which he reported on for the press. With these successes, Bond began wrapping up his writing career, having few bylines appear anywhere after about 1914. He stayed in Washington, serving as a tour guide at the U.S. Capitol the last several years of his life—after the age of 80.

Newspaper reports indicate that four of Taft's cabinet attended the ceremony, but only two of them were named. Postmaster General **Frank Hitchcock** (1867–1935) rose to behind-the-scenes power in the national Republican Party in the 1890s, earning the nickname

“Maker of Presidents.” Hitchcock was chairman of Taft’s 1908 election campaign before being named the 44th postmaster of the United States. There he introduced the parcel post system, reformed mailing of periodicals, and inaugurated the first air mail routes, all while earning another nickname, “The General.”

During the statehood campaign, Taft used Hitchcock to communicate the president’s wishes. Hitchcock was responsible for convincing Senator Albert Beveridge to drop his opposition to New Mexico statehood. Hitchcock provided the pen used to sign the Enabling Act and was the other man present for that and New Mexico’s and Arizona’s statehood proclamations. After failing to lead Taft’s re-election, Hitchcock moved to Arizona, where he published the Tucson Daily Citizen and took up flying. Still a king maker at age 65, Hitchcock played a significant role in getting Herbert Hoover nominated for president in 1932, just three years before Hitchcock died.

The second cabinet member present for New Mexico statehood was Secretary of the Interior **Walter Fisher** (1862–1935). Fisher rose to political prominence as a lawyer leading the Municipal Voters League of Chicago as it led reforms against corrupt aldermen and the city transportation system. He was a longtime friend of Taft, serving first on the Railroad Securities Commission before leading the Interior Department starting in 1911. Other than his agency’s Bureau of Reclamation programs on the Rio Grande and Rio Hondo dam projects, Fisher does not appear to have had any connection to New Mexico or its statehood movement.

The other two cabinet members remain unknown. A search of the Taft Presidential Papers did not list his guests that day. In fact, the detail that New Mexico became a state was not even mentioned. The highlight of the day was Taft’s meeting with the British Ambassador, who presented the president a gold medallion commemorating King George V’s coronation the previous summer.

Finally, the most important man in the room was, of course, President **William Howard Taft** (1857–1930). As is well documented, Taft crafted the final terms and conditions under which New Mexico and Arizona became states, completing an endeavor begun by his predecessor, Theodore Roosevelt, while Taft had been vice president. With the stroke of his pen on January 6, 1912, Taft gets the credit for actually making New Mexico a state.

2012 NM Centennial Statewide Events

New Mexico towns, counties, organizations, museums, schools, libraries, businesses and parks are just some of the entities that are planning activities, commemorative items and other means of celebrating our state's 100 birthday. These will take place throughout the year and some even began in late 2011 and more information about them can be found on the NM Centennial website <http://nmcentennial.org/events/>

Many Official Centennial Events took place beginning as early as August 28, 2011. They can all be identified on the NM Centennial Website. These included a NM Rose Bowl Parade Float on Jan. 2 and the Grand Centennial Ball on Jan. 6, 2012 and many more significant activities with much variety. The following is a list of activities that will continue until the end of the year but is not complete since more events will be planned and scheduled as the remaining months roll by. Continue to check the Centennial Website for new events.

June 1-July 31	Centennial Summer Reading Programs	Roswell Library
June 16-Dec. 22	Dinosaur Century: Duck Billed Dinosaurs	ABQ Mus. of Nat. History
July 1-Feb.4, 13	NM "Old Main" Penitentiary-monthly tours	Hwy 14-Santa Fe
July 1-Aug. 4	From Apples to Stars: Farmington's Bite at Statehood	Farmington
July 1-Aug. 11	100 Years of Art-Museum and Art Center	Carlsbad
July 1-Jan. 1,13	Super Giant Dinosaurs	NM Nat.History Mus.-ABQ
July 1-Aug. 19	Bisti Beast/Animatronic Dinosaurs	NM Nat.History Mus.-ABQ
July 1-Jan. 5, 13	Its' About Time: 14,000 Years of Art in New Mexico	Museum of Art-SFe
July 4	The Healing Fields & Freedom Days Electric Light Parade	Farmington
July 5-Aug. 6	Photographic Tale of Life in Nat. Parks	Los Alamos Library
July 6	Pork & Brew State BBQ Championship	Rio Rancho
July 7-8	Santa Fe Wine Festival	Los Golondrinas-SFe
July 18	The Impact of the Railroads on Statehood	NM History Mus.-SFe
July 19	12th Annual Fire and Ice Historic 66 Bike Rally	Grants
July 20	Farmington Field Day-Agricultural Science Center	Farmington
July 21	Viva Mexico! Celebration	Los Golondrinas-SFe
July 27-29	Mora Fiestas	Mora
July 28	Herb & Lavender Fair	Los Golondrinas-SFe
July 28-29	Traditional Spanish Market	Santa Fe Plaza
Aug. 1-3	2012 Conference of Archivists	Albuquerque
Aug. 1-Aug.31,13	Fluorspar-The Forgotten Mines	Grants
Aug. 2	Basking in the Past and Looking to the Future	NMSU Ag. Ctr-Tucumcari
Aug. 3-5	Silver City Clay Festival	Silver City
Aug. 3-10	Connie Mack World Series	Farmington
Aug. 4	Las Vegas Centennial Heritage Week.	Las Vegas
Aug. 4-5	Summer Festival-Mountain Men & Women	Los Golondrinas-SFe
Aug.6, 10	Ann Spiess Mills: Her Life and Work	Plaza Hotel-Las Vegas
Aug.	Noche Azul, live art project	Albuquerque
Aug. 11	2012 Ted McVay Roll for the Cure: Cycling Event	Hobbs
Aug. 3-25	Villany in the Valley-San Juan Scoundrel Melodrama	Farmington
Aug. 11-12	Santa Fe Survival-NM	Las Golondrinas-SFe
Aug. 11-12	Girl Scouts of NM Trails 2nd Annual Camporee	Balloon Fiesta Pk.-ABQ
Aug. 12	Trivia Summer Eve to Benefit Habitat for Humanity	Taos-Ktaos Solar Ctr.
Aug. 17	The Search for Law & Order in the Lawless Frontier	NM History Mus.-SFe
Aug. 17-18	San Juan River Bi-Fly Tournament	Farmington
Aug. 23-26	33rd Great American Duck Race & Balloon Rally	Deming
Aug. 25	"Celebrating the Past, Planning for the Future"	NMSU-Science Ctr.
Aug. 31-Sept. 2	Annual Donor Appreciation Weekend-NM Centennial Celebration-Raton	Airports throughout the state
Sept. 1-30	Centennial Air Show-	
Sept. 1-2	Fiesta de los Ninos: A Children's Festival	Las Golondrinas-SF

Sept. 7-Oct. 31	Silver City Humming	Silver City
Sept. 8-Nov. 3	Book Discussions on Lincoln & Civil War	Hobbs
Sept. 9-12	Silver City's Museum Cent. Exhibits	Silver City
Sept. 14-15	40th Bomb Squadron Reunion	Roswell Air Field
Sept. 15	Founder's Day-Aztec Museum	Aztec
Sept. 15	The Next Big Idea: Fuller Lodge	Los Alamos
Sept. 15	Santa Fe to Buffalo Thunder Half Marathon	Santa Fe
Sept. 19-24	Intl.Symposium on Electronic Art	Albuquerque
Sept. 21	8th Annual Celebration of World Music & Culture	ABQ-Nat. Hispanic Cul. Ctr
Sept. 21-22	!Globalquerque! NM 8th Annual Celebration of Music and Culture	ABQ
Sept. 22	Mountain High Fly In & Pine Top Car Show	Ruidoso
Sept. 22	Santa Fe Renaissance Fair	Santa Fe
Sept. 28	Aldrich, Luna, Hitchcock and the Womens' Christian Temperance Union	NM History Mus.-SFe
Sept. 28-29	Centennial Air Tour-Tucumcari, Santa Fe, Grants-Milan)	East/West Tour
Sept. 29-30	Centennial Air Tour: (Las Cruces, Carlsbad, Roswell, Socorro)	Southern Tour
Sept. 21-22	World Premiere Centennial Composition by Robert Sierra	ABQ-UNM Popejoy Hall-UNM
Sept. 29-30	Wines of the San Juan Harvest and Wine Gala Dinner	Blanco
Oct. 1-6	N.M., A Territory on the Edge of Statehood	Carlsbad
Oct. 6-7	2012 Art Block Party and Chalk Art Festival	Roswell
Oct. 6-7	Harvest Festival	Las Golondrinas-SFe
Oct. 6-14	International Balloon Fiesta	Albuquerque
Oct. 13	Education Excellence Race to Educate	Farmington Stadium
Oct. 17	The Volunteers of the Spanish American War: NM and its Rough Riders	NM History Mus.-SF
Oct. 20-21	NewMexPex 2012 Stamp Show	Meadowlark Senior Ctr.- Rio Rancho
Oct. 21-Aug. 23, 14	From Territorial Normal School to State Teachers College to University: Exhibit	NMWU-Silver City
Nov. 2-3	NM Line Dance Jamboree	Alamogordo
Nov. 10	SW Symphony Cultural Arts: The Sons of the Pioneers	Tydings Auditorium-Hobbs
Nov. 14	NM Women: The Road to Statehood	NM History Museum-SFe
Nov. 18	Pueblo Elders Day at Indian Pueblo Cultural Center	Albuquerque
Dec. 1	The Electric Light Parade	Las Vegas Plaza
Dec. 12	Nuevomexicanos and the Rhetoric of Statehood	NM History Museum-SFe



PREVIOUS FLAGS THAT HAVE FLOWN OVER NEW MEXICO

ONGOING PROJECTS AND EXHIBITS

1. NM New Deal Sites/Public Art & Bldg. Maps
NM New Deal Assoc. (505)473-3985 or (505) 690-5845 & NM Humanities Council
2. Centennial Online Atlas of Historical New Mexico Maps
Keep NM Beautiful
3. Celebrating Statehood Research Respository
Zimmerman Library-UNM
4. Centennial Writers: Poets, Authors, Storytellers, etc.
NM State Library
5. Year-Long Monthly Programs in Alamogordo
Chamber of Commerce
6. Year-Long Monthly Lectures—Important Women in the Art World of Taos
Millicent Rogers Museum-Taos
7. Year-Long Exhibit: Clovis & SF Railroad Participants in WWII
Clovis Library
8. Year-Long: Dinosaur Century Exhibit
Nat. History Museum-ABQ
9. Year-Long: Diamond of the Pecos Exhibit
Roswell Art Museum
10. NM Creates Centennial Commemorative Art
Museum Of NM Foundation
11. Watershed Consciousness in the Greater So. West
Jack Loeffler & NM Hum. Council
12. Centennial Stories Radio Program
Claude Stephenson, State Folklorist
13. NM History Timelines-Posters
State Historian & Office and NM Historical Society
14. Statehood History Teacher's Guides/Workshops
NM Historical Society & ABQ Historical Society
15. El Palacio Magazine—Centennial Issue
El Palacio Magazine
16. NM History Museum Exhibit and Lectures
NM History Museum
17. 100 Years of NM Cooking
Museum Of NM Press
18. Centennial History Speakers Bureau
NM Historical Society
19. The African-American Experience in NM-poster
Office of African-American Affairs
20. Faces from the Past, Facing the Future: ABW and the Turn of the Century
ABQ Museum August 29, 2012 – March 31, 2013

About the New Mexico Statehood Centennial

On January 6, 1912, New Mexico became the 47th State in the U.S. Beginning on August 28, 2011 and continuing throughout 2012, communities statewide will commemorate one hundred years of New Mexico statehood: telling stories of the past, while envisioning the state's next hundred years.

With participation in 33 counties statewide, the commemoration encompasses a wide range of centennial-themed events, projects, and initiatives, including statehood history timelines for schools, libraries, and parks; educational programming for students and visitors; and workshops for teachers to enhance the teaching of New Mexico history. In addition, Centennial special events have included the Centennial SalsaFest kickoff in Las Cruces on August 28, 2011; a historic steam locomotive event from Tucumcari to Lordsburg on November 4, 2011; and a Centennial Hot Air Balloon that has and will continue to promote the Centennial at events statewide throughout the 16-month commemoration.

The New Mexico Centennial Foundation is a 501c3 nonprofit organization created to support commemorative activities leading up to, and throughout 2012. Established in June of 2010, the Foundation works in cooperation with the New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs and other agencies to seize this important moment for increased education, tourism and economic growth in communities throughout New Mexico.

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- U.S. Senator Tom Udall
- U.S. Congressman Martin Heinrich
- U.S. Congressman Ben Ray Lujan
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Initiated at the NM Department of Cultural Affairs in 2003, the Steering Committee is a group of scholars, historians and tourism experts who review and approve proposals for official projects and events.

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NEW MEXICO ONLINE SOURCES FOR STATEHOOD HISTORY

The following information has been compiled by the NM Centennial office staff and associates and can also be found on their website which is www.nmcentennial.org

HISTORY RESOURCES AND GENERAL SITES CONTAINING INFORMATION ON STATEHOOD, TERRITORIAL PERIOD, AND POST-STATEHOOD PERIOD

- New Mexico Office of the State Historian—extensive information on all aspects of New Mexico history. www.newmexicohistory.org
- Historical Society of New Mexico—timelines and links to other resources. www.hsnm.org
- The Official Site of the New Mexico Centennial
www.nmcentennial.org
- UNM Libraries: Celebrating New Mexico Statehood—also links to lesson plans.
www.digitalnm.unm.edu
- 2012 New Mexico Blue Book, 325 Don Gaspar, Suite 300, (505) 827-3600.
www.sos.state.nm.us/sos-2012BlueBook.html
- New Mexico Centennial Atlas of Historic Maps-New Mexico Humanities Council.
atlas.nmhum.org
- The Federal Presence in New Mexico: Statehood to 1945 by David Holtby.
repository.unm.edu/handle/1928-6628

ARTICLES ON STATEHOOD AND TERRITORIAL NEW MEXICO

- Road to Statehood 1846-1912 by Robert J. Torrez, former State Historian.
www.newmexicohistory.org/filedetails_docs.php?fileID=21636
- New Mexico Constitution Meets the “Facts on the Ground” by Mark Thompson.
www.newmexicohistory.org/filedetails_php?fileID+23358
- New Mexico and the Coming of the Civil War, 1860 by Dwight Pitcaithley.
www.newmexicohistory.org/filedetails_docs.php?fileID=300
- New Mexico’s Fight for Statehood, 1895-1912, Part I by Marion Dargan
(can link to other parts) www.newmexicohistory.org/filedetails_php?fileID=24195

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS RELATED TO NEW MEXICO STATEHOOD

- New Mexico Territory Bill of Rights, 1846
www.newmexicohistory.org/filedetails_docs.php?fileID=393
- The Kearny Code, 1846
www.newmexicohistory.org/filedetails_docs.php?fileID=384
- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848
www.newmexicohistory.org/filedetails_docs.php?fileID=21723
- Journal of the New Mexico Assembly of 1849
www.archive.org/details/journalofnewmexicoonewmrich
- First New Mexico “State” Constitution, 1850
www.newmexicohistory.org/filedetails_docs.php?fileID=24057
- Compromise of 1850 and Organic Law of New Mexico, 1850
collid-llsl@fileName=009/llsl009.db&recNum=473
- Gadsden Purchase Treaty, 1853
www.newmexicohistory.org/filedetails_docs.php?fileID=300
- New Mexico Constitution, 1896
CISOROOT=/Manuscripts@CISOPTR=5871&rec=3
- Enabling Act for New Mexico, 1910
www.childrenslandalliance.com/download_state_file.php?file_id=21
- Proclamation of New Mexico Statehood, 1912
www.newmexicohistory.org/filedetails_docs.php?fileID=311
- New Mexico Constitution, 1912
www.sos.state.nm.us/pdf/2007nmconst.pdf
- Various original documents related to Statehood are available at
digitalnm.unm.edu
- Link to “Statehood” button on home page
digitalnm.unm.edu

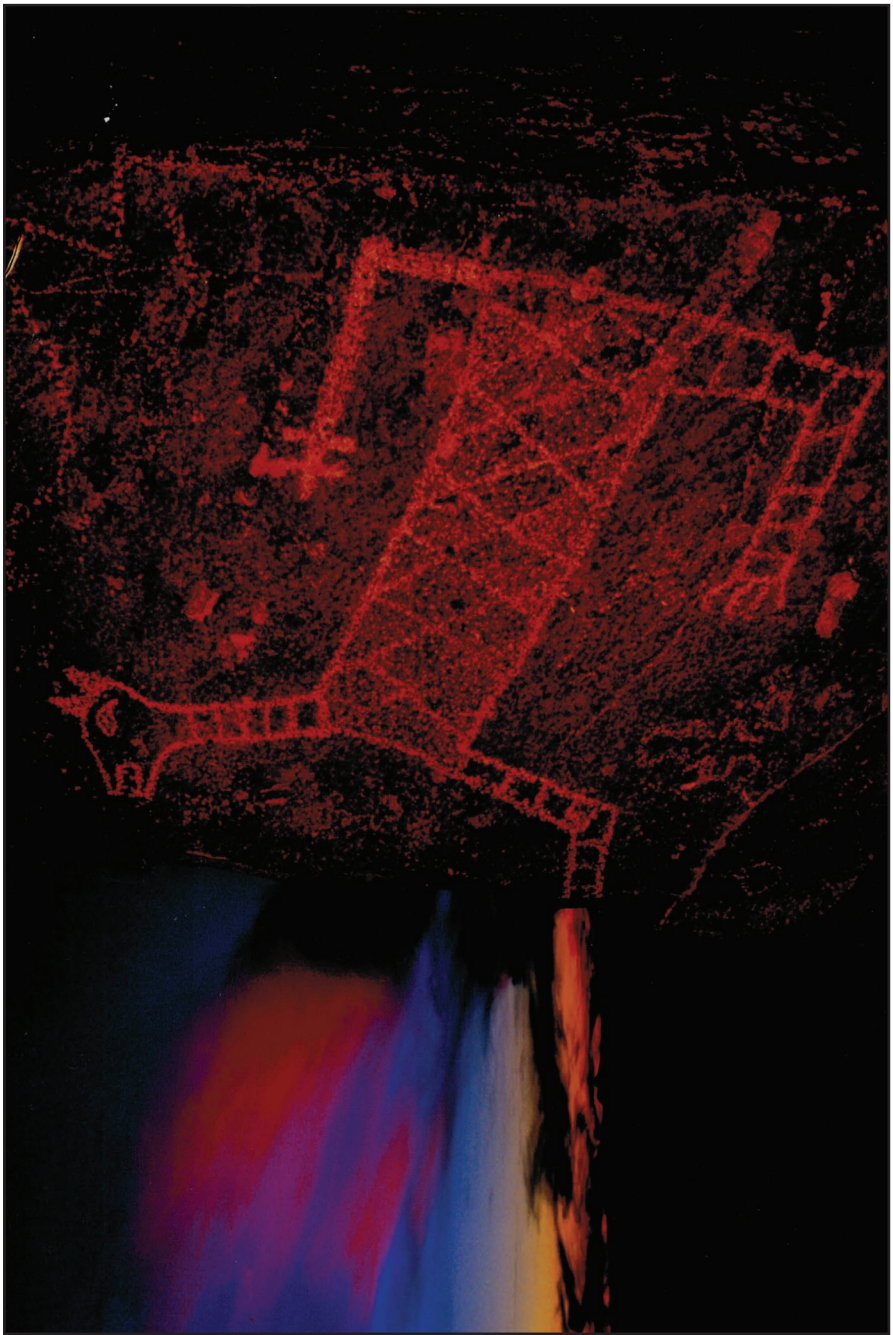
TEACHING RESOURCES

Celebrating New Mexico Statehood Lesson Plans Center for Southwest Research, UNM
Econtent.unm.edu/cdm4/browse.php?CISOROOT=/LessonPlans
Time Travel Manual to 1912
Living History in the classroom by Dr. Jon Hunner, NMSU
web.nmsu.edu/~publhist/timetraveling.pdf
New Mexico Art Tells New Mexico History New Mexico Museum of Art,
Online.nmartmuseum.org/nmhhistory
A History of New Mexico Since Statehood. Melzer, Richard, Torrez, Robert and Mathews, Sandra K., Univ. of NM Press. 2011. 346pp
A New Mexico Statehood History Sourcebook Vol. 1: 1846-1850. Stevenson, Michael. Project of Historial Society of NM. 2011. 200pp.

NM STATEHOOD COMMEMORATIVE STAMP – A "Forever Stamp" by USPS available at post offices



Richard Sheaff designed the stamp from an oil painting
by Artist Doug West



G E O L O G Y

"Petroglyphs"
Photo by Bruce Gaucher
Mogollon "CAT" petroglyph at Sunset

1913 EARLY BOUNDARIES (Early to Present)

“The following italicized text was taken from the 1913 NM Blue Book, the next edition after New Mexico became a state in 1912.”

The boundaries and dimensions of New Mexico, from the first, were very indefinite. On the west it reached to the South Sea, as the Pacific Ocean was then called, and on the North there was no claimant to prevent its extension to the Arctic regions. On the south, it began where the northern provinces of Mexico—New Galcia and New Biscay—ended, but with no established boundary; and on the east, for over a century, it divided the country with Florida, which occupied all the region commencing at the Atlantic and extending westward beyond the Mississippi.

After settlements were made along the Mississippi, the valley of that river became known as Louisiana, there were three divisions in the midst of the continent, instead of two, Louisiana coming between Florida and New Mexico; and after another interval, the Pacific coast separated itself and was distinguished as California. The changes can be traced better by maps printed from time to time, than from any documents.

*On Sampson's map, dated 1656, of **Le Nouveau Mexique el la Floride**, New Mexico extends north indefinitely, and is bounded on the east by Canada or New France, and by Florida; being separated from the latter by an imaginary range of mountains, represented as running north and south about 200 miles west of the Mississippi, which is called on this map, “Rio de Espiritu Santo.” In the opposite direction New Mexico extends west to the South Sea and the Gulf of California “Mar Vermeio.”*

Forty-three years later, on Sauerman's map of North America, published at Bremen, in 1699 Nouveau Mexique extends from the Gulf of California (Mer Rouge) to the Mississippi (Grand Fleuve Meschasipi); Florida ending at that river. On this map, Santa Fe is represented as by far the most prominent place on the continent, if we can judge by the size of type in which its name appears.

A few years after, De l'Isle's map, called Carte de Mexique et de la Floride, published in 1703, continues to represent New Mexico and Florida as dividing the width of the continent between them; but the dividing line is pushed much farther westward than by Sauerman, as it runs up the Rio Grande and an easterly branch, possibly intended for the Pecos.

These three maps, printed before the existence of Louisiana, show how entirely indefinite the eastern boundary was, in fact, the whole interior of the continent was occupied solely by Indians, so that any claims to ownership were purely theoretical.

Passing on more than half a century, we find a radical change made by the introduction of Louisiana. This is shown on Bonne's map of New Spain, published at Paris in 1771, where Florida occupies the eastern division, Louisiana includes the whole Mississippi Valley on both sides of the river, and New Mexico takes the remainder of the continent to the Pacific. The division line between New Mexico and Louisiana runs northwesterly from a point on the Gulf of Mexico at the mouth of the Sabine. It is noticeable that at that time, the Rio Grande is called the “Riviere du Nord ou de Nouveau Mexique.”

The English maps of Eman Bowen, published before the middle of the eighteenth century, show this same three-fold division. But the boundary between New Mexico and Louisiana is placed east of the Rio Grande (“North River”) and the Pecos, and west of the Colorado River of Texas.

Dutch and Italian maps of a somewhat later date, the former called Kaart van Nieuw Mexiko, 1765, and the latter, of Nuovo Messico being published by Zatta, at Venice, in 1785, both give substantially the same boundary between Louisiana and New Mexico as on Bonne's map; and down to the time of the purchase of Louisiana by the United States, in 1803, the line was far from being so definitely established as to be beyond dispute.

After the independence of Mexico, by the treaty of January 12, 1828, between the two republics, the hundredth degree of longitude became the eastern boundary of New Mexico, and the Nepesta or Arkansas River its limit on the north.

To add to the confusion, Texas, when it declared its independence, claimed to own all the territory east of the Rio Grande; a claim utterly without foundation, and absurd when it is remembered it would have taken Santa Fe, which during almost two and a half centuries had been the Capitol of NM and the political centre: but, as will be seen hereafter, various efforts were made to enforce the claim.

When General Kearny occupied Santa Fe, in August 1846, he proclaimed that "as he had taken possession of Santa Fe, the Capital of the Department of New Mexico, he now announces his intention to hold the Department, with its original boundaries, on both sides of the Del Norte, as a part of the United States, and under the name of the Territory of New Mexico."

By the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, all of New Mexico was ceded to the United States, and on the final ratification of that treaty, on May 30, 1848, it became an integral part of the American Republic. While its southern boundary was definitely fixed by the treaty, in other directions its extent was left indefinite; and this condition continued until the organization by Congress of the Territory of New Mexico, by the Act of September 9, 1850, with boundaries which appear as follows in the law; "Beginning at a point in the Colorado River where the boundary-line with the Republic of Mexico crosses the same, thence eastwardly with that boundary-line to the Rio Grande; thence following the main channel of the Rio Grande to the parallel of the thirty-second degree of north latitude; thence east with that degree to its intersection with the one hundred and third degree of longitude west of Greenwich; thence north with that degree of longitude to the parallel of thirty-eighth degree of north latitude; thence west with said parallel to the summit of Sierra Madre; thence south with the crest of those mountains to the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence with that parallel to its intersection with the boundary-line of the State of California; thence with such boundary-line to the place of beginning."

At the same time, the northwesterly portion of what had heretofore been New Mexico was made into the Territory of Utah.

New Mexico was to undergo many changes experiencing both gains and losses, before it became a state, notwithstanding the language of the Act of 1850.

On December 30, 1853, the Gadsden Purchase treaty was signed by which the United States bought from Mexico a long strip of territory, extending from the Rio Grande to the Gila, for ten million dollars; and by Act of Congress of August 3, 1854, this was added to New Mexico.

In 1859 the people of southern New Mexico, including the Mesilla Valley and the settlements in the vicinity of Tucson, applied to Congress to form a new territory out of their section of New Mexico, to be called Arizona. No congressional action was taken, but the next legislature, by Act approved February 1, 1860, organized a county of Arizona consisting of all of Dona Ana county west of "a point one mile distant eastwardly from the Overland Mail Station at Apache Canon," with its county seat at Tubac. In 1863, Congress established the Territory of Arizona, consisting of all of New Mexico west of the 109th meridian, and on December 29th of that year, the new territory was officially organized at Navajo Springs.

This reduced the area of New Mexico almost one-half, and it was further curtailed a few years later, when, by the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, all that portion of the territory north of the 37th parallel of latitude was attached to Colorado. This left it as it still exists, with an average width of 335 miles, a length on its eastern boundary of 345 miles and on the western boundary of 390; and with a total area of 121,469 square miles.

1912 GENERAL PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

“The following italicized text was taken from the 1913 NM Blue Book, the next edition after New Mexico became a state in 1912.”

By Geographical division, the state is bounded on the north by the State of Colorado, on the east by the States of Texas and Oklahoma, on the south by the State of Texas and the Republic of Mexico and on the west by the State of Arizona.

New Mexico lies within the so-called arid region embraced by the Rocky Mountain Plateau and takes in both sides of the great Continental Divide, which runs through the territory almost due north and south. No part of the territory lies below an elevation of 3,000 feet above the sea level, and the average altitude is about 6,000 and 7,000 feet. The highest point is Wheeler Peak in the Sangre de Cristo range, Taos County, which reaches a height of over 14,000 feet.

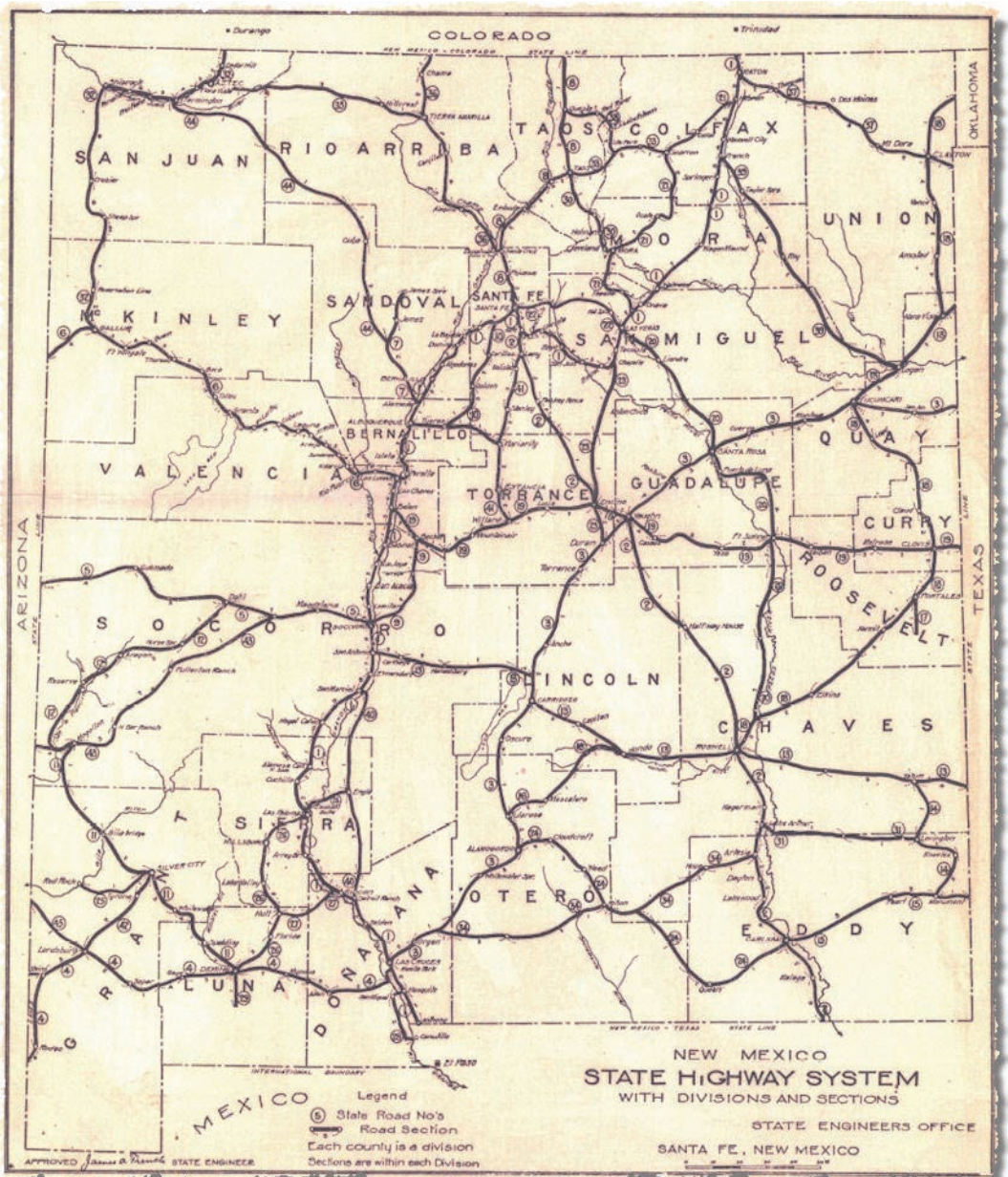
The Rocky Mountain range, which traverses the territory from north to south, consists not only of a number of parallel ranges, but is split into mountain groups and ranges running from east to west, dividing the territory into five separate and distinct watersheds. There are a number of smaller valleys which have no outlet. The most important of these is the Mimbres Basin. The Mimbres River is a living stream for a number of miles and then its waters disappear in the sands. The principal river of the territory is the Rio Grande, which is likened to the famous Nile because of the use of its waters for irrigation, and the general physiological and geographical, as well as climatic similarity of the tributary territory.

The Rio Grande coursing through the territory from north to south divides it into equal portions. On the northeast, the Canadian River carries the waters of that section, which are not used for irrigation or lost to seepage, to the Mississippi River. In the east, and southeast, the Pecos River has eroded a valley and carries the waters of a large watershed to the Rio Grande and through it to the Gulf of Mexico. In the northwest, the San Juan, Las Animas and La Plata Rivers flow west into the Colorado River, which empties into the Gulf of California. In the southwest, the Gila Rivers carries the waters to the Colorado and the Pacific Ocean. Each of these rivers has many tributaries, and in consequence New Mexico has an ample water supply to irrigate and acreage now under cultivation, if the flood waters were conserved in storage reservoirs. With the exception of several mountain valleys and mesas, irrigation during at least part of the years is necessary for the profitable raising of field and orchard crops.

Although New Mexico was the scene of the first modern civilization in what is now the United States, it is perhaps the least known by people outside its own confines. It is only within comparatively recent years that any special effort has been made to develop the wonderful natural resources of the territory, owing, perhaps to the fact that the country was formerly generally supposed to be a barren waste fit only for grazing purposes with the exception of narrow irrigation strips in the river valleys. As a result, the cattle kings and the sheep barons were monarchs of all they surveyed and held undisputed sway on the public domain, except when they clashed with each other over possession of water-holes or over-grazing. But home seekers during the past decade have been crowding the cattlemen and the sheep men off the free ranges by taking homestead claims and cultivating the land. Thus, the agricultural development of New Mexico has proceeded rapidly during the past decade, and the increase in population and wealth during this period has largely exceeded that of any preceding twenty-five years of its history.

The great westward movement of the last quarter of a century, due chiefly, to the demand for homes and the restless developing energy of the American people, reached New Mexico in due course, and it has made known to the world that this is not a land of sagebrush, cactus and sand, as it used to be pictured in earlier days, but that it is a vast region of almost unlimited natural resources, with literally millions of acres of irrigable lands, which may be cultivated successfully without irrigation, a great livestock country, with marvelous wealth of coal, iron, copper, zinc, lead and precious metals; with vast virgin forests, magnificent mountain scenery, and above all, the most perfect climate to be found on the American continent. The development of its vast resources had just begun. The opportunity to take part in the building of the new commonwealth is open to all.

1912 NEW MEXICO STATE MAP



Created by New Mexico State Engineer's Office, 1912.

GEOLOGY SUMMARY

The geologic history of New Mexico is a story spelled out in stone. Over geologic time, the rocks of the Earth's crust in an endless battle with the atmosphere, have shaped our New Mexico's land surface into the scenic mountains, valleys, mesas, canyons, and plains of our enchanted landscapes. Geologic features have helped determine the location of travel routes and communities, and the accessibility of our mineral wealth and underground water resources.

The story begins—two or three billion years ago. It is a history whose beginnings are fragmentary owing to the destruction of its earliest records. This geologic history, written in the rocks, is divided into four general parts. The oldest rocks, more than 570 million years old, almost devoid of traces of life, are the Precambrian rocks. The Paleozoic rocks, 225 to 570 million years old, are marked by ancient (paleo-) life. This was the era of invertebrates, animals without backbones such as corals, brachiopods, clams, snails, and crinoids. Mesozoic rocks, 65 to 225 million years old, formed in the era of dinosaurs, and contain types of life that are intermediate (meso-), between the ancient and modern animals. Rocks of the Cenozoic era, 65 million years ago to the present, make up the most recent (ceno-) chapter of the earth's history. All occur in New Mexico.

The rock layers resemble the pages of a book, recording events from the earth's beginning to present time. In stable regions, a drill hole can penetrate rock layers in reverse order of their sequence of formation, from youngest down to oldest. In the San Juan Basin near Farmington, petroleum test holes have drilled through Cenozoic, Mesozoic and Paleozoic beds before going into Precambrian rocks. In areas of large earth disturbances, the ancient Precambrian rocks form the highest peaks that have been uplifted vertically five to ten miles. Notable examples are: Wheeler Peak, near Taos (13,151 ft.) and Truchas Peak east of Espanola (13,102 ft.), which are the two highest points in the state.

The altitude of landforms in New Mexico range from about 2,842 feet (where the Pecos River exits into Texas) to the highest near Wheeler Peak (13,151ft.). Generally, older rocks are at or near the surface. Therefore, the higher the geologic structure, the older it is. Late Paleozoic Pennsylvanian limestone caps the Sandia Mountains, an uplifted block (horst). To the west, beneath Albuquerque, Late Cenozoic (Quaternary) sediments trace a long, deep, complex trench, the Rio Grande graben/rift. In the graben, the Pennsylvanian limestone is four miles deep. The elevation of the surface in some places does not reflect the Earth's structure. Geologically speaking, one of the higher points in the state is at Paternal Mountains, east of Estancia, where ancient Precambrian rocks are only 7,576 feet above sea level.

The gentle eastward slope of the High Plains in southeastern New Mexico indicates this area is stable; it is cut on the east side by the valley of the Pecos River. To the east, the High Plains (Llano Estacado) continue into Texas, underlain by the late Cenozoic Ogallala Formation, with its sand and gravel, that form the prolific aquifer (water-bearing beds) of that region.

Southcentral and southwest New Mexico are Basin-and-Range country with long, narrow, uplifted ranges interspersed with down-dropped valleys. Older Cenozoic (Tertiary) volcanic rocks and Paleozoic and Mesozoic strata form the ranges, with late Cenozoic (Quaternary) sediments at the surface of the intermontane valleys.

The Río Grande River is controlled by the Río Grande rift, which consists of a series of echelon grabens (step-like trenches) that transect New Mexico from north of Taos, down south to El Paso. In the south, Quaternary and young Tertiary sediments fill the rift, which is bordered by complex, uplifted ranges of Precambrian, Paleozoic, or older Tertiary rocks of the Sandía, Manzanó, Los Pinos, Ladron, Socorro, San Mateo, Cristóbal, Caballo, Robledo, Organ, Franklin Mountains, Black Range and Sierra de Las Uvas Mountains. In the north, massive uplifts of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains to the east and Brazos Range to the west, which border the rift are capped by old Precambrian rocks. The late Tertiary and Quaternary volcanoes of the Jémez Mountains, are on the west side of the rift, with the Río Grande Valley confined between the northwestern Sandías and the southeastern Jémez Mountains.

In the northwest, the San Juan Basin, a present-day basin floored by Late Mesozoic Cretaceous coal and petroleum bearing beds, and early Tertiary rocks, surrounded by older rocks in the Chuska, Zuni, Nacimiento, San Pedro, and southeastern San Juan Mountains. The spectacular red and variegated sandstones and shale of the early and middle Mesozoic Triassic and Jurassic Periods, form the south rim of the basin, on the north flanks of the Zuni Mountains, along I-40 between Grants and Gallup.

Diagonally across the state, in the southeast corner, another petroleum - (and potash) rich basin, the buried Delaware Basin, lies southeast of the Capitán Limestone Reef, southeast of Carlsbad. Quaternary sands and the latest Paleozoic Permian rocks crop out along the Pecos River and mask the underlying thick Paleozoic limestone, sandstone and gypsum, which are productive of oil and natural gas. The Cápitan Reef, similar to the present-day Great Barrier Reef of Australia, caps the east escarpment of the Guadalupe Mountains, and with associated rocks, hosts Carlsbad Caverns.

During the Cenozoic time, much of central and western New Mexico was a land of fiery and explosive volcanic activity, as large masses of molten rock ash were extruded. Sierra Blanca (11,977 ft.) near Ruidoso, Mt. Taylor (11,301 ft.) near Grants, Whitewater Baldy (10,892 ft.) near Mogollon, South Baldy (10,783 ft.) in the Magdalena Mountains, and High Peaks in the Jémez Mountains are some examples. Shiprock is the throat of an ancient volcano. Recent volcanic flows form sinuous tongues of basalt malpais near Carrizozo, Clayton, and Grants. Examples of recent explosive volcanoes are: Capulin in the northeast, the many cinder cones of the West Potrillo Mountains southwest of Las Cruces, and the vast malpais south of the Zuni Mountains, which is now partly in El Malpais National Monument. Older small volcanoes, prominent near I-25 are: Tetilla Peak, High Point of Cerros del Río basalts (2.5-2.8 million years), which are cut by I-25 near the top of La Bajada Hill; San Felipe basalts (2.5 million years) west of San Felipe Pueblo; Albuquerque volcanoes (0.12-0.2 million years) on Albuquerque's west mesa; Isleta volcano (2.7 million years); and Los Lunas Composite volcano (1.2-3.9 million years).

The rocks not only shape our enchanting scenery but also yield clues as to the Earth's wealth. The porous San Andrés Limestone, caps higher parts of the eastern Sacramento Mountains and dips eastward under the Pecos River Valley. Capturing rainwater in the west, the Permian limestone conveys the ground water eastward under the Roswell-Artesia area, to the Pecos valley, where it is tapped to irrigate lush fields. Two major basins in the state, the San Juan in the northwest and the Delaware in the southeast, are regions of ancient seas—the habitat of oil and gas—and produce most of the state's oil and natural gas. Cretaceous beds include the black gold of coal seams that are tapped by coal mines.

Metallic mineral deposits are in most places associated with igneous rocks, thus the major mining districts for copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver and molybdenum are in complex areas of extrusive and intrusive rocks, near Silver City and Questa. Potash and rock salt are formed in saline basins, which explains their occurrence in the Delaware Basin area east of Carlsbad. Gold was the lure that drew the Spanish to New Mexico in the 1500's, but the Paleo Indians had mined turquoise (our state gem), copper and coal many centuries before Spanish Conquistador Coronado. Mineral production in the state is a major contributor to the economy. New Mexico leads the nation in production of potash and perlite, and is among the leaders in natural gas, copper, molybdenum, coal, crude oil, uranium and pumice. In addition, the state's rocks yield significant amounts of clay, gemstones, gold, gypsum, manganiferous ore, mica, salt, sand, gravel, stone, barite, carbon dioxide, cement, iron, lead, limestone, silver, sulfur, vanadium and zinc. The total annual value of minerals produced in New Mexico has been as high as \$7.2 billion. In recent years, the total value of mineral production, from preliminary data, was more than \$5 billion, with state revenues of about \$900 million. What magnificent benefits geology has given our state — and the nation!

Rocks determine the sites of many of our cities and villages. Many of our people live along the Río Grande rift, the geologic control for the Río Grande, which became the focus of trails and highways amid irrigated farms and orchards, flanked by magnificent mountain ranges.

The Tijeras fault is a major break in the earth's crust and cuts diagonally between the Sandía and Manzanita Mountains, providing a channel for Tijeras Arroyo and a pass for I-40 from the east. Forty miles to the west, a lowland along Río San José, north of Sierra Lucero and southeast of Mount Taylor, allows passage westward for I-40 and the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. Thus Albuquerque, is at the intersection of geologically influenced north-south and east-west transportation routes.

The Capitol City of Santa Fe, lies at the foot of the southwestern part of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, west-bounding faults of the range that intersect east-west trending breaks followed by the Santa Fe River. Near the complex intersection, springs and marshes (ciénegas) supplied water for early Indian pueblos and the Spanish/Mexicans from 1609 A.D. onward.

The geological settings for Las Cruces and Mesilla are similar to Albuquerque. Las Cruces and Mesilla are located in the Mesilla Valley of the Río Grande, a rich irrigated area, traveled by I-25. Fifteen miles to the northeast, San Augustin Pass provides a natural east-west opening between the long rocky San Andrés Mountains to the north, and to the south the rugged Organ Mountains, with their majestic spires of igneous rocks, called the Organ Needles. To the west, US 70 and I-10 follow a broad, low plain between the Sleeping Lady Hills and Sierra de Las Uvas to the north and the basaltic rocks of the Potrillo Mountains to the south. The intersection of "Camino Real de Tierra Adentro" (King's Highway to the Interior Lands) north-south, with the east-west transcontinental highway and railroad locates Las Cruces.

Carlsbad lies along the Pecos River where it crosses the buried northeast limb of the Capitán Reef complex of cavernous limestone. Roswell and Artesia, are also located on the Pecos Valley, are near intersections of larger streams, draining eastward from the Sacramento Mountains to join the Pecos. Ratón City is south of Ratón Pass, which is the route of the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway and I-25. Raton pass is a canyon carved through the Mesozoic sandstones, west of the basalt-capped Ratón and Johnson Mesas. Farmington lies at the confluence of three rivers, the San Juan, Animas and La Plata, that drain from La Plata and southern San Juan Mountains. Socorro, on the west edge of the Río Grande Valley, is near springs, fed by faults along the eastern flank of the Socorro Mountains.

The Land of Enchantment's physical characteristics, vast range of claimants are all due to the geological land of New Mexico. Badlands are omnipresent in soft rocks such as the Tertiary sandstones and siltstones along the Río Grande from Española and Pojoaque south to Las Cruces and Sunland Park, or the multicolored Cretaceous and early Tertiary beds of the San Juan Basin at Bisti, Angels Peak, Huerfano Mesa and near Lybrook. Shiprock, Bennett Peak, Cabezón and Elephant Butte are spectacular remnants of volcanic necks "eroded throats of ancient volcanoes." Valles Grande, the core of the Jémez Mountains, crossed by NM 4, is a large caldera, the "collapsed center" of a huge geologically young (1.2-1.6 million years old) volcano. Outflow tuffs (soft welded volcanic ash) exposed in Frijoles Canyon (Bandelier Nat'l Monument) house the cliff dwellings of ancestral pueblo people.

North of the city of Velarde, the Río Grande River exits the Río Grande Gorge, the Rio Grande Gorge is a sharp canyon cut into late Tertiary (3.6-4.5 million years) sand, gravel and basalt flows. The Gorge extends the Colorado boundary. The Gorge can be viewed from the Gorge Bridge along US 64 northwest of Taos. South of the town of Pilar, the Río Grande River has cut down into Precambrian quartzite and schist at the west toe of the Picuris Range, a western prong of the Sangre de Cristos.

New Mexico's Mountain vistas include the Sangre de Cristos, a huge complex uplifted block of Precambrian rocks capped by Late Paleozoic (Pennsylvanian) beds. These Mountain ranges enhance the setting of Santa Fe, Taos and Las Vegas – as do the Sandía Mountains, east of Albuquerque; the bold ledges of the Sacramento Mountains, east of Alamogordo; the Nacimiento Mountains east of Cuba; Guadalupe Mountains southwest of Carlsbad; the Manzano Mountains east of Belen; the Magdalena Mountains southeast of Magdalena; and the San Andrés-Organ Mountains east of Las Cruces.

Some colorful examples of red rock valleys and cliffs dating from the Permian, Triassic and

Jurassic Period red-brown sandstone and shale are located near the Ghost Ranch to Abiquiu northward toward Chama and westward to Coyote and Gallina. Pennsylvanian and Permian redbeds sites can be found at Glorieta Pass, Abo Pass, and east of Tijeras. The red Triassic beds begin along I-40 highway from Santa Rosa eastward.

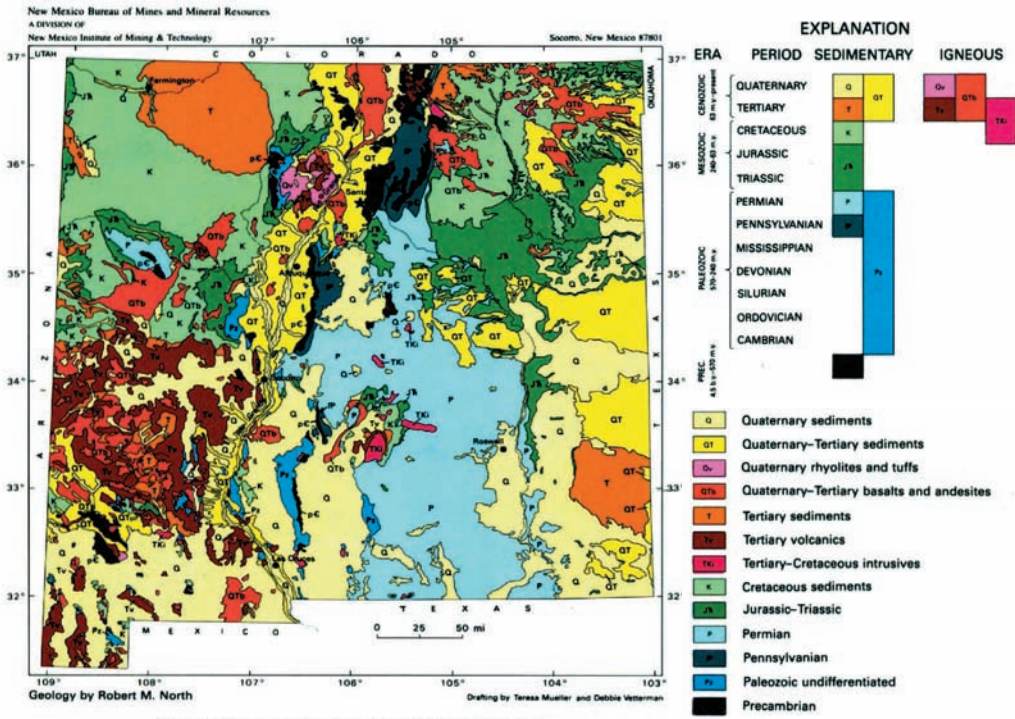
Sheer-walled canyons are abundant in New Mexico. The Brazos Box, southeast of Chama, was carved in Precambrian Quartzite. Red River Canyon east of Questa was cut into hydrothermally (hot acidic liquids) altered volcanic rocks (natural weathering of these rocks color the river with red mud, hence the name). Cimarron Canyon, east of Eagle Nest, transects palisades of igneous rocks. San Diego Canyon was carved by the Jemez River north of Jemez Springs (near the travertine springs of Soda Dam) Jemez River cut into Permian redbeds capped by Bandelier Tuff. Noonday Canyon in the Black Range between Kingston and San Lorenzo cut into rhyolite tuffs. Other notable canyons were carved in the Capitán Reef limestone including Walnut (Carlsbad Caverns), Rattlesnake, Slaughter and McKittrick Canyon.

New Mexico's landscape features unique scenes such as: El Morro Inscription Rocks (Jurassic sandstone cliffs); White Sands National Monument in the Tularosa Basin (world's largest glistening white gypsum sand dunes); Bottomless Lakes, east of Roswell (sinkholes in Permian gypsum and limestone); City of Rocks, northwest of Deming (grotesque forms carved in rhyolite tuff); and striking mesas, such as Acoma and Enchanted Mesa, with their cliffs capped by Jurassic and basal Cretaceous sandstones.

In collaboration with water, wind, and sun, the rocks and the insignificant upheavals by humans, have shaped New Mexico's landscapes. The resultant scenery, blended with blue skies, warm sun, and diverse cultures make this a "Land of Enchantment."

~ Summary provided by the New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources

GENERALIZED GEOLOGIC MAP OF NEW MEXICO



GEOLOGY TIME CHART

PERIOD OR EPOCH	ROUGH ESTIMATE OF YEARS AGO	EVENTS IN NEW MEXICO
Holocene	recent - 10,000 years	Carrizozo basalt flows 5,200 years, McCarty's basalt 3,500 years, Capulin 4,000-10,000 years. Mingling of extinct mammals with Paleo-Indian artifacts Blackwater Draw.
Pleistocene	10,000 - 1.6 million years	Bandelier Tuff extruded from Valles Caldera 1.4 million years. Beginning about 0.8 million years, Río Grande alternated between downcutting and depositing sand & gravel, response to glacial and interglacial periods. Late Pleistocene mammoths, mastadons, sloth and bison.
Pliocene	1.5 - 5 million years	Continued rise of mountains, beginning present topography. Mt. Taylor volcano 1.5 - 3.5 million years. Camels, carnivores and horses.
Miocene	5 - 24 million years	Main development of Río Grande rift and southwestern New Mexico basin-and-range; initial uplift of Sandía, Manzano, San Andrés, and Sacramento Mountains. Santa Fé Group sandstone & siltstone in valleys; Camels, horses and carnivores.
Oligocene	24 - 37 million years	Southwestern New Mexico exploded with volcanic eruptions from many calderas, extruding mainly rhyolitic ash-flow tuffs; at depth solidified as granite and monzonite. Fossils rare.
Eocene	37 - 58 million years	Late phase of Laramide, thick sandstone & shale in San Juan Basin; andesitic volcanoes in southwest. Mammals, early horses, carnivores and primates.
Paleocene	58 - 65 million years	Laramide Orogeny formed fault-bounded mountains, bordering basins, and local volcanoes. Conglomerate, sandstone, shale, andesite. World famous mammal faunas, turtles, garfish; palm, oak, sycamore and walnut trees.
Mesozoic	65 - 240 million years	At close, marine waters left New Mexico forever; prominent life such as dinosaurs and ammonites became extinct.
Upper Cretaceous	65 - 110 million years	New Mexico was on western shoreline of muddy ocean covering most of central North America; mountains to west and southwest. Ammonites, clams, oysters, snails, sharks, stingrays; ferns, conifers and deciduous trees (Fossil Forest).
Lower Cretaceous	110 - 144 million years	Sandstone in north. Mountains (Burro Uplift) near Silver City and to west. Chihuahua "Trough" in southwestern New Mexico, west Texas, northern Mexico, 12,000' conglomerate, sandstone, shale, limestone, clams, rudistis, oysters, snails and ammonites.

GEOLOGY TIME CHART

PERIOD OR EPOCH	ROUGH ESTIMATE OF YEARS AGO	EVENTS IN NEW MEXICO
Jurassic	144 - 208 million years	Winds from Early Jurassic Desert upland, blew the sand into northern New Mexico, building thick dunes. Mid-Jurassic brackish lake limestone & gypsum formed in north central New Mexico, buried in the late Jurassic by varicolored uranium-bearing sandstone and shale.
Triassic	208 - 240 million years	Highlands to northeast and in southwestern New Mexico shed sand and mud to the northwest. Dinosaur Coelophysis, phytosaurs, amphibians, clams, cycads, ferns and conifers (petrified logs).
Paleozoic	240 - 570 million years	New Mexico was near the equator during Paleozoic time. Marine rock deposited in tropical seas teaming with invertebrates (animals without backbones). End of era marked by mass extinction of invertebrates and shared the evolution of plants.
Permian	240 - 286 million years	Early Permian rivers from mountains in southern Colorado washed red sand & mud southwest, burying most of the eroded New Mexico ancestral Rockies, intermingling with southern marine limestone near Las Cruces.
Pennsylvanian	286 - 320 million years	Ancestral Rockies arose, forming north-south and northwest-southeast trending mountains with adjoining marine basins. Local conglomerate; limestone, shale, sandstone and thin coal lenses.
Mississippian	320 - 360 million years	During the Cambrian through Mississippian, northern New Mexico was southern peninsula of lowland Transcontinental "Arch."
Devonian	360 - 408 million years	Black shale & limestone. Brachiopod, coral, bryozoa, fish and primitive amphibians.
Silurian	408 - 438 million years	Dolomite; brachiopod, corals and clams.
Ordovician	438 - 503 million years	Limestone & dolomite. Trilobites, cephalopods, brachiopods, corals, bryozoa, sponges and algae.
Cambrian	505 - 570 million years	Late Cambrian sandstone unconformable on truncated Precambrian rocks. Trilobites, brachiopods and many other invertebrates. First prolific life.
PreCambrian	950 - 1800+ million years	Complex history. Granite, quartzite, gneiss, schist, greenstone, metarhyolite. Bacteria and blue-green algae.

LIFE ZONES OF NEW MEXICO

LIFE ZONES	ALTITUDES & DESCRIPTION	LOCATION & SQUARE MILES	MOISTURE	PLANTS	REPTILES, ANIMALS, & BIRDS	USES
Lower Sonoran	2,840 - 5,000 ft. desert area in southern part of state, warm, plants grow most of year.	19,500 square miles. Pecos River Valley - Fort Sumner to Carlsbad. Río Grande Valley - Socorro to El Paso. Santa Rosa, Deming, Alamogordo and Truth or Consequences.	More water than rest of state, irrigation farming.	Mesquite, creosote, valley cottonwood, cactus, black grama grass.	Western diamond-backed rattler, armadillo, gila monster, antelope, kangaroo rat, bobcat, opossum, javelina, roadrunner.	Most important agricultural area. Several crops in one season. Chile, cotton, alfalfa, fruit, onions, sweet potatoes.
Upper Sonoran	5,000 - 7,000 ft. plains, foothills above 5,000 feet, mild climate, rich soil.	98,482 square miles. Two-thirds state area. Albuquerque, Santa Fé, Farmington, Silver City, Gallup, Grants and Las Vegas.	Mainly dry but enough rain to produce grasses and native vegetation.	Piñon, juniper, blue grama grass, yucca, sagebrush, willows.	Ring-tailed cat (nocturnal), prairie chicken, antelope, prairie dog, wild turkey, coyote, house finch, burrowing owl, quail, canyon wren, horned lark.	Grazing, agricultural lands, dry farming, fruit - irrigated.
Transition	7,000 - 9,500 ft. broad mesas, sides of higher mountains.	19,000 square miles. Ratón, Los Alamos, Taos, Mora.	Enough rain and snow for some crops, some irrigation.	Western yellow or ponderosa pine, scrub oak.	Elk, deer, bear, porcupine, Merriam turkey, lion, Lou's woodpecker, bluebird.	Timber, good stock range. Farming in some valleys. Potatoes, turnips, cabbage, lettuce.
Canadian	9,500 - 11,500 ft. densely forested, higher slopes of mountains.	4,000 square miles. Higher slopes of Sangre de Cristo Mountains, Questa, Red River, Eagle Nest.	Comparatively wet, state's heaviest rain and snowfall.	Douglas fir, white fir, aspen, blue spruce, willow.	Elk, deer, snowshoe rabbit, red squirrel, spruce squirrel, chipmunk, flying squirrel.	Holds snow until late spring, stores water, little or no agriculture.
Hudsonian	11,500 - 12,500 ft. stunted growths of gnarled timber along timberline. Narrowest zone.	160 square miles. Narrow, along timberline. Sangre de Cristo.	Deep snow 7-8 months of year.	Stunted Engelmann spruce, cork bark, fir, timber pine.	Pikas or coneys, Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep, Rocky Mountain Jay, Clark's Nutcracker.	Stores moisture until late summer. Few months good grazing for sheep.
Arctic-Alpine	12,500 - 13,161 ft. treeless, most nights frosty.	Less than 100 square miles. Caps of highest peaks of Sangre de Cristo. Wheeler Peak, Truchas Peak.	Deep snow.	Hardy alpine plants, forget-me-nots 2' high.	Sometimes in summer - pika, woodchuck, chipmunk.	Stores moisture.



H I S T O R Y

"Enchanting New Mexico"
Photo by Rueben Hernandez

The natural beauty of New Mexico that captured the heart of Georgia O'Keeffe and many others outside the state can be found throughout the spectacular scenery and vibrant earth tone colors of the area know as Ghost Ranch.

NEW MEXICO HISTORY SUMMARY

*All items are excerpted from New Mexico: A Brief Multi-History by Rubén Sálas Márquez. Edited by Roberto Torres and Carlos Lopolo, NM historians. ** All other items are from other historical documents and historians.

*1000-1450

Tua-Tah, "Our Village," Taos Pueblo is founded and built during this period. **Hlauuma** (North House) and **Hlaukwima** (South House) are sometimes described as the oldest continuously inhabited communities in the **United States**.

*1150-1250

Keresan people move from **Chaco Canyon** into the **Río Grande** area. The people of present day **Santa Ana** and **Zía**, migrate to the **Río Puerco** area.

*1150-1350

The "Golden Age" of Pueblo culture is taking place during these years. An identifiable culture, religion, and government evolve in independent city/states along the **Río Grande River** and its tributaries.

*1250-1400

In the **Zuni** area it is estimated that **Amerind** villages containing a total of 13,000 rooms are built and abandoned, indicating a very mobile society.

*1300

Acoma (sometimes described as the oldest continuously inhabited town in the present **United States**) is settled around this time.

Nambe, "Mound of Earth in the Corner," is thought to have been founded during this period.

Po-Who-Ge-Oweenge, "Where the Water Cuts Down Through," now called **San Ildefonso Pueblo** is founded around this time.

*1350 - 1700

The maximum expansion of **Pueblo Indian** culture is experienced during this period.

*1400 - 1525

Athabaskan people later to be known as **Apache** and **Navajo** enter the present day **Southwest**.

*1492 SPAIN

Christopher Columbus (Cristóbal Colón, Admiral of the Ocean Sea) and the **Spanish** crews of three ships led by the **Pinzón** brothers, **Martín** and **Vicente**, sail west in hopes of reaching the **Orient**. Instead, they stumble onto the continents of the **Américas**, changing the course of human history for all time.

Almost immediately, a liberal **Spanish** immigration policy to **América** is enacted: **Catholic Christians** are eligible for free passage, they are exempt from taxes, they will be granted title to all lands they cultivate for four years, they will be supplied with stock and grain from the Royal Treasury, and there will be no tax on imports or exports.

*1493

Pope Alexander VI (a **Spaniard** of the **Borgia Family**) proclaims that all lands discovered west of a line of demarcation 100 leagues beyond the Azores would belong to **Spain**. In a second bill he declared that "all islands and main lands whatsoever found and to be found in sailing or travel toward the west or south" would also be **Spanish** on the condition that aboriginal populations be Christianized and not harmed.

*1500

Pueblo people speak in seven languages that belong to four language groups: **Tanoan**, **Keresan**, **Zuni**, and **Uto-Aztecan**.

*1504

Queen Isabel of Spain decrees that the grant made by **Pope Alexander VI** obligates the "**Spanish**

Crown and all its citizens to convert the **Indians** to our holy Catholic faith, to teach and instruct them in good morals, and to do it with great diligence. . . and that they should not permit or give an occasion that the **Indian** citizens and dwellers of the said islands and firm land, acquired or to be acquired, receive any harm in their persons or in their possessions, even more they must order that they should be well and justly treated, and if they have received any harm they should amend it and see to it that in no way they should go beyond what is and commanded to us by the **Apostolic Letters** . . . And I say and declare that this is my will . . . And so that this be firm and there be no doubt . . . I sign it with my name before witnesses and I order it to be sealed with my seal. (sig.) I, the Queen Isabel."

***1516**

The **Dominican Fray Bartolome de Las Casas** is appointed by **Regent Cardinal Francisco Jimenez de Cisneros** to the post of **Protector of the Indians**, the **Catholic** clergy thus becoming the first "Protectors of **Indians** in **América**."

***1519 - 1521**

Hernán Cortéz and a handful of **Spaniards** led a number of **Mexican Indian** nations, especially the **Tlaxcalans**, against their ancient enemies, the **Aztecs** of **Mexico City**, and finally conquered them. Some **Tlaxcalans** would later be in **Juan de Oñate's** expedition to **New Mexico** in 1598, taking up residence in the **Analco**, "across the water," section of **Santa Fe** as vassals of the **King**. They brought the first horses to the New World.

***1524 NEW SPAIN**

In 1524 **Cristóbal de Oñate**, **Juan's** father, a **Basque**, arrives in **New Spain**. He discovers rich silver deposits in 1546 and founds the town of **Zacatecas**. **Cristóbal** marries **Cataline de Salazar y de la Cadena** and in time they have seven children. In 1550 or 1552, **Juan de Oñate** is born. In 1588 **Juan** marries **Isabel de Tolosa Cortés Moctezuma**, granddaughter of the incomparable **Conquistador Hernán Cortéz** and **Isabel Moctezuma**, daughter of the **Emperor Moctezuma**.

***1536**

Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca, **Esteban (the Moor)**, **Andrés Dorantes**, and **Alonso de Castillo Maldonado** wander, after being shipwrecked, through parts of the **southwest** and **northern Mexico** before reaching **Culiacán, Mexico**. Their reports gave rise to the legend of the **Seven Cities of Cíbola**.

***1539**

Fray Marcos de Niza, a **Franciscan** who had been with **Pizarro** in **Perú**, and **Esteban** lead a small expedition of discovery to **Cíbola**.

***1540**

While in search of the fabled riches of the **Seven Cities of Cíbola** and **Grand Quivira**, **Francisco Vásquez de Coronado** and members (both male and female) of his expeditionary force explore parts of what are now northern **Mexico**, **Arizona**, the **Grand Canyon**, the **Colorado River**, **California**, **New Mexico**, **Texas**, **Oklahoma**, and **Kansas**. They are the first **Europeans** to meet the **Pueblo** people, see vast herds of bison, and draw back the curtain of what is now the **Southwest**. **Coronado's** headquarters are thought to have been at **Tiguex**, near present day **Bernalillo, New Mexico**.

***1550**

Charles V of Spain, the most powerful ruler in all of **Europe**, decrees that no further expeditions shall be sent into **Indian** territories until it can be determined that colonization will "do no" injustice to native inhabitants. Because of this directive, there is no colonization for many years.

***1573**

Royal Ordinances define conditions for exploration and settlement of new lands.

***1581**

Missionaries led by **Fray Agustín Rodríguez** and a few soldiers led by **Francisco Sánchez Chamuscado** go up the **Río Grande Valley**, making their headquarters at **Puaray** (**Coronado's Tiguex**, near the area of present **Bernalillo, New Mexico**).

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*1582 - 1583

Wealthy Spaniard **Antonio de Espejo** finances a small group for his entrada (entrance) into **New Mexico**. Also, as commander, he hopes to ascertain the fate of missionaries who had remained behind the previous year. Up to 74 **Pueblos** are visited, including **Zía, Jémez, Acoma, Zuni** and the **Moqui Villages**. **Espejo** is credited as the first to use the term **La Nueva Mexico**.

*1589

Reverend Richard Hakluyt, a member of the **Virginia Company of London**, compiles his *Principal Navigation, Voyages and Discoveries of the English Nation*. **Stewart L. Udall** writes that **Hakluyt**, an "evangelist patriot of immense persistence, imagination and force" became Europe's most successful political propagandist when he "distorted Spain's great age of discovery and denigrated the character of her people" with the **BLACK LEGEND** of innate cruelty and depravity. Because of "his skill with words" **Hakluyt** was able to "convey the false impression that **English** exploration ran on a track parallel to that followed by **Spain's** great discoverers." **Reverend Hakluyt** and his successors "distorted 16th century history" by glorifying **English** accomplishments, which came much later than those of **Spain**. "He altered the outlines of **16th Century** history by muddling events, dates, and deeds of individual nations to the point that the achievements of **Spain** were all but lost in the **European** experience propaganda of an ongoing age of discovery" in which **England** played the major role.

*1590 - 1591

More than 170 men, women and children from **Mexico** travel to settle **New Mexico** under the leadership of **Gaspar Castaño de Sosa**. Many **Pueblos** are visited but no permanent settlement is made because a detachment of soldiers appears and arrests **Sosa** for entering **New Mexico** without proper authority. With **Sosa** in shackles, the entire group is returned to **Mexico**.

*1595

On **September 21, 1595**, **Juan de Oñate** signs a formal contract to colonize **New Mexico**. Among others, blood-related family members like the **Zaldívar** clan, also of **Basque** origin, become part of the expedition.

*1598 - 1608

Juan de Oñate is appointed governor by Spanish authority.

April 30, 1598, after exasperating and expensive delays, **Juan de Oñate** leads an expedition that enables him to claim northern lands (now the **American Southwest**) for **Spain**. The area begins at present day **Juárez/El Paso**.

July 1598, the route taken by the **Oñate** expedition becomes known as **El Camino Real (the Royal Road, the King's Highway)**. It extends nearly 2,000 miles from **Mexico City to San Gabriel**, and remains the longest road in **North America** for several centuries.

August 1598, **Juan de Oñate** meets with 38 **Pueblo** leaders at **Kewa** (now **Santo Domingo**). He advises them about his colonizing efforts. This meeting is said to be the first recorded gathering of the modern **All Indian Pueblo Council**, which currently displays "1598" on its official logo.

Frenando Barba and his wife came to New Mexico with **Oñate**. As a member of the militia, he protested the practice of cutting off feet of young **Acoma** males. Frenando was executed in Santa Fe and his wife was sent to Mexico.

*1600 - American Indian Nations

Native American groups that come to be known as **Indios de Pueblo, Village Indians**, as opposed to the nonsedentary **Indios** known as **Bárbaros**, are described by **E. Spicer** as:

Northern Tiwas: Taos, Picuris
Tewas: San Juan, Pojoaque, Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, Nambe, Tesuque
Keres: 8 to 14 villages that include Acoma
Towas: Pecos, Jémez, Patoqua, etc., and 8 others
Tanos: 5 to 10 villages
Southern Tiwas: 8 to 20 villages, including Isleta
Piros: 9 to 14 villages that include Abo and Quarai

These “**Pueblo Indians**” speak dialects from five general language groups and often people of one **pueblo** can't be understood easily or at all by those of another. All are politically independent and alliances change constantly. **Oñate** establishes his capital at **San Gabriel**, near present day **San Juan Pueblo**.

Spanish and Mestizo/colonists introduce **Christianity** to New Mexico.

New crops like wheat, chile, watermelon, lettuce, cabbage, peas, chickpeas, cumin-seed, carrots, turnips, garlic, onions, artichokes, radishes, cucumbers, and various varieties of melons; new varieties of corn and stock animals, like horses, mules, cows, sheep, and goats are also introduced. These in time revolutionize the lives of **Native Americans**. Domesticated amaranth and tobacco, called **punche** by **Hispanic** settlers, are also introduced.

There are at least seven carpenters among the colonists. These craftsmen produce furniture, doors, windows, etc. When **Franciscans** establish missions for the Indians, they bring in Hispanic artisans to teach joinery to the **Indians**.

***1608**

Juan de Oñate resigns as governor and leaves **New Mexico** in 1610. **Oñate** is arraigned and found guilty on 12 charges and is exonerated on August 11, 1623 by **King Philip IV**. It was thought he was victimized by royal bureaucrats, jealous rivals, and the lack of mineral wealth in **New Mexico**. **Oñate** founded a new colony, which is today the oldest colony in the **United States**; sponsored permanent **Christianization** of **Native Americans** from **Texas** to **California**; laid the foundation for ranching and mining; and brought to light the geography of much of western **America** in his explorations, which included extending the **Camino Real** into what is now the **United States**.

***1610**

History of New Mexico, Historia de la Nueva Mexico by **Gaspar Pérez de Villagra** is published in **Spain**, the only founding chronicle in the history of any colony to be written as an epic poem. It is also the first published history of any part of the present United States, preceding by 14 years the well-known *General History of Virginia* by **Captain John Smith**.

La Villa Santa Fe is officially founded during this year some 20 miles south of **San Gabriel**. The mission supply service is started between **Santa Fe** and points south to **Mexico City**. This makes Santa Fe the oldest capitol in the U.S.

According to the Law of the Indies, a villa or town is laid out according to rules and tradition. It must have a plaza in the shape of a parallelogram 100 varas long (a vara is 32.99 inches long) and 75 varas wide. Streets, which must be 10 varas wide, run into the plaza at right angles and the settlement extends one league (about three miles) from the plaza, in each four directions, thus containing about 17,700 acres. The church entrance is from the east and faces the plaza.

***1621**

Town government is established at all pueblos, with a governor, sheriff, mayordomo, churchwardens, etc., all under supervision of the friars. Silver crowned canes are given to **Pueblo** governors as symbols of leadership and justice that will be supported by the **Spanish** government. A **Christian** cross is engraved on the head of each cane, indicating a blessing from the Catholic Church.

***1629**

Fray Estevan de Perea returns to **New Mexico** along with 30 additional friars. By the end of the year, 25 pueblos have missions with resident friars. The 46 **Franciscans** in **New Mexico** are the inteligencia of the province. Many were born in **Spain**. While they Christianize the **Pueblos**, they also function like a community college. They teach various trades like construction with adobe, growing **European** crops, ranching, animal husbandry, tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, smithery,

jewelry design and manufacture, as well as music, reading and writing.

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***1635**

Fray Estevan de Perea petitions **Philip IV** to free Christianized **Pueblo Indians** from the obligations of paying tribute or rendering personal service. **Philip IV** grants the petition and thereafter **Pueblo Indians** must be paid for their labors.

The period from approximately 1610 to 1638 has been referred to as the **Golden Age of Franciscan Missions** in **New Mexico**. **Frances V. Scholes** has written that **Alonso de Benavides** and **Estevan de Perea** have been the two most important religious leaders in early **New Mexico**, and he considers **Perea** the "**Father of the New Mexican Church**" because he was the dominant figure in the religious life of **New Mexico** through his long service and influence.

***1679**

Hispanic New Mexico has a population of around 2,400 to 2,500 people who live in areas from **Taos** in the north to **Socorro** and **Senecu** in the south; from **Pecos** in the east to **Jémez** in the west. Basic administrative divisions are **Río Arriba** and **Río Abajo**, separated at **La Bajada**. Pueblo population is estimated at 17,000.

***August 10, 1680**

Pueblo Revolt: Po'Pay and other pueblo leaders enlist the caciques (religious leaders) of **Taos**, **Picuris**, **San Lorenzo**, **Santo Domingo**, **Jémez**, **Pecos**, **Santa Clara**, **San Ildefonso**, and **Tesuque** to revolt against the **Spanish**. August 13, 1680, is selected as the date for revolt, before the supply caravan arrives in September from **Mexico City**. August 9: **Po'Pay** dispatches messengers to all **Pueblos**, with knotted cords signifying that in four days all are to rise in revolt. **Caciques** at **La Cienega**, **Tanos**, and **San Marcos** oppose the revolt and inform **Governor Otermin** of **Po'Pay's** plans. **Po'Pay** learns he has been discovered, and he puts the word out that August 10 is the day for revolt.

***1680 - 1692**

The **Spanish** move south to **El Paso Del Norte**.

***1681**

November: **Governor Otermin** leads an expedition north to re-conquer **New Mexico**. It is learned that **Po'Pay** has already been deposed.

***1684 - 1691**

Governor Jironza Cruzare is given permission to make land grants to **Pueblo** people in the El Paso areato the New Mexico colony-in-exile and to form **reducciones** of Indians there.

***1690 - 1697**

Re-conquest of New Mexico

Diego De Vargas Zapata Ponce De Leon is governor. The official effort to recover **New Mexico** is launched from **El Paso** with an expedition led by **Capt. Roque Madrid**.

Camp is made at **Robledo** where **Vargas** arrives with the main expeditionary force. **Bartolome de Ojeda**, from **Zía Pueblo**, is invaluable for his abilities in warfare and because he is an excellent interpreter who can speak, read, and write **Spanish** and many pueblo languages.

***September 11, 1692**

Vargas enters **Santa Fe** unopposed. With him comes **Nuestra Señora del Rosario**, **Our Lady of the Rosary**, popularly known as **La Conquistadora** and now officially referred to as **Our Lady of Peace**.

*September 16, 1692

The **Tupatu brothers of Picuris Pueblo, Luis and Lorenzo**, (**Luis** being one of the principal leaders in the **1680 Revolt**) confer with **Vargas** and the missionary fathers. They become allies of **Vargas** and are given full pardon for their role in the great rebellion

The first entrada is a complete success and within four months 23 **Pueblos** of 10 different nations are again allies instead of enemies. **Vargas** writes that the province now has to have **Hispanic** colonists, five hundred families, and at least 100 soldiers in order to secure the bloodless **re-conquest**. Some believed to have perished in the **Revolt** are found alive; **Francisco Márquez** finds the wife and daughter of his uncle, **Pedro Márquez**; **Martín Hurtado** finds his sister and their mother **Juana**; **José Dominguez de Mondoza** finds his sister and her five children.

*1693

October 4: The re-colonization of **New Mexico** included approximately some 800 persons who didn't arrive at the same time. It included families, various soldiers, and a number of **Indian** allies. It was led by **Bartolome de Ojeda** from **Zia Pueblos**. They brought with them 900 cattle, 2000 horses and 1,000 mules.

*1695

The first land grant was made to **Francisco Montes Vigil**. His wife and family travel from **Zacatecas, Mexico** with the **Juan Páez Hurtado Expedition** and settled in **Santa Cruz, New Mexico**.

*1700

A land grant in the **Española Basin**, the **Mesilla of San Ildefonso**, is made to **José Trujillo** for land at the junction of **Pojoaque Creek** and the **Río Grande**.

Land grants are made to **Hispanics** by **Governor Vargas**. Grants generally fell into two categories:

Private: Grants that are made to one individual who owns the entire grant and can sell it after possession requirements are met.

Community: Grants that are made to a group of people who each receive a solar de casa, (plot of land for a house), a suerte, (an irrigable plot), and rights to use the common lands (unassigned land grant, for pasture, watering, logging, collecting firewood, hunting, fishing, and rock quarrying). Common lands in **New Mexico** were owned by the community and couldn't be sold under **Hispanic** law since they belonged to everyone who had rights to that land grant.

*1704

Don Diego de Vargas dies in Bernalillo.

*1706

Villa de Albuquerque, which had been referred to as **Bosque Grande de Doña Luisa**, is founded by pioneer families, about 252 people, 12 of whom settled in the present **Old Town** area, the others along the river in settlements called "**Ranchos de Albuquerque**," **Los Varelas**, **Los Duranes**, **Los Poblanos**, **Los Griegos**, **Los Candelarias**, etc. and on the west side of the river and downstream were **Los Corrales**, **Atrisco**, **Armijo**, etc. Into the **Sandía Mountains** were **Carnue** and **San Antonio**.

1711

July 27: **Frey Juan de Tagle** travels to Cabildo of Santa Fe, regarding the census of inhabitants.

*1712

September 16: **Santa Fe Fiesta**--the **Santa Fe Cabildo** meets and decides to establish a fiesta in order to honor the reestablishment of **Christianity** in **New Mexico**. A fiesta is to be held annually with a sermon, followed by vespers, **Mass** and a procession in honor of **Nuestra Señora del Rosario**.

****Marqués de la Peñuelo** ordered residents of Santa Fe to celebrate September 16 as the anniversary of Vargas's 1692 re-conquest.

*1714

Juana Lujan buys land near **San Ildefonso Pueblo** and builds the family home that comes to be known as **Rancho de San Antonio**. **Juana**, and later her sons, encroach on the lands of **San Ildefonso**.

She builds an important trade business with **El Paso** and **Chihuahua** merchants. She becomes a livestock owner of significant importance.

****On September 26, 1714, Governor Juan Ignacio Flores Mogollón, Santa Fe Bando, ordered the baptism of Apache captives.**

***1715 - 1717**

Felix Martínez is governor.

Francisca Gigosa petitions then **Governor Flores Mogollón** for a grant of land in the **Taos Valley** where she can pasture her sheep and goats. The petition is granted. In 1716, **Francisca** buys property in **Santa Cruz**, where she lives for several years. She later sells her **Taos Valley Grant** to **Baltazar Trujillo**.

****On June 4, 1715, Soldiers of Presidio of Santa Fe made the nomination of nuestra Señora de Los Remedios as Patroness.**

***1716**

Los Lunas is founded.

***1724**

New Mexicans make annual trading trips to **Chihuahua** for items like chocolate, ironware, etc., which they can't grow or manufacture themselves. The monetary unit is the peso but in actual use it has four sliding concepts of value. *Peso de plata* - a silver coin with the value of eight reales, which standard was later adopted by the United States for silver dollars; peso of six *reales*; peso of four *reales*; peso de la tierra of two *reales*.

***1726**

The chain of authority from **Spain** to **New Mexico** is as follows: **The King**, who has direct dealings with the **Council of the Indies**, **The Viceroy**, **The Audiencia of Guadalajara**; **The Council of the Indies** deals directly with the **Viceroy**; **The Viceroy** and **The Audiencia of Guadalajara** deal directly with the **The Commandant General**; **Commandant General** deals directly with the **Commandant Inspector**; **The Audiencia of Guadalajara** and **The Commandant Inspector** deals directly with the **Governor of New Mexico**.

- The Governor's documentation to superiors has to be in duplicate or triplicate.
- **The Governor** deals directly with the **alcaldes mayores**.
- **The alcaldes mayores** deals directly with the **teniente alcaldes** in handling minor local matters.

Duties of the **alcalde** include military and police activities when necessary; examining applications for land grants and placing grantees in possession of a grant if approved by the Governor; recording cattle brands; judicial responsibilities regarding minor matters; initiating and preparing the paperwork relating to serious incidents, called the **sumaria**, which includes a statement of charges, preliminary testimony by witnesses, and declaration by the accused, all of which are passed onto the governor; summoning residents of each **settler** and **Indian** town to the central plaza, proclaiming all royal edicts, laws, or decrees; seeing to **Indian** welfare.

Brigadier Pedro de Rivera, Visitador General, arrives as part of the tour to inspect the entire northern frontier system of defense. He tours the 24 **Indian Pueblos**. Rivera's inspection tour leads to the (**Regulations**) **de 1729**, which in **New Mexico**, provides that 80 soldiers garrison the presidio, which includes one lieutenant, one alferéz, one sergeant, and 77 soldiers.

Governors and **commandants** can't assign soldiers to private duties related to business interests. No war can be waged against friendly or neutral Indian nations, or against hostile groups until all peaceful overtures have failed. No **Christian Indian** nation can be made to wage war against another **Christian** nation unless it specifically asks for help, though the use of native auxiliary forces is permitted, along with their use of horses and firearms. The **governor of New Mexico** is required to visit all Pueblos twice each year and **alcaldes mayores** are enjoined from any form of mistreatment of **Christian Indians**. Any disregard will bring a fine of 1,000 ducats, to be paid to the treasury

and the aggrieved **Indian** community. Soldiers are prohibited from causing disorders in **Indian** communities. Prisoners of war can be taken during hostile campaigns, but family units are never to be broken up.

The *Reglamento of 1729* is the beginning of the era that officially recognizes that **Christian Native American** communities are an integral part of **Spanish New Mexico**.

*1730

Father Santiago Roybal, **New Mexico's** first native priest, returns to his native land after many years of study in Durango. He is now Vicar for Bishop Benito Crespo of Durango, in New Spain, to which New Mexico belongs.

*1749 - 1754

Tomás Veléz Cachupín is governor.

Spanish and Mestizo settlers in **New Mexico** number around 4,353.

*1750

Hispanic settlers found **Velarde (La Joya)**, named in honor of **Juan Matías Velarde**. Sheep ranching is becoming New Mexico's most important industry. The **partido** system is widely used and the **churro** breed thrives everywhere. Shepherders, known as **pastores** or **borregueros**, who live mostly in isolation and depend mostly on their own resources, are masters of sheep husbandry.

Governor Velez Cachupín forms an alliance among **Hispanics, Pueblos, Faraón Apaches** and the **Utes**. **Indian** raids cease in the **Rio Abajo** area. **Governor Vélez Cachupín** is credited with grasping the key to peace with raiders from the northwest; active personal diplomacy backed by warrior force when necessary; and a large supply of gifts with plenty of opportunities for trade.

*1757

Governor Marín del Valle makes an inspection tour that includes the most famous cartographer of the day, **Bernardo Miera y Pacheco**, who produces a map of **New Mexico** with the following information in the margins:

There are 5,170 **Spaniards** residing in **New Mexico**; they own 2,543 horses, 7,832 cattle, and 47,621 sheep and goats.

The **Pueblo** and **Hopi Indians** number around 9,000; they own 4,813 horses, 8325 cattle, and 64,561 sheep and goats.

**1759

King Charles III ascends to the Spanish throne and implements the so called **Bourbon Reforms**. These economic plans included the establishment of new industries, construction of communication links, lowering of trade barriers, pacification of nomadic Indians and promotion of migration from the center of New Spain to its northern regions.

*1760

Acequias (irrigation ditches) are the lifeblood of **New Mexico** and each settlement by a water source has a system of ditches put into operation after churches and housing are erected. The **acequia madre, main ditch or "mother ditch,"** carries water directly from the water source then secondary ditches channel it to individual farms. The *mayordomo* (ditch boss) is the elected official who settles disputes over water, supervises the annual cleaning of ditches, and sees to it that all receive their fair share of water. Silt, rich in nutrients like phosphate, potash, and nitrogen, carried by irrigation waters, enriches irrigated land so fertilizer isn't needed. Silt also coats the ditches, thus working to prevent loss of water through seepage.

Pueblo farmers have expertise in the art of irrigation.

*1767 - 1778

Pedro Fermín de Mendinueta is governor.

Mendinueta's administration is one of the most tumultuous in the history of **New Mexico** because of **Indian** raiding. **Christian** settlements are surrounded by **Utes** to the north, **Comanches** to the east, **Apaches** to the south, and **Navajos** to the west. Defenders against these nations are 80 presidio soldiers, citizen militia, and **Pueblo** auxiliaries.

A **Pueblo** man from **Taos** informs **Governor Mendinueta** that **Comanches** are receiving firearms from the **Jumano**, and **Wichitas**, who get them from **English** traders to the east.

***1778 - 1788**

Juan Bautista de Anza is governor.

Anza already owns a heroic reputation when he arrives in **New Mexico** at the age of 42. He is **American** born and reared on the **Sonora (Mexico) Frontier**. He is a frontiersman who can negotiate diplomatically or fight hand-to-hand as the situation demands, embrace a **Comanche** or smoke with a **Navajo**. **Governor Anza** decides to campaign vigorously against the Indian nations then strives to make them allies. Campaigns against the **Apaches** are also beginning to be successful.

***1781**

A smallpox epidemic devastates **New Mexico**, killing around 5,025 people, a quarter of the entire population.

***1782**

New Mexico is still divided into eight *alcaldias*: **Santa Fe, Santa Cruz de la Cañada, Taos, Keres (Jémez), Sandía, Albuquerque, Laguna and Zuni**. Each **Pueblo** within each unit is governed by a native of that **Pueblo**, with the *alcalde* as local magistrate for minor cases.

***1786**

February 28: New Mexican Hispanics, led by **Governor Anza**, and **Comanches**, led by **Chief Ecueraçapa**, hold a peace conference at **Pecos** where the following terms are agreed upon:

Comanches may move closer to the **New Mexico** settlement: they will keep the peace with all **Nations** friendly to **New Mexico**; **Comanches** may come into **Santa Fe** and free trade fairs will be established at **Pecos**; **Comanches** will help fight the **Apaches**; the governor of **New Mexico** will endorse whomever the **Comanches** selected as chiefs.

Anza gives his own sword and banner to **Ecueraçapa** for display to leaders of other bands not in attendance.

***1787**

April: All three branches of the **Comanche** nation have signed peace treaties with **Governor Anza**.

Despite the replacement of **Anza**, the death of **Ecueraçapa**, and hostilities of other **Native Americans**, the peace forged at **Pecos** stands unbroken for generations and the alliance is second in importance only to that of the **Pueblo** people.

The **Comanche Peace**, from 1786 to 1846 and continuing somewhat into the beginning of the **U.S.** period of domination, enables **New Mexicans** to survive and prosper. The **Comanches** become stalwart allies, much like the **Pueblo**.

***1788 - 1794**

Some **Apache** chiefs make peace with **Governor Concha of Santa Fe**. The **Apaches** promise not to raid **El Paso**, part of **New Mexico, Chihuahua, or Sonora**. They will settle down and take up farming, so **Governor Concha** settles them at **Sabinal** between **Belén** and **Socorro**.

Albuquerque and **Bernalillo** residents comply with the requirement to help their most implacable enemies with money and livestock. The **Sabinal Apache** experiment lasts for three years, while **Concha** is governor.

***1794 - 1805**

Fernando Chacón is governor.

Because of security provided by the **Comanche Peace**, **San Miguel del Bado** is founded on a grant of land east of **Pecos Pueblo**, down the **Pecos Valley** by **Lorenzo Márquez** and 51 other families, including thirteen **Genizaros familiess** (Genízaros were detribalized Indians who, usually as children, had been captured in intertribal warfare and then traded or sold to settlers where they often

served as servants, shepherds, or laborers. They were raised in Spanish or Mestizo culture, speaking Spanish and becoming Christians, and were given Spanish names).

In 1796, the **Don Fernando de Taos Land Grant** is made.

Governor Chacon reports that **New Mexico** has a wonderful climate, high mountains, plains and deserts. The population numbers about 35,751, most of them farmers and/or ranchers living in the **Río Grande Valley**, where they grow various crops. Being so isolated, few crops are exported so there is seldom a surplus. The hard working **Pueblo** people, who make up about a third of the population, are experts in agriculture and often enjoy surpluses.

Census figures show that there are 23,648 Spaniards/Mestizos in **New Mexico**, which includes **El Paso**, and 10,557 **Indians**.

New Mexico is an isolated, remote frontier outpost with no mineral wealth to speak of. Missionary activity is strong and paid for by the **Spanish** government. Settlers and their **Pueblo** allies are a buffer against hostile Native American Nations. Like the **Pueblo** people before them, **Hispanic** men and women have carved a home out of the wilderness, against all odds, and survived.

According to the **Census of 1790**, there are 16,358 **Hispanics** living in **New Mexico**.

***1800**

Col. José Manuel Carrasco discovers a fabulous deposit of copper, which comes to be known as the **Santa Rita del Cobre** near Silver City.

In 1804 the mining of copper begins, which makes **Santa Rita** one of the oldest copper mines in the **United States**.

The **Cebolleta (Seboyeta) Land Grant**, which encompass 200,000 acres, is awarded to 430 families from the **Albuquerque-Atrisco** area. The settlement is intended as a buffer to forestall **Navajo** raids on the **Río Grande** communities.

Santero Art, one of the rare, truly indigenous art forms to be found in the **United States**, has become an important aspect of **New Mexican** culture and day-to-day living, the product of a unique **New Mexican** environment. Although they take stylistic liberties, **New Mexican** saint makers draw on traditional **Christian** iconography from illustrated missals, bibles, devotional cards, as well as paintings and sculptures brought up from **New Spain**.

Santero art is not aesthetic in the sense of creating something beautiful but rather intended for a religious purpose. New Mexican life is difficult, so a santo has to have powerful holiness to enable people to survive, endure, and prevail.

Governor Fernando Chacón reports New Mexicans are much given to dealing and bartering with each other and tribes of nomadic Indians, which are conducted in sign language. Further, he states that **New Mexico** isn't as poor as it is generally represented to be, and its decadence and backwardness is traceable to the lack of development and want of formal knowledge in agriculture, commerce, and the manual arts.

***1805 - 1808**

Joaquín Del Real Alencaster is governor. Vaccination against smallpox is introduced in **New Mexico**.

Francisco Salazar and 30 settlers petition for a grant of land, the **Cañón del Río de Chama**, which is awarded and comes to be known as the **San Joaquín Land Grant**.

Word reaches New Mexico that an **American** expedition is being sent into **Spanish** territory. **Facundo Melgares** leads a troop of soldiers to intercept it but never finds the **Zebulon M. Pike** expedition.

***1807**

The **Pike Expedition** is encountered, marching into **Santa Fe** and then into **Chihuahua**. **Pike** maintains that he was lost. Throughout his experience, he records what people from all walks of life tell him concerning the economy, the extent of their patriotism, and how they feel about foreign trade markets. Pike's journal provides the first information available to the **American** public on the area that would be called the Spanish **Southwest**.

*1810

Shrine-Santuario de Chimayo. Legend has it that **Bernardo Abeyta**, a member of the "**Fraternidad Piadosa de Nuestro Padre Jesús Nazareno**," discovers a crucifix while performing customary penitential penances in the hills of **El Potrero**. **Abeyta** suddenly sees a light emanating from one of the slopes and he goes to investigate. The light is coming from the ground so he digs the spot with his hands until he finds a **Crucifix of Our Lord of Esquipulas**. Not knowing what to think, he goes to the village and tells his neighbors of the find and someone is sent to inform **Father Sebastián Álvarez** at **Santa Cruz**. **Father Sebastián** quickly goes to the spot, picks up the **Crucifix** and in a joyous procession takes it to the church where he places it on the main altar. But the next morning the **Crucifix** is missing and can't be found until someone finds it where it was originally discovered. It is returned to **Santa Cruz**, disappears again and is returned and again disappears to be found in the hills for the fourth time. It is decided that the **Crucifix of Esquipulas** definitely wants to remain in **Chimayo**. **Santuario de Chimayo** is built on the spot.

José Manrique is governor.

*1812

Pedro Bautista Pino, New Mexico's representative to the **Spanish Cortés (parliament)**, writes his "*Exposición Suncinta y Sencilla de la Provincia de Nuevo Mexico*." It is published in **Cádiz** and relates:

"There are about 40,000 people in **New Mexico**, living in 3 villas, 102 plazas, and 26 **Indian Pueblos**. There are public schools in **Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Taos, Belén, San Miguel, and Santa Cruz**. There are 22 friars in the province. No bishop has visited the province in over 50 years. There is only one physician in **New Mexico**. Medicinal herbs are widely used by **Natives** and **Hispanos** alike. **New Mexican** spirit and loyalty have endured continuous warfare with 33 hostile tribes for 118 years and New Mexico has not lost one span of land from its original boundaries. After acquisition of the **Louisiana Territory** the **United States** has tried to win over **New Mexico**. They have built forts on **New Mexican** frontiers and given firearms to hostile tribes opposed to us in order to break us. To no avail."

The **Los Trigos Grant** is made in the **Pecos** area, followed by the **Cañón de Pecos Grant** in 1815.

*1815

The settlement of **Arroyo Seco** and **Arroyo Hondo** are founded.

*1818

Bartolomé Baca received the **Torreón Grant** in the **Manzano Mountains**, south of **Chilili**. **Antonio Ortiz** receives the **Gallinas Grant**, southeast of Las Vegas.

*1821

*In 1821 trade fairs at **Taos, Pecos, Jémez** and other outlying communities begin to decline. Because of commerce arriving over the **Santa Fe Trail** and heading towards **Chihuahua**, the main centers of commerce become **Santa Fe, Albuquerque, and El Paso**. On **January 11, 1821**, the office of **Protector of the Indians** is abolished by royal decree. On **September 16, 1821**, **New Spain** gains independence from **Spain** and becomes the sovereign state of **Mexico**. As of **September 27, 1821**, **New Mexico** is a part of **Mexico**.

The **Treaty of Córdoba** officially recognizes all **Native Americans** as citizens of **Mexico**.

*1822

Francisco Xavier de Chávez is governor.

F. X. Chávez, from **Bélen**, is the first native **New Mexican** ever to serve as governor. He is married to **Ana M. Castillo**, also from **Bélen**, and they have nine children. Two of their sons, **Mariano** and **José**, later serve as **New Mexico** governors and four grandsons are elected **Delegates to the U.S. Congress**.

The "**Penitente Brotherhood**," more correctly referred to as the "**Pious Fraternity of our Father Jesús of Nazareth**," is an important part of **New Mexico** village life.

A building called the *morada* is the meeting place for the **Brotherhood**. It contains, at least, two

rooms, a capilla (chapel) and a meeting hall. Santero religious religious iconography is used in the services and in time the **Brotherhood** is the chief patron of this folk art form.

Women are not members of the **Brotherhood**, though they can serve as *Auxiliadoras* (**Auxiliaries**) who help with various duties. They are also referred to as *Verónicas*, *Carmelitas*, or *Terceras*.

***July 6, 1824** New Mexico becomes a **Mexican Territory**.

1825

Ceran de Hault de Lassus de St. Vrain arrives in **Taos** from **Missouri**.

***1826**

Kit Carson, fleeing from his apprenticeship as a saddler in **Missouri**, arrives in **New Mexico** and almost immediately takes up residence in **Taos**.

*On **July 23, 1826**, **Padre Martínez** is installed as a Pastor of Taos and in November opens a school.

***1827-1829**

Manuel Armijo becomes Governor at age 34. During his first of three terms, he confronts and arrests American smugglers among the traders from **Missouri**. This causes him to receive bad publicity in the **United States**.

In 1828, **St. Vrain** meets **Charles Bent**, a fellow **Missourian**, and in time the firm of **Bent, St. Vrain and Co.** is founded, which included brothers of both, **William** and **Marcellin**, respectively, and both marry **Hispanic** women from Taos.

***1832 - 1833**

Santiago Abreu is Governor.

In 1832 the **Tierra Amarilla Land Grant** is made to **Manuel Martínez** as principal petitioner. He has six sons, **J. Julia**, **J. Vicente**, **J. Eusebio**, **J. Sixto**, **J. Antonio**, **J. Francisco**, and two daughters, **M. Dolores** and **María de Jesús**.

A huge adobe structure known as **Bent's Fort** is completed on the north bank of the **Arkansas River** near the mouth of the **Purgatory**. The large structure is 137 by 178 feet surrounded by 14-foot walls three feet thick, surmounted by 18-foot corner bastions that fly the **American Flag**, "a stronghold and hospice in one." Inside there are living quarters, a trading room, warehouses, a recreation center, and stables.

William Bent manages the fort, **Charles Bent** brings supplies from **Missouri**, and **Ceran St. Vrain** manages satellite stores in **Taos** and **Santa Fe**, and expands the business into **Chihuahua** and **Sonora**.

New Mexicans charge that hostile **Indians** acquire firearms at **Bent's Fort** and then are encouraged to attack **New Mexican** villages. Authors like **Rodolfo Acuna** (*Occupied America*) and **Genero Padilla** (*My History, Not Yours*) have written that **Charles Bent** was a leader of U.S. citizens operating around **Taos** who openly supported **Texas'** claims to **New Mexico** while they indulged in smuggling, theft, and collusion with various **Texans** and harboring known thieves.

1833

Mary Donoho was the first Anglo American woman to travel along the Santa Fe Trail coming with her husband, William, to operate what is now know as the La Fonda Hotel but earlier The Exchange Hotel then the U.S. Hotel.

***1837 - Major Revolt**

In August the **Revolution** breaks out in the **Chimayo-Santa Cruz** area. It is led by the alcalde **Juan José Esquibel** and supported by a 12-member council referred to as **El Cantón de la Canada**. Their avowed purpose is to sustain **God**, the nation, and the faith of **Christ**; to defend **New Mexico** to the last; not to allow the **Departmental Plan** or any tax associated with it; and to stop the excesses of those who try to carry them out. An army is gathered. **Governor Pérez** doesn't have enough soldiers to quell the uprising so he flees south but is stopped on August 8 in the vicinity of **Agua Fría Road** southwest of **Santa Fe**. After **Governor Pérez's** death during the revolt, **José**

Gonzales—a highly successful and popular cibolero (a genizaro with ancestral ties to **Taos Pueblo**) is chosen as **Governor of New Mexico** by the **Cantón**.

Governor Gonzáles is totally against the **Departmental Plan** so he suggests to **Elisha Stanley**, an American trader, that all American traders join the **Cantón** movement and ask the United States to annex New Mexico to the American Union. Stanley refuses to become involved.

Rebel unity now begins to unravel as does support for the cause when the **Cantón** comes out against **Gonzáles'** moderate goals. Opponents are jailed and threatened with death. Now there are two rebel factions, those with **Gonzáles** and those with the **Cantón**

On September 11, Governor Gonzales is informed of the **Plan of Tomé**, a manifesto, decrying the anarchy, and is ordered to surrender, which he does with "great enthusiasm." He is put in the Santa Fe jail.

On September 21, Manuel Armijo lets it be known that he wants to negotiate with **Cantón** leaders like **Pablo Montoya**, former alcalde of **Taos**. An agreement is signed and rebels disband, thus ending the conflict. Some leaders, like **José Gonzales** and **Pablo Montoya**, are granted amnesty.

***1837 - 1844**

Manuel Armijo is Governor.

New Mexicans resume their daily lives when **Manuel Armijo** assumes the governorship while waiting for instructions from **Mexico City**. **Manuel Armijo** is considered "essentially a merchant and trader" and a native son known to everyone, as well as an experienced administrator.

***December 3, 1837, New Mexico** is made a **Department of Mexico**.

***Governor Armijo** grants land in an effort to encourage private enterprise and to create barriers against **Indians, Texans, and Americans**. In 1841, the **Guadalupe Miranda** and **Carlos Beaubien Land Grant** are east of the **Sangre de Cristos** along the **Cimarron** and **Canadian** rivers. In 1843, **Narciso Beaubien**, son of **Carlos**, and **Stephen Louis Lee**, whose wife is a sister of Carlos Beaubien's wife, receive the **Sangre de Cristo Grant**, which straddles the New Mexico-Colorado border.

***1842**

Kit Carson is baptized by **Padre Martínez of Taos** into the **Catholic** faith so he can marry **Josefa Jaramillo**. **Josefa** is the 15-year-old sister of **Ignacia Jaramillo Bent**, wife of **Charles Bent**. The **Carson-Jaramillo** marriage took place the following year, with **Padre Martínez** performing the ceremony.

The **Las Animas Grant** in eastern **Colorado** is made to **Cornelio Vigil** and **Ceran St. Vrain**.

***1846**

The **United States** invades the country and takes **New Mexico**.

On July 26, 1846, Colonel Kearny and his staff reach **Bent's Fort**. His official orders are to take **New Mexico** and **California**.

On August 8, 1846, Governor Armijo issues a proclamation for all **New Mexicans** to defend their country against **U.S. aggression**. **New Mexicans** make preparations to meet the enemy at **Apache Pass** but **James Magoffin** bribes **Col. Archuleta** into withdrawing his regulars and **Armijo** orders the militiamen to disband in order to avoid a needless slaughter.

Fort Marcy, named for **Secretary of War William L. Marcy**, is established on a hill overlooking the **Plaza in Santa Fe**. It is the first **U.S. military post** in the **Southwest**. Twenty other forts are established in time: **Ft. Lowell**, **Cantonment Burgwin**, **Ft. Union**, **Ft. Wingate I**, **Ft. Wingate II**, **Ft. Bascom**, **Ft. Sumner**, **Ft. Tularosa**, **Ft. Conrad**, **Ft. Craig**, **Camp Ojo Caliente**, **Ft. Stanton**, **Ft. West**, **Ft. McRae**, **Ft. Webster**, **Ft. Bayard**, **Ft. McLane**, **Ft. Thorn**, **Ft. Cummings**, **Ft. Seldon**, **Ft. Fillmore**.

On August 22, 1846, General Kearny issues a proclamation in **Santa Fe**: "All of **New Mexico** with its original boundaries is now a part of the **United States**." All property and freedom of religion will be respected. Protection will be given against the wild **Indians**. Anyone who takes up arms will be considered an enemy and a traitor, and his property shall be confiscated. All persons

are hereby considered citizens of the **United States**.

1847

U.S. forces suppress the **New Mexico Revolt of 1847**.

**1848

The **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** is signed. The **U.S.** gains land covering present day **Texas** west to **California**. Several present day pueblos, including **Santa Clara**, are guaranteed land rights under the **Treaty**.

*1849

Costilla is settled by **Carlos Beaubien**, who owns the **Sangre de Cristo Land Grant**.

*The first stage line out of **New Mexico** was established with a schedule of one round trip between **Santa Fe** and **Independence, Missouri**.

Santa Fe New Mexican founded.

*1850

The **Organic Act of 1850** provides territorial status for **New Mexico**, a bicameral legislature for **New Mexico**, a **House** numbering 23 members and a **Council of 13**, empowered by debate and passing bills, the **Governor** (appointed by the **President of the U.S.**) being able to veto any bill.

New Mexicans do not have full civil rights, they aren't allowed to vote for their governor or the President of the U.S. The decisions of their elected representatives are subject to federal approval and the judiciary isn't independent. New Mexico's **Pueblo Indians**, voting citizens under **Mexico**, are disenfranchised under **American** rule.

The **Sisters of Loretto** establish a school for girls, ***La Academia de Nuestra Señora de la Luz, Loretto Academy***, which served **New Mexicans** until 1969. The **Sisters** are **Catherine Mahoney, Magdalena Hayden, Rosanna Dant, Monuca Daily** and **Roberta Brown**. They all teach at the school. Over the next two decades the **Sisters** establish schools at **Taos** in 1863, **Mora** in 1864, **Las Vegas** in 1869, **Las Cruces** in 1870, and **Bernalillo** in 1875.

**1851

Vicar Apostolic Jean Baptiste Lamy, bishop of the newly established **Diocese of Santa Fe**, reaches the capital city and begins instituting important religious and educational reforms.

Fort Union established north of Las Vegas.

Taos Pueblo given full autonomy by Governor James Calhoun.

1852

U.S. signs **Treaty with Apache leaders**.

Tesuque Pueblo leaders travel to Washington to meet with President Fillmore.

Eight counties (Bernalillo, Dona Ana, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Santa Fe, Socorro, Taos, and Valencia) **created in New Mexico Territory**.

1853

Sisters of Loretto open **Our Lady of Light Academy**. **Jean Baptiste Lamy** becomes the first Archbishop of Santa Fe.

1854

Gadsden Purchase from Mexico adds 45,000 square miles to New Mexico Territory.

1855

Fort Stanton established.

U.S. Surveyor-General **William Pelham** begins land grant patent process.

1856

New Mexico Voters overwhelmingly defeat referendum to approve territory's **first public school bill**.

W.W. H. Davis writes *El Gringo*.

1858

Solomon Luna born.

1859

The Historical Society of New Mexico is founded.

*1860

The legislature passes a bill for compulsory public education. Teachers receive 50 cents per pupil, per month.

Juan Batista Vigil charges that **Surveyor General W. Wilbar** is guilty of dereliction of duty under the **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**, referring specifically to the property guarantees which stipulate that bona fide land titles are to be acknowledged by **American** authorities. **Vigil's** stipulate that bona fide land titles are to be acknowledged by **American** authorities. **Vigil's** charges are ignored and all land titles are considered to be in jeopardy when being reviewed by the government.

U.S. Congress approves the 1.7 million acre **Maxwell Land Grant** in northern New Mexico.

Mora and **Santa Ana Counties** established. Santa Ana disestablished in 1862.

*1861

****Union Forces** defeat **Confederate** troops at **Glorieta Pass**, which was decisive to the **Southern** cause. The battle began in 1862.

San Juan County established but disestablished in 1862.

1862

Civil War Battles of Valverde, Glorieta Pass, and Peralta fought, ending Confederate invasion of New Mexico.

The California Column of Union troops arrives in New Mexico.

****1862-66 The Long Walk**

General James Henry Carleton becomes the military commander of the **New Mexico Territory** in 1862. Following **General Carleton's** orders, **Kit Carson** forces 8,000 **Navajos** to march the **Long Walk**, a 300-mile trek, from **Gallup** to internment at **Bosque Redondo (Fort Sumner)**, on the eastern **New Mexico** plains). **Four hundred Mescalero Apaches** were also rounded up in the **Long Walk**.

Soldiers seize or slaughter the Indians' livestock, cut down their peach trees and burn their fields so that they will surrender. The campaign to round up both **Apaches** and **Navajos** began in March 1864, with both groups being rounded up and surrendering at **Fort Canby** (now **Fort Defiance** near **Window Rock, Arizona**). Hundreds died during the Long Walk, and during the internment of dysentery, measles, sexual diseases, and starvation before they were allowed to return to their homeland.

***Also** the Native American leaders had to sign a treaty before returning home in 1868. Some of the provisions in the treaty required them:

- to promise to send their children to American schools,
- to allow instruction in Christianity; and
- to take up farming.

In return the U.S. government would:

- create a reservation from a portion of their original homelands; and
- guarantee annuities to all annually.

Following the signing, the survivors were allowed to return to their homelands.

1864

U.S. Congress patents Spanish land grants issued to 19 Indian pueblos.

Canes of authority are given to Pueblo governors in the name of President Lincoln.

1865 Mescalero Apaches flee from captivity at Bosque Redondo

***1866 Buffalo Soldiers**

Black soldiers have fought in **America's** military forces as far back as with **Washington's** army during the **War of Independence**, but it wasn't until June 28, 1866 that **Congress** authorized the creation of six regiments of **Black troops**, two cavalry and four infantry regiments to serve out on the frontier of the west. The mounted units comprised the **9th and 10th Cavalries** and were nicknamed "**Buffalo Soldiers**" by the **Cheyenne** and **Comanche**, which the soldiers accepted proudly. To be associated with the fighting spirit of the **Native American's** sacred buffalo, was for them, a sign of respect. The **9th Cavalry Regiment** was transferred to **New Mexico** in **1875-76** and was stationed at **Ft. Bayard, Ft. McRae, Ft. Wingate, Ft. Stanton and Ft. Garland**. In these sites they encountered major battle campaigns with Indian war chiefs, **Victorio, Geronimó and Nana, Sitting Bull and Lone Wolf** while the 10th took part in expeditions against **Pancho Villa** with **General Pershing**.

In addition to these battles, the men were responsible for exploring and mapping vast areas of the southwest; building and repairing frontier outposts; protecting railroad crews building lines across the west; stringing many miles of telegraph lines and other desirable assignments that could be handed out by the **Army**, which helped civilize the western frontier, all despite strong prejudice due to the color of their skin and uniforms.

1867

Elizabethtown, a mining center, is founded in the Sangre de Cristos.

1868

Bosque Redondo is closed and Navajo return to their homelands.

Grant County created.

1869

Lincoln and Colfax Counties created.

1870

Lucien Maxwell sells his land grant.

Elizabethtown has **7000 residents** and becomes **seat of Colfax County**.

***1869 - 1871**

William A. Pike is governor. The most infamous historical incident in Governor Pike's administration is his attempt to destroy the archival records, which date back to 1681, of **New Mexico**. A **Methodist** preacher, **Pike** went into the **Army**, thus winding up in **New Mexico**.

1871

Election Day violence in La Mesilla leaves **seven dead and 30 wounded**.

1872

The "great New Mexico cattle raid" by Texan John Hittson and 90 gunmen.

1873

Work begins on the Loretto Chapel in Santa Fe.

***May 21, 1873**

Stephen B. Elkins, Delegate to Congress, delivers a speech as to why **New Mexico** should be admitted to Statehood: "...more than sufficient population as required by **American** law, duties of the **U.S.** as stipulated by the **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**; **New Mexican Hispanos'** unflinching loyalty during the **Civil War**, public education is vastly improved; tremendous resource potential and salubrious climate..."

1874

Lieutenant George M. Wheeler geographical survey in New Mexico.

1875

Colfax County War begins.

French priest **Jean-Baptiste Lamy** becomes archbishop of the New Mexico.

1876

The Rebellion of Grant County.

Newspaperman **William D. Dawson** begins his survey of New Mexico Territory.

***1876**

The **Settlement of Farmington** is founded by **William and Simeon Hendrickson**, two gold prospectors from Colorado.

1877

Anthropologist Lewis Henry Morgan published *Ancient Society* with description of Native people in New Mexico.

1878

Raton Tunnel was completed and opened to connect railroads between Colorado and New Mexico.

The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad tracks cross into New Mexico at **Raton Pass**.

English merchant and rancher, **John Tunstall**, murdered.

Governor Lew Wallace completes his novel *Ben Hur*.

****1879**

Railroads come to **New Mexico/South Pacific freight** train comes through Raton in 1878 with 79 passengers.

The Raton tunnel connecting track in Colorado and New Mexico opened and is about one half mile long at an altitude of 7,622 ft.

Gold discovered at **White Oaks** in Lincoln County.

1880

Railroad reaches Santa Fe, ending commerce on the Santa Fe Trail.

Albuquerque Morning Journal is founded.

****1881**

William H. Bonney, aka **Billy the Kid**, escapes from the Lincoln County Jail but is captured and killed by Sheriff Pat Garrett in **Ft. Sumner**.

1882

New Mexico's first balloon, City of Albuquerque, launched.

Santa Fe Railroad and Fred Harvey Company open the **Montezuma Hotel** near Las Vegas.

***1883**

More than 150 **Spanish** surnamed settlers along the **Río Pecos** send a petition to the **Secretary of the Interior** requesting an investigation because they are being fraudulently dispossessed of their lands. **New Mexico** leads the nation, with **California** second, in reported numbers of land fraud cases with a number of 827 cases. At least seven **special agents from the General Land Office** have conducted investigations into charges of fraud in the **Territory**.

1884

Deputy Sheriff Elfedgo Baca survives shootout in Reserve.

Sierra County created.

1885

New Territorial Capitol building completed in Santa Fe.

Santa Fe Territorial Penitentiary opens.

Historical Society of New Mexico Museum opens in Palace of the Governor.

1886

Geronimo surrenders and hostilities cease in the Southwest.

1887

San Juan County re-established.

1888

Las Cruces College founded.

1889

La Voz del Pueblo founded in Las Vegas.

The **University of New Mexico** founded.

New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (present-day New Mexico State University) is founded.

Eddy and Chavez Counties created.

1890

Governor Lew Wallace completes his novel **Ben Hur**.

***June 15, 1892** The **University of New Mexico** opens its doors.

1891

Guadalupe County created.

1892

Fire destroys **Territorial Capitol Building** but archives saved.

1893

The Land of Poco Tiempo by Charles Lummis published.

Union County created.

1894

New Mexico: **Its Resources, Climate, Geography** published by the Bureau of Immigration.

1895

Santa Fe's **St. Francis Cathedral** consecrated.

1896

New Mexico lawyer and **legislator Albert J. Fountain** and his son disappear on the road from Lincoln to Mesilla.

1897

Stephen B. Elkins, Senator of West Virginia and part owner of the **New Mexico Mining Company** sells Ortiz Mine Grant for \$1,500,000.

***June 2, 1897**

Miguel Otero II, 38 years old, is the first native-born **New Mexican** to be appointed Governor under the **U.S. Government**.

Acequia statutes, the laws and traditions that had been in force for nearly three centuries in **New Mexico**, are codified. Salient statutes decree that all rivers and streams belong to the public at large and can't be privatized; acequia organizations are "bodies corporate, with power to sue or to be sued as such." The **Mayordomo** (executive officer) and other *acequia* officers are elected annually.

1898

New Mexicans serve in the **Spanish-American War**, as **Rough Riders**.

Bert Geer Phillips and Ernest Blumenschein arrive in Taos founding the **Taos art colony**.

Indian Day School, first movie made in New Mexico, produced by **Thomas Edison**.

***April 25, 1898**

The **U.S.** declares war on **Spain**. The entire **First New Mexico Cavalry**, 14 officers and 342 enlisted men, are mustered into service for the **Spanish-American War**. The **New Mexico** unit

becomes part of the **First U.S. Volunteer Cavalry Regiment**, led by **Colonels Wood and Roosevelt**, popularly referred to as the "**Rough Riders**," and wins acclaim at the battles of **El Caney** and **San Juan Hill**. **George W. Armijo** is selected as aide to **Colonel Roosevelt**.

1899

Otero and McKinley Counties created.

**1900

Population of territory is 195,310, and population of **Santa Fe** is **5,603**.

R.L. Dodson drives **first automobile into New Mexico**.

The second **Territorial Capitol** building completed.

*1901

Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. Francisco Chaves reports to the Governor that a glaring inadequacy exists in school facilities for rural **New Mexicans**. Funding for the lower grade and primary schools is being neglected in favor of higher educational institutions, where one finds more youth from **Texas, Arizona, and California**, "while our own **New Mexican** children are yet poorly served in the lower grade schools, and therefore, unable to qualify for admission to the higher institutions" as reported by **G. I. Sánchez**.

Blackdom founded in Chavez County as self-sufficient **African-American settlement**.

Outlaw Black Jack Ketchum is executed in Clayton.

Luna County is created and named after **Soloman Luna**.

1902

W. S. Knox of **Massachusetts** introduces an **Omnibus Bill** that would grant statehood to **New Mexico, Arizona** and **Oklahoma**. **B. S. Rodey** is prominent in the push for **New Mexico** statehood.

Senator Albert J. Beveridge, Republican from **Indiana**, opposes statehood, except for **Oklahoma**, because New Mexico's limited population is **Spanish**, they know little **English**, illiteracy is high, and the land is too arid. **Beveridge** believes the **Southwest** to be a "backward area...not equal in intellect, resources or population to the other states in the **Union**" because its people are "stifled" by their **Indian** and **Spanish** heritage, therefore, not "sufficiently **American** in their habits and customs."

Senator **Matthew S. Quay, Republican** from **Pennsylvania**, attacks **Beveridge's** argument and spearheads passage of the statehood bill, presenting a number of arguments: the thousands and thousands of new immigrants to **América** are permitted in without an **English-language** requirement; **New Mexico's** population is larger than that of some other territories at the time of admission; and no people were more loyal during the **Civil War** than **New Mexicans**.

Fred Harvey's Alvarado Hotel opens in Albuquerque.

U.S. Land Claims Court completes adjudication of 228 grants in New Mexico.

On March 4, 1903, the statehood bill is defeated by use of parliamentary maneuvers.

**1903

J. Francisco Chaves appointed a Territorial Historian, charged with writing the history of **New Mexico**. He was killed before completing the project.

President Theodore Roosevelt visits New Mexico.

Quay, Roosevelt, Sandoval, and Torrance Counties created.

**1904

Pueblo Indian Congress sends 64 delegates to protest the **Territorial Supreme Court** decision that **Pueblo** lands are taxable.

New Mexico Day held at the Louisiana Purchase exposition in St. Louis.

1905

Elephant Butte Water Users Association organized.

1906

Grady, New Mexico founded.

1907

The legislature enacts a statute that abolishes community property rights that have been in force in **New Mexico** for centuries under **Spanish** and **Mexican** laws and traditions. In keeping with **American** jurisprudence, now only the husband can dispose of property and a woman's property prior to marriage can't be kept separate from that of her husband. Women can no longer make a will or designate heirs for their property.

Chaco Canyon is made a National Monument.

1908

George McJunkin finds "Folsom Point."

Pat Garrett shot and killed

1909

Spanish-American Normal School founded in El Rito.

Governor Curry proclaims February 12 as "**Lincoln Day**."

Curry County created.

President William Howard Taft visits New Mexico.

***1910**

***On January 14, 1910 U.S. Representative Hamilton** introduces an act, referred to as the **Hamilton Bill**, to enable **New Mexico** and **Arizona** to form separate governments and become states "on equal footing with other states."

***On June 20, 1910, President Taft** signs the **(Hamilton Bill) Enabling Act of 1910**. **New Mexicans** can now form a government. In **September**, 100 **Delegates** are elected to the **Constitutional Convention**. Women are permitted to vote (only) in **School Board** elections. A bill of rights is enacted: "The rights, privileges and immunities, civil, political and religious, guaranteed to the people of **New Mexico** by the **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** shall be preserved inviolate." In **November**, **The New Mexico Constitution** is adopted by the **Convention** by a vote of 31,742 to 13,299.

****Palace of the Governors** opens as a museum.

L. Bradford Prince's *New Mexico's Struggle for Statehood* published.

Census Information:

1. Total population of the New Mexico Territory is 327,301.
2. Largest Cities: #1 Albuquerque-11,020. #2 Roswell-6,172, #3 Santa Fe-5072. #4 Roswell-4,539. #5 Las Cruces-3,836.
3. Population density: 2.7 persons per square mile compared to the national average of 30.9.
4. New Mexico was the fourth largest state or territory in the U.S., but only 44th in population.
5. Urban population: 14.2% (46,571 people).
6. Rural population (defined as any area with less than 2,500 inhabitants) 85.8% (280,730 people).
7. Gender 115.3 males for every 100 females.
8. Percentage of persons over age 10 that were illiterate: 20.2% (Down from 33.2% in 1900).
9. Twenty-five of the new state's 125 newspapers were published in Spanish (according to L. Bradford's book, *Concise History of New Mexico*, 1912).

***1911**

On January 21, 1911, New Mexican voters ratify the proposed **Constitution** by a vote of 31,742 to 13,399.

On February 24, President Taft approves the New Mexico Constitution.

On March 1, the **House** approves the **New Mexico Constitution**. When the constitution gets to the **Senate**, **Robert Owen** of **Oklahoma** objects to **New Mexico** being admitted without including Arizona's admission, causing **Congress** to meet in an extra session. The **Flood Resolution** is added, a provision that New Mexico should vote on an easier amending procedure at the first state election, while Arizona would vote on eliminating the recall of judges, the outcome of each vote to have no bearing on admission.

On August 15, President Taft vetoes the **Flood Resolution**. On August 21, **President Taft** signs a compromise resolution which ensures **New Mexico** statehood if voters accept it.

On November 7, New Mexicans ratify the constitution and elect **State** officials.

Charles F. Walsh makes first successful plane flight in New Mexico.

State elections held in New Mexico, electing the **first set of state Legislators** and **William McDonald** as **Governor**.

***1912**

On January 6, 1912, at 1:35 p.m., **President William H. Taft** signs the proclamation making **New Mexico** the 47th **State of the Union**, and says, "Well, it is all over. I am glad to give you life. I hope you will be happy."

Outgoing Territorial Governor William J. Mills received a telegram that Taft had signed the proclamation and had his daughter hoist the new 47 star flag over the Capitol to announce the news to the citizens of this new state. This was followed by ringing of church bells all over the state.

****Wm. C. McDonald** (D) becomes the first statehood governor with a one-year term.

New Mexico's first Congressmen and Senators are sworn into office in Washington, D. C.

"Lola" Chavez de Armijo, State Librarian since 1909, wins gender discrimination suit before New Mexico Supreme Court, thereafter allowing women to hold appointed office.

Santa Fe begins on path as **"the city different"** as the Palace of the Governors is renovated and Edgar L. Hewett holds an exhibition on the "New-Old Santa Fe."

Scottish Rite Masonic Temple, styled after the Alhambra in Granada, Spain, is dedicated in Santa Fe.

Seventy-three citizens served in the NM new legislature. This included 24 senators and 49 representatives. They passed 487 bills but only 86 were passed but only 85 became law.

1913

U.S. Supreme Court rules that Congress has **authority over Pueblos** similar to that for other tribes.

Official State Seal adapted from the Territorial Seal. Instead of a Mexican brown eagle resting on a cactus plant with a snake in its mouth, the new seal has an American eagle with spread wings, clutching an arrow which represents the change in sovereignty from Mexico to the U.S. It also includes the state motto **"Crescit eundo"** or **"It Grows as it Goes."**

Fifteen separate railroads are operating in New Mexico.

1915

First New Mexico chapter of **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)** is founded.

Popular silent movies starring Tom Mix are shot in northern New Mexico.

****1916**

Pancho Villa's Mexican revolutionaries conduct raid on Columbus, New Mexico.

Bandelier National Monument is named after anthropologist, Adolph F.A. Bandelier.

Elephant Butte Dam, the second largest irrigation dam in the world, opened near Hot Springs, NM (now Truth or Consequences) creating one of the largest bodies of water in the state.

*1917

Nina Otero-Warren is appointed to the office of **Superintendent of Public Schools** in **Santa Fe County**, an elective post which she wins in 1918, at the age of 37, making her the youngest superintendent in the **State**.

A teacher's annual salary is around \$546 a year. **Hispanic** students are not permitted to speak **Spanish** in class or on the playground. Those who persist are punished.

**Political candidates are allowed to run for two consecutive two-year terms.

****Ezequiel C. de Baca** (D) is elected governor, but dies on February 18, so **Washington Lindsey** (R) finishes out his two-year term.

The Art Gallery of the Museum of New Mexico opened on the northwest corner of the Plaza. It is later renamed as the **New Mexico Museum of Fine Arts.

****Fray Angelico Chávez** becomes the first **New Mexican** to become a **Franciscan** friar. Over time he is considered to be the greatest poet of **U.S. Hispanic** origin and an outstanding **New Mexico** Catholic Church historian. He also served in the Army as a chaplain.

"**O Fair New Mexico**," by Elizabeth Garrett, is adopted as **State Song**. She is the blind daughter of Sheriff Pat Garrett.

New Mexico National Guard is activated for service in France as U.S. enters **World War I**.

De Baca and Lea Counties are established.

**1918

Marcelino Sema is the first **Hispanic** soldier to be awarded the **Distinguished Service Cross**. He was the first Hispanic Soldier to receive the honor.

Influenza hits New Mexico, as many as 5,000 may have died.

Maria Montoya Martinez and husband, **Julian Martinez** of San Ildefonso, produce their first successful black-on-black pot.

USS Battleship New Mexico is christened.

**1919

Octaviano Larrazolo (R) is elected governor for two years. The **Santa Fe Fiesta** is revived.

Santa Fe Fiesta is revived under the leadership of Edgar Hewett and the School of American Research/Museum of New Mexico.

Mable Dodge Stern (later Lujan), wealthy banking heiress, moves to Taos and attracts many artists and writer, including D.H. Lawrence, to join her "salons."

Hidalgo County established.

*1920

***On February 19, 1920, New Mexico** becomes the 32nd state to approve the amendments that enable women to vote in the **United States**.

****State population** is 360,350.

The **U.S. Census** shows 5,733 **African Americans** living in the state. Several hundred of them reside in **Blackdome**, a community near Roswell that grew thanks to the Homestead Act of 1862. The town no longer exists but a state marker commemorates that part of our state's **African American** history.

Tuberculosis became the country's most fatal disease and New Mexico's sanitoriums were destinations for many from all over the country, most of whom continued to reside in New Mexico after recuperating and made significant contributions to the state.

**1921

Merritt C. Mechem (R) is elected governor for two-year term.

Meta L. Christy graduates as the **first women and first African-American osteopath**, later establishing a lifelong practice in Las Vegas, New Mexico.

Oil is discovered in northwest New Mexico.

Catron County is founded and Reserve, NM becomes the county seat. **Harding** County established and Mosquero becomes the county seat.

***1922**

Secretary of State Soledad Chacón (D), is first woman to be elected to hold this statewide office.

The **Bursum Bill** is introduced by **Senator Holm Bursum**, appointed to the **Albert Fall** vacancy by **Governor Merritt C. Mechem**. The essence of the **Bursum Bill** is for non-Indians to secure title to **Pueblo** lands. It also provides that all future disputes over **Pueblo** water or land rights shall be adjudicated by state courts. The existence of the **Bursum Bill** is unpublicized in **New Mexico**.

Leaders from all the **Pueblos** gather at **Santo Domingo**. Other **Pueblo** men begin to emerge as leaders and spokesmen: **Carlie Kie** of **Laguna**; **Alcario Montoya** of **Cochiti**; **Porfirio Montoya** of **Santa Ana**; **Martín Vigil** of **Tesuque**; **Jesus Baca** of **Jémez**; and **Abel Sánchez** of **San Ildefonso**.

Artists and writers from **Taos** and **Santa Fe** join the **Pueblo** cause, unleashing a blitz of information across the **United States**, exposing the **Bursum Bill**.

The **Bursum Bill** is recalled from the **House** with the explanation that its intent has been misrepresented to national lawmakers.

****Oil discovered on the Navajo Reservation. First Intertribal Ceremonial held in Gallup.**

The **First Indian Market** was started and called the Southwest Indian Fair. It was hosted by the School of American Research and the Museum of New Mexico.

First New Mexico radio station, KOB, begins transmitting.

The **Colorado River Compact** allocates 7.5 million acre-feet of water from the upper basin states of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and New Mexico.

Teenager **J. Robert Oppenheimer** visits New Mexico for the first time.

*****1923**

James Hinkle (R) is elected governor for two-year term.

Fred Harvey's El Navajo Hotel, designed by Mary Colter, opens in Gallup.

First issue of **New Mexico Highway Journal** (*later New Mexico Magazine*) is published.

Carlsbad Caverns became a National Monument with 117 caves. In 1930 it was elevated to the status of a National Park.

***1924**

The **Pueblo Lands Act** is passed, acknowledging that lands recognized by **Spain** and **Mexico** as belonging inviolably to **Pueblo** people shall be respected as perfect and unimpaired by the **United States**. **Native Americans** are declared to be **American** citizens under **American** law.

Gila Wilderness is established in southwest New Mexico with more than 550,000 acres.

****1925**

Zia symbol is adopted as the center of the **New Mexico state flag**. This symbol from **Zia Pueblo** represents perfect friendship.

Arthur Hannett (D) is elected governor for two-year term.

"Indian Detours" operating out of the La Fonda in Santa Fe are established as a tourist service by the Fred Harvey and Santa Fe Railroad companies.

****1926**

Will Shuster, **Santa Fe** artist, creates **"Old Man Gloom,"** a large puppet-type figure to burn in effigy as part of Santa Fe's **Fiesta** activities.

Route 66, the Mother Road, is designated as **Chicago-to-Los Angeles route**, goes through Santa

Fe.

Fred Harvey Company leases La Fonda Hotel in Santa Fe, hires Mary Colter and John Gaw Meem to redo it.

Spanish Colonial Arts Society organizes first Spanish Market.

****1927**

Death Comes to the Archbishop by **Willa Cather**, is a well known historical novel about **New Mexico** and **Frenchman Jean Baptiste Lamy**, the first U.S. Catholic Archbishop in **New Mexico**.

Richard C. Dillon is elected governor for two-year term.

Bronson Cutting, a **New Mexico** lawyer, land baron, and politician, was appointed to complete the U.S. Senate term of **Andrieus A. Jones**, who died in office.

1928

Oil is discovered at Hobbs, setting off a boom in the New Mexico "**Oil Patch**."

John Philip Sousa publishes the "New Mexico March."

****1928-1929**

Octaviano Larrazolo is a **New Mexico U.S. Senator**. **Senator Larrazolo** was the first Mexican-born Hispanic to serve in the **U.S. Senate**.

1929

National Teapot Dome Scandal involves some prominent **New Mexicans** including **Albert B. Fall**.

The nation's Stock Market crashes leaving the country in a huge economic crisis.

Richard C. Dillon is re-elected governor for two-year term.

Blackwater Draw near Clovis is recognized as important early human occupation site, later becomes "type site" for the "Clovis" culture, long regarded as the oldest in the Americas.

****1930**

State population 423,317.

Carlsbad Caverns upgraded from Monument to National Park.

Robert H. Goddard and assistants arrive at **Roswell**; they begin pioneering rocket experiments that continue into 1942. In 1935, **Robert H. Goddard** launches the first powered vehicle to exceed the speed of sound.

The planet, **Pluto**, was first discovered by **Clyde W. Tombaugh**, a professor at NM State University. In 2006 it was reclassified as a "dwarf planet."

New Mexico is determined an outstanding place for **curing tuberculosis**. People come from all over the country for "the clean air and sunshine"--the most popular treatments. Four sanitoriums are created in Alamogordo, Albuquerque, Valmora near Las Vegas and Santa Fe. Many people cured and remain in NM to have outstanding careers in their fields.

***1931**

***Dennis Chávez** (D) is elected to the state **House of Representatives**. The first legislation he sponsors is to provide free textbooks for children in public schools.

****Arthur Seligman** (D) is elected governor. He died in office, September 1933.

Laboratory of Anthropology opens on what is now "**Museum Hill**" in Santa Fe. with the help of Rockefeller funding.

***1932**

Pojoaque Pueblo is revitalized by 14 original members of the community. They seek and obtain an official patent for their 11,593 acres of land.

Dorothy Dunn establishes "The Studio" at Santa Fe Indian School, teaching many who subsequently became well-known artists.

****1933**

Andrew Hockenhull (D) is elected governor for a two-year term. **New Deal** programs start to employ **New Mexicans** that are destitute due to the country's **depression**. Many public buildings, roads and sites will be constructed. **Clyde Tingley** (D), Albuquerque's **Mayor**, obtains many work projects for the city.

Bottomless Lakes State Park was named the state's first state park. It was built by New Mexicans working on the WPA and CCC programs of Pres. Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal.

****1935**

Clyde Tingley (D) is elected governor and works closely with **President Roosevelt** to start the **Works Progress Administration (WPA) and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)** and other **New Deal** projects for the state. These projects employed one-half of the state's population.

After a bitter campaign in 1934 between **Sen. Bronson Cutting** and **Rep. Dennis Chávez** for **Cutting's** Senate seat, **Cutting** was the victor by 76,245 to 74,954 votes. **Chavez** contested the election, and following a hearing in **Santa Fe**, during a return flight to Washington, Cutting was killed in an airplane crash on May 6, 1935. Ironically **Governor Clyde Tingley** appointed **Cutting's** bitterest political rival, **Chavez**, who served the state with distinction from 1935 to 1964.

On March 6, 1935, Robert H. Goddard launches the first powered vehicle to fly faster than the speed of sound at **Roswell**. On May 31 and July 12, 1935, **Robert H. Goddard's** rocket exceeds a mile in altitude.

Patriciño Barela is the first **Hispanic Works Progress Administration (WPA) artist** to gain national attention as a santero.

***1937**

Senator Chavez introduced the first of many bills to protect **Native American Lands**, citizenship, voting rights, and self-determination. In the 1940s, **Chávez** is a champion for improving **American** education. He favors **America's** entry into **NATO**. The only **Spanish** speaking **Senator** in **Washington**, he works with **Secretary of State Cordell Hull** in forming the **Good Neighbor Policy for Latin America** and in planning the **Pan American Highway**. He co-sponsors one of the first bills to prohibit discrimination in employment, the **Fair Employment Practices Commission Bill**, which prohibits discrimination based on race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry.

****Clyde Tingley** (D) is re-elected governor for two-year term.

On March 26, 1937, Robert H. Goddard's rocket exceeds an altitude of 8,000 feet, its highest flight in **New Mexico**.

1938

Paving of Route 66 to Chicago to LA is completed, new road from Santa Rosa to Albuquerque bypasses Santa Fe due to a political conflict between two prominent politicians--Gov. Clyde Tingley and Sen. Dennis Chavez.

The **New Mexico State Fair** reopened. It first began during Territorial Days in 1881 but was closed in 1917. Again WPA funds were used to rebuild it.

1939

John E. Miles (D) is elected governor for two-year term.

U.S. Congress passes the **Hatch Act** prohibiting federal employees from engaging in partisan political activities; Act is named after Senator Carl Hatch of New Mexico.

****1940**

State population 532,818.

Survey indicates 41.5% of habitable dwellings in state lack running water.

Coronado State Monument, New Mexico's first, is dedicated as part of the 400th Anniversary of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado's entry into New Mexico.

Georgia O'Keeffe purchases home at Ghost Ranch near Abiquiu.

***1941**

John E. Miles (D) is re-elected governor for two-year term.

Concha Ortiz y Pino de Kleven, first elected to the New Mexico legislature in 1936, becomes House Democratic Majority Whip, first woman to hold such position in the U.S.

Albuquerque Army Air Base renamed Kirtland Field.

The **National Guard's 200th Coast Artillery** left Ft. Bliss for a secret destination. Many New Mexicans were part of this unit and were later part of the fight with the Japanese in the Philippines hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor. Half of the 1,800 New Mexicans later captured died during the infamous Bataan Death March.

***1942**

Holloman Air Force Base is established at **Alamogordo** and **Cannon Air Force Base** is established in **Clovis**.

USS Santa Fe (CL-60), a Cleveland class light cruiser, is launched. Young Santa Fean, Caroline Chavez, daughter of Judge David Chavez, does the christening.

Santa Fe's former Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp in northern hillside (now Casa Solana residential area and land near parking lot of De Vargas Mall) overlooking what is now the National Cemetery became a Japanese American Internment Camp and held 4,555 men between 1942-46 from various locations around the nation. **425 Japanese Americans** (alien enemies) interned in **Santa Fe** as part of a Federal Relocation Act. 401 more join them a few weeks later. Another camp opened near **Lordsburg** and had some 2,000 Japanese enemy aliens between 1942-43. The following years the camp housed Italian Prisoners of War (POW) and then finally German POW's.

These Italian and German POW's ended up being used to help families on their ranches and farms since most of our New Mexican laborers were off fighting in WWII. The Geneva Convention rulings involving prisoners of war treatment required that they had to be housed in areas climatically similar to where they were captured. Therefore they ended up in New Mexico and the South. At is highest level (between 1942-46) 13,000 POW's work in New Mexico caring for fields, livestock, cleaning irrigation ditches, building rock walls, cooking, doing janitorial work and other work at Army Air Fields in Alamogordo, Clovis, Deming, Ft. Sumner, Kirtland, Melrose and Ft. Bliss.

****The U.S. War Department** acquires a remote ranch school in the **Jémez Mountains** which is selected to become the secret national center for nuclear research, namely the **Manhattan Project**. The area becomes known as **Los Alamos**.

****Navajo Code Talkers**

After the attack on Pearl Harbor, the United States developed a new component to its plan to develop an improved code system that would be difficult to decipher. After using Choctaw and Comanche's native languages in WWI, it was suggested by Philip Johnston, an Anglo who had grown up on the Navajo reservation, to try the Navajo language since it was virtually an unwritten language; it was complex and virtually incomprehensible outside of the tribe. More than 3500 Navajos served in the armed forces of WWII and their wartime experiences were, for each, their first encounter with both the American society and foreign lands. This had a major impact on the Navajo culture over time.

***1943**

John Dempsey (D) is elected governor for two-year term.

****Jose P. Martínez**, a **Taos** native, is the first **Hispanic** to receive the **Medal of Honor** for his service in **World War II**.

Manhattan Project site on "the Hill" at Los Alamos is established.

New Mexico gets a second U.S. Congressional Seat, filled by Antonio M. Fernandez. The other Congressman is Clinton Anderson.

***1945**

Thousands of **Native Americans** served in the **Armed Forces**: 21,767 in the **Army**, 1,910 in the **Navy**, 121 in the **Coast Guard**, 723 in the enlisted **Marines**. They receive many decorations for

valor, including **Air Medals** (71), **Silver Stars** (51), **Bronze Stars** (47), and the distinguished **Flying Cross** (34).

New Mexican **Bill Mauldin** wins Pulitzer Prize for his World War II cartoons and reporting.

"Z" Division, located at Kirtland Field and part of the Manhattan Project, becomes known as Sandia Base.

About 100 German rocket engineers, scientists and **V-2 rocket parts** arrive at **Fort Bliss**, the beginning of **US Army** rocket programs at **White Sands Missile Range**.

****Former Governor George Curry** appointed as State Historian.

****John Dempsey (D)** is re-elected governor.

****First atom bomb** exploded at the **Trinity Site**. **White Sands Proving Grounds** are established.

1946

Georgia Lusk becomes first New Mexico woman to be **elected to U.S. Congress**.

****1947**

Thomas Mabry (R) is elected governor for two-year term.

Roswell unidentified flying object ("**UFO**") incident occurs, debris found on July 8 on Foster Ranch near Corona attributed later by authorities to a secret weather balloon program..

Ruth Hall, amateur paleontologist and wife of Ghost Ranch Director, discovers dinosaur fossils at Ghost Ranch near Abiquiu, New Mexico.

A virtual graveyard of 205 million year old dinosaurs is discovered during an excavation activity at Ghost Ranch by **Dr. Edwin Colbert** and crew member, **George Wittaker**. **Coelophysis** is the only one of its kind to be found in this area and in 1981 was named the official **state fossil**. It is theorized that they were all buried in a flood in the area. Ghost Ranch Museum near Abiquiu provides the information about this discovery.

***1948**

Native Americans are given the right to vote in three states as well as in national elections because of the activism of **Miguel Trujillo**, a **World War II** veteran of **Isleta Pueblo**.

KOB-TV becomes the first television station between the Mississippi and the West Coast.

****1949**

Georgia O'Keeffe moves to **Abiquiu**.

Thomas Mabry is re-elected governor.

Clinton P. Anderson (D) becomes one of our U.S. Senators and serves until Jan. 1973.

The Chaparral Bird (Roadrunner) is named the New Mexico **State Bird**.

A **V-2 WAC-Corporal** fired at White Sands, New Mexico becomes the 1st rocket into outer space and reaches 400 km.

Los Alamos County is established.

****1950**

State population 681,187.

Uranium is discovered near **Grants** by **Paddy Martinez**.

In May, a badly burned bear cub, later named **Smokey**, is rescued from a fire in the **Capitán Mountains** in the **Lincoln National Forest**, and is taken to the **Washington National Zoo** to become the real life mascot of the **Forest Service's fire** prevention program.

Hot Springs, NM changes its name to **Truth or Consequences** after television game show host **Ralph Edwards** sponsors a national contest offering incentives to any community that would take the name of his program.

****1951**

Edwin L. Mechem (R) is elected governor for two-year term.

Eugene D. Luján becomes the first **Hispanic Chief Justice** of the **State Supreme Court of New Mexico**.

****1952**

Absentee voting is, for the first time, allowed in **New Mexico**.

****1953**

Edwin L. Mechem (R) is re-elected governor.

Florence Dibell Barlett, funded the creation of the **Museum of International Folk Art** and also donated her folk art collection.

Hiroshi Miyamura, a native of Gallup, receives Medal of Honor for action in Korea in 1951.

1954

Salt of the Earth, a film version of the 1951 strike against a zinc mining company in Grant County, is released.

Fabiola Cabeza de Baca Gilbert's book, *We Fed Them Cactus*, is published.

John Donald Robb, composer and Dean of the College of Fine Arts at UNM, publishes *Folk Songs of New Mexico*.

La Conquistadora, the oldest statue of the Virgin Mary in the U.S., is crowned by Cardinal Francis Spellman and in 1960, received a papal coronation. This historic figure is on view in the **Cathedral Basilica** of Saint Francis of Assisi in Santa Fe. La Conquistadora, the oldest statue of the Virgin Mary in the U.S.

****1955**

John F. Simms, Jr. (D) elected governor for two-year term.

*Using a mule and the help of 18 **Indians** from **Taos Pueblo**, **Ernie Blake**, born **Ernest Herman Block**, in 1913 in **Frankfurt, Germany**, and **Peter Totemoff**, an **Aleut Indian**, place a 2,000 foot diesel-driven **T-Bar** lift in operation. **Taos Ski Valley** is born and in time the industry begins to attract skiers from all over the nation and the world.

***1956**

The State Penitentiary moves from **Cordova Road** in **Santa Fe** to south of town on Rt. 14.

Buddy Holly makes his first recording at Norman Petty Studio in Clovis.

***1957**

The secret town of **Los Alamos** opens its gates to the public. **Santa Fe Opera** opens just north of Santa Fe. Both sites will become world renowned.

Edwin L. Mechem (R) is elected governor for two-year term--his third term.

Joseph M. Montoya (D) is elected to the **U.S. House of Representatives** in a special election to fill vacancy.

School segregation is outlawed by New Mexico statute but few schools were affected as few were segregated.

Famed movie producer **Mike Todd** and three others die in the crash of his plane, the "**Lucky Liz**", in Zuni Mountains.

The City of **Santa Fe's Historic Design Ordinance** was passed limiting the height of downtown buildings and mandates the appearance of adobe to keep the city's distinctive style intact for generations to come.

1958

Acting New Mexico Governor Natalie Buck becomes the first woman governor in the nation to give birth while in office. This came about because Gov. Edwin Mechem deliberately timed a departure out of the state knowing of pending delivery date and Lt. Gov. Joseph Montoya was now temporarily filling the vacated seat of our U.S. Representative Antonio Fernandez who died in office in 1957. Being the third position in line for Governor position when necessary, Buck experienced this unique opportunity while also becoming a mother of new daughter, Barbara Ann Buck. Gov. Mechem returned to the state shortly thereafter and Buck went back to being Sec. of State and new mother.

***1959**

The **Public Records Act of 1959**, is established and defines "**a State Records Center**" in **Santa Fe**, "**a Commission of Public Records**," and "**a State Records Administrator**." The State Records Center and Archives contains the New Mexico Land Grant Records and other documents pertaining to New Mexico history.

Running back **Don Perkins** becomes University of New Mexico's second football All-American.

****John Burroughs** (D) is elected governor.

****1960**

State population 951,023.

First sections of **Interstate 40** in New Mexico completed (Quay County)-Tucumcari.

New Mexico Spanish-surnamed families account for 41.6% of **New Mexicans** living in poverty. The median family income for **New Mexicans** in \$5,371; in **Los Alamos** the median is \$9,269, although 44% of **Los Alamos** families have incomes in excess of \$10,000.

****1961**

Edwin L. Mechem (R) is elected governor, thereby making him the person who has been elected most often as governor of **New Mexico**.

Atomic Energy Commission's Project Gnome carries out first underground nuclear detonation in salt dome near Carlsbad with objective of peaceful applications.

The **Smithsonian Institution** produces the first recording of **New Mexican** folk music on the **Folkways** label titled *Spanish and Mexican Folk Music of New Mexico*.

On **March 31, 1961**, the **Personnel Act** is passed to establish for **New Mexico** a system of personnel administration based solely on qualification and ability.

***1962**

U. S. Senator Dennis Chavez dies in November, 1962. Governor Mechem desires to fill **U.S. Senator** Dennis Chavez's vacant seat so he resigned as Governor. **Lt. Governor Tom Bolack** (R) moved up as Governor and his first action was to appoint former Governor Mechem to become our next U.S. Senator. Bolack continued as Governor for the month of December 1962, since Jack Campbell had previously run and been elected in 1962 as the incoming governor.

Institute for American Indian Arts is established at the campus of the Santa Fe Indian School.

****1963**

Jack Campbell (D) an attorney from Roswell, former legislator and Speaker of the House, becomes governor for a two year term.

La Alianza Federal de Mercedes is incorporated by Reies Tijerina to focus on Hispanic land-grant rights under the **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**.

***1964**

****Joseph M. Montoya** (D) is elected **U.S. Senator**.

First Navajos, **Monroe Jymm and James Atcitty**, are elected to state legislature.

****1965**

Jack Campbell is re-elected governor for a second term.

Gubernatorial terms are changed from two years to four years.

Begin electing Governor and Lt. Governor in **General Elections** as a combined party team.

Rio Grande Gorge Bridge is completed.

****1966**

Shaped like the state's **Zia** symbol, the new **State Capitol** is completed and opened as our fourth New Mexico State Capitol building and soon becomes known as the "**Roundhouse**."

La Alianza proclaims the "**Republic of San Joaquin de Rio Chama**" and occupies Echo Amphitheater in the Carson National Forest.

The 2.7 mile **Sandia Peak Tramway**, longest in the world at this time, opens in Albuquerque, New

Mexico.

***1967**

David Cargo (R) is elected governor of **New Mexico**. He is an attorney, former state legislator and the youngest man to serve in this position as is his wife, **Frist Lady Ida Jo Cargo**.

Reies Lopez Tijerina and his **Allianza Federal de Mercedes** occupy the Rio Arriba Courthouse in **Tierra Amarilla** as the beginning of their **Land Grant War against the State of New Mexico**. **Governor Cargo** is out of the state so **Lt. Gov. E. Lee Francis** orders the State Police and the NM National Guard to take back the courthouse and a battle ensues.

The First Film Commission in **U.S.** created in New Mexico as a new economic benefit to the state. **Governor Cargo** has bit parts in some of the first **New Mexico** films.

First album by **Alberto Nelson Sanchez** (aka Al Hurricane, the "Godfather of New Mexico Music") is released.

Daniel Fernandez, a native of Albuquerque, receives posthumous **Medal of Honor** for action in Vietnam in 1966.

New Buffalo, first "**hippie commune**" in New Mexico is founded near Taos.

****1968**

The Constitution Review Committee meets, adopts changes, and the public rejects.

***1969**

Governor Cargo is re-elected for final two-year term.

****Manuel Luján Jr.** is elected to the **U.S. House of Representatives**. As such he becomes the first Hispanic Republican in the **U.S. House of Representatives**.

Lenton Malry becomes first African-American state representative.

N. Scott Momaday is awarded Pulitzer Prize for *House Made of Dawn*.

****1970**

State population reaches 1,017,055.

The sacred **Blue Lake** with 48,000 acres of surrounding land is finally returned to the **Taos Pueblo** by **Congressional** action after many years of legal wrangling.

Future gubernatorial terms are changed from two year to four year terms. Also the Governor and Lt. Governor candidates will now run together and be elected as a combined party team in the General Election process. Previously each was elected separately for these positions.

The historic **Alvarado Hotel** in Albuquerque is razed.

"The Blessing Way", first of 18 Joe Leaphorn and Jim Chee mystery novels taking place on the Navajo Reservation is published by Tony Hillerman.

San Juan-Chama Project brings water through Rock Mountains and to New Mexico.

***1971**

Bruce King (D) is elected governor. A rancher from Stanley, former state legislator and Speaker of the House is the first person to serve a four-year gubernatorial term.

Former NASA Astronaut and New Mexico son, **Harrison Schmitt** (R) becomes a U. S. Senator serving until 1977.

"Asi es Nuevo Mexico", by Amadeo Lucero, is adopted as official state Spanish language song.

Amtrak rail passenger service begins in New Mexico after taking over from the ATSF and Southern Pacific.

***1972**

Rudolfo Anaya publishes *Bless Me, Ultima*, and the novel becomes the second best seller in the history of **New Mexican** literature.

***1973**

The **New Mexico Commission on the Status of Women** is created by an executive order of **Governor King**.

During the **Legislative Session**, the **Bi-lingual Multicultural Educational Act** was enacted as an educational program through which students learn two languages to understand and participate in the cultures of their environment. The purpose of the **Act** is to ensure equal education opportunities for students in **New Mexico**. **Pete Domenici** becomes our next U.S. Senator.

The first annual **International Balloon Fiesta in **Albuquerque** is established.

****1974**

The first antenna of the **Very Large Array (VLA)** near Socorro is put into place. More anteni will be added in order to track activities in the celestial universe.

NuMex "**Big Jim**" green chile developed at New Mexico State University is introduced, becomes immediately popular.

****1975**

Jerry Apodaca (D), a teacher from Las Cruces, is elected governor and was the first **Hispanic** Governor in 50 years and creates a cabinet system of government..

Robert F. Sánchez is consecrated **10th Archbishop of Santa Fe Diocese**, the first native **New Mexican** chosen for this honor.

Bill Gates and **Paul Allen** establish first "**Micro-Soft**" office in Albuquerque to work with Bill Roberts and his Altair computer, later register name "**Microsoft**" with the New Mexico Secretary of State.

Mescalero Apache's **Inn of the Mountain Gods** resort opens near Ruidoso.

1976

Indian Pueblo Cultural Center opens in Albuquerque. It is owned and operated by the 19 Pueblos of New Mexico.

International Space Hall of Fame opens in Alamogordo, later to be the New Mexico **Museum of Space History**.

1977

John Pinto, trained as one of the later **Navajo Code Talkers**, takes seat as a **New Mexico State Senator**, a post in which he still serves in 2012.

Jeff Bingaman (D) is an attorney from Silver City and is elected to serve as one of our U.S. Senators. He will continue in this position through 2012.

****1978**

Roswell native, **Nancy Lopez**, becomes the first **Hispanic** to win the **Ladies Professional Golf Association Tournament**.

*The **Hispanic Cultural Center Act of 1978** created the **National Hispanic Cultural Center of New Mexico in Albuquerque, NM**, which opened on October 21, 2000. The **Center** develops exhibits and programs displaying **Hispanic** culture, arts, and humanities for the benefit of the public and with particular concern for the interests of school students in the state.

***1979**

Bruce King is re-elected as governor for second four-year term.

Albuquerque Museum completes a new facility near Old Town Plaza.

****1980**

State population reaches 1,303,307.

NM State Pentientiary Riot takes place as inmates take guards hostage, 33 inmates die.

Hikers in the **Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Wilderness Study Area, Ojito**, near **San Ysidro**, discover the protruding bones of a new dinosaur, named **Seismosaurus, Earth Shaker**, which is the world's longest and largest dinosaur yet found. It weighed 85 metric tons and lived during the **Jurassic Period** 150 million years ago.

Columbia Space Shuttle lands at **White Sands Shuttle Harbor**.

New Mexican **Tony Sandoval** wins the U.S. Olympic Marathon Trials, but U.S. boycotts the following Moscow Olympics.

1981

Interstate 40 is completed in New Mexico.

Jemez runner **Al Waquie** sets record in Pike's Peak marathon, one of his many mountain running victories.

Cibola County is established and named for the Seven Cities of Cibola. Grants is the designated county seat.

1982

Space shuttle **Columbia** lands at White Sands Shuttle Harbor again.

****1983**

Toney Anaya (D) elected governor for one four-year term. SSN-706 A Naval submarine commissioned and named **USS Albuquerque**

New Mexico gets a third U.S. Congressional seat. **Bill Richardson** (D) is elected to the **U.S. House of Representatives**, where he will serve until 1999.

1984

Mary Coon Walters becomes the first woman New Mexico Supreme Court Justice.

The **Santa Fe Institute** is founded as a nonprofit research and education center specializing in the interdisciplinary study of complex systems.

***1986**

The **Legislature of the State of New Mexico** is passed and the **Governor** signed into law the **Art in Public Places Act**. The **Act** declares it to be "a policy of the **State** that a portion of appropriations for capital expenditures be set aside for the acquisition in commissioning of works of art to be used in, upon or around public buildings." The resulting **Art in Public Places (AIPP)** Program is often referred to as the **One Percent for Art Program** because of the requirements in the law.

New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science is founded in Albuquerque.

Lechugilla Cave, a few miles from Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico, is discovered, it is the 5th largest cave in the world and the deepest in the continental US.

At the end of his gubernatorial term, Governor **Toney Anaya** commutes the death sentence of all state prisoners on Death Row at the State Penitentiary.

****1987**

Garrey Carruthers (R), an educator, becomes governor for one four-year term.

Artist Georgia O'Keeffe, a Santa Fe artist, dies at the age of 98.

Fifteen hundred (1500) believers gather at **Chaco Canyon** to celebrate the **Harmonic Convergence**, called the "dawn of a new age of planetary peace".

Thirty-one graves of Confederate soldiers killed in the **Battle of Glorieta Pass** are discovered.

Museum of Indian Arts and Culture opens in Santa Fe, incorporating the Laboratory of Anthropology as a unit of the Museum of New Mexico.

****1988**

****Manuel Luján Jr.** (R) becomes **U.S. Secretary of the Interior**.

Farm and Ranch Museum opens in Las Cruces, also becomes known as the **Bruce King New Mexico Farm and Ranch Heritage Center**.

The **Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP)** near Carlsbad, N.M. is completed.

1989

"**Land of Enchantment**" by Michale Martin Murphey is adopted as official State Ballad.

****1990**

State population now 1,515,069.

Bruce King (D) elected to a third term, making him the longest serving governor since New Mexico statehood.

Discovery of apparent brain tumor clusters in **Los Alamos** residents. Non-compliance with Federal guidelines pushes environmental legacy of **Los Alamos National Laboratory** to the foreground.

****1992**

Richard S. MacNeish announces he has new evidence (fingerprints, burned animal bones, fire pits and butchering tools) from **Pendejo Cave, Ft. Bliss, New Mexico**, that man entered the **New World** at least 28,000 years ago.

The **USS Santa Fe (SSN 763)**, a nuclear submarine, is christened and commissioned for duty January 1994. It is still in service as of 2012. It succeeds the first **USS Santa Fe**, which was a CL60 that served during 1942-46.

The International UFO Museum and Research Center opens in Roswell, New Mexico.

****1993**

Beloved Archbishop Sanchez resigns due to allegations of misconduct.

Outbreak of the mysterious **Hantavirus** (a respiratory illness that strikes quickly with often deadly results) is reported in the **Four Corners Area**.

****1994**

Gary E. Johnson (R) begins serving as governor for one four-year term.

St. Francis Cathedral celebrates the centennial of its consecration.

***1995**

The **Subdivision Act of 1995** establishes additional procedures for subdividing land. This act provided regulations, stopping the subdivision of land without the provision of community water, community sewer, and road paving. This **Act** initiated the end of **Colonias** (subdivisions with substandard utilities).

****Governor Johnson** signs gaming compacts with eleven **Indian Tribes** without concurrence with the Legislature. Conflicting legislative and judicial opinions make the future of casino gambling uncertain and raise issues of Indian sovereignty.

****Alan Hale**, amateur astronomer in Cloudcroft co-discovers the new comet, **Hale-Bopp**, which reached its brightest point on **April 1, 1997**.

"New Mexico-Mi Lindo Nuevo Mexico" by Pablo Mares is adopted as official **State Bilingual Song**.

****1996**

A major **drought** across the state causes two major and many smaller forest fires and raises issues of **water conservation** and **population growth** in this arid state.

Seven hundred sixty-four additional national forest acres comprising the **Bottleneck** (route traveled by the **Taos Indians** on their pilgrimage to the **Blue Lake**) are returned to the **Taos** pueblo.

Ted Turner purchases the 588,000-acre Vermejo Park Ranch from Pennzoil Corporation.

"Red or Green?" is adopted as the official State Question.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe is acquired by the Burlington Northern Railway, forming the **Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad Company**.

****1997**

Rep. Bill Richardson (D) for the 3rd Congressional District, is appointed as **United Nations Ambassador** by **President Bill Clinton**.

Georgia O'Keeffe Museum opens in Santa Fe.

Sandia Laboratories ASCI Red is created as world's fastest supercomputer, a position it held until 2000.

*1998

New Mexico celebrates its **Quatro Centenario**, 400 years of **European** presence in the contiguous **United States** and the establishment of the first **European** settlement at **San Gabriel** in the **Española Valley** by **Governor Don Juan de Oñate** in 1598.

Ed Romero is appointed **U.S. Ambassador to Spain**.

**1999

Gary E. Johnson (R) begins second term of four years as governor. He unveils a controversial nationwide crusade for the legalization of marijuana.

A meteor explodes over **Portales**, scattering 143 pounds of debris.

WIPP near Carlsbad opens and receives its first shipment of radioactive waste.

Bill Richardson is appointed **U.S. Secretary of Energy**.

**2000

State population is 1,819,046.

National Hispanic Cultural Center opens in Albuquerque.

Cerro Grande forest fire leaves thousands homeless in the **Los Alamos** area as a "controlled burn procedure" fueled by high winds causes millions of dollars in damage. **New Mexicans** unite to help the citizens of **Los Alamos**. More than 400 homes are destroyed.

Valles Caldera National Preserve is established in Jemez Mountains.

**2001

On **September 11**, the tragic attack on the **World Trade Center Twin Towers** in **New York City**, and the **Pentagon** in **Washington, D.C.** occurs, by terrorists crashing planes into the building.

Alfred Marchant from **Alamogordo** is one of the passengers in the second plane (**United Airlines Flight 175**) that crashed into the **World Trade Center**. He had retired in March 2001 from a law enforcement career and began a new career as a **United** flight attendant. **United Airlines Flight 93** crashed in **Pennsylvania** after it was taken over by terrorists and all passengers and crew were killed. About 3000 people died as a result of the terrorism of September 11, 2001.

On September 21, the **Zuni (Pueblo) Hotshots** assist with the rescue efforts of the **Urban Search and Rescue Teams** at the **World Trade Center** in **New York** by cataloging supplies and handing out equipment to rescue crews.

Revenue Sharing Agreement with eleven gaming Tribes settled.

During the **First Session** of the **45th Legislative Session** held in January 2001, there are 1788 bills introduced and 483 of them are passed by both houses, eclipsing a record that stood for more than a decade. Governor Johnson vetoes 131 of them, including a tax package to reduce income tax rates (**SB 124**) and the **Capital Outlay Projects Bill (HB 155)**. Also vetoed is the **Public School Reform Bill (SB 308)**.

*2002

During the **Second Session** of the **45th Legislative Session** held in January 2002, there are 900 bills introduced and 128 bills passed. **Governor Johnson** signs 110 bills, including **Capital Outlay Projects (HB 88 and SB 358)**, **Capital Projects GO Bond Act (HB 89)**, **Public School Capital Outlay Expenses (SB 286)**, and **Prescriptive Authority to Psychologists (HB 170)**. He vetoes 18 bills, including the **General Appropriation Act of 2002 (SB 1)** to fund state government's continuance. The **Legislature** develops a compromise plan. On May 14, they convene a first-ever **Extraordinary Session** to pass a **State** budget. The same day the **Governor** vetoes it, and the Senate overrode the veto with vote of 36-4; the House 62-7.

Spanish Colonial Museum opens in Santa Fe near Museum Hill.

*2003

Bill Richardson (D) is sworn in as our 26th **Governor**. He elevates five governmental units to Cabinet Level Departments effective in 2004. These include Aging and Long Term Care, Indian Affairs, Veterans' Affairs and Public Education.

Diane Denish (D) joins him in leading the state for the next four years as the state's first female **Lieutenant Governor**.

Former Governor **Gary E. Johnson** climbs **Mt. Everest**.

Our **National Guard units**, both Army and Air Guards, are serving in the country's war against terrorism in Iraq.

The land and thousands of trees, particularly pinon, have been devastated due to major drought conditions and bark beetle infestations in the state's mountainous regions.

***2004**

February 4 is the state's first opportunity to participate in an early **Democratic Caucus for Presidential Candidates**. **Senator John Kerry, Massachusetts**, receives the majority of the votes. **New Mexico** has **5 delegates** to the **Electoral College**. Prior to the Caucus, **New Mexico** had held a **Democratic Primary** in June of election years, which is too late to be of any significance.

****Despite the fact the state only has 5 electoral delegates**, we were still in a key position for both parties. Both candidates visit our state numerous times to woo voters. **President George Bush** takes the state by **6,000 votes**. This undoubtedly made the state important in the 2008 presidential election.

****Sandoval County's** Republican County Clerk **Victoria Dunlap** issues more than **60 marriage licenses to gay and lesbian couples**. Later AG **Patricia Madrid's** declares the situation illegal.

****President Ronald Reagan**, our 40th president, dies in June at the age of 93. The stately funeral brought people together despite their partisan divisions.

Palestinian leader **Yasser Arafat** dies in November at age 75.

****New Mexico** benefits significantly from high crude oil and natural gas prices. This leads to unprecedented levels of revenue for the oil and gas extraction industry in the state.

****Former President Pro Tempore of the Senate, Manny Aragón** resigns from the Senate to become the **President of New Mexico Highlands University**.

Former Speaker of the House, **Raymond Sánchez**, after a defeat in his district, is named to the **University of New Mexico Board of Regents**, where he joins two other former legislators, **Mel Eaves** and **Jamie Koch**.

****In early 2004** three county sheriffs initiated actions to reopen the murder case of **Billy the Kid** and Sheriff **Pat Garrett**. Steps were taken to also exhume the body of Billy's mother from her grave in **Silver City** for the purpose of matching the **DNA** with her son's in order to prove that indeed he is buried in his **Ft. Sumner** grave. Much furor arose in **Lincoln, Ft. Sumner** and **Silver City** considering these towns all benefit from tourism revenues based on the adventures of this legendary figure. An authority on the **Lincoln County War**, Frederick William Nolan, is brought in from his home in **England** to testify.

****The National Museum of the American Indian** opens in **Washington, D.C.** in **September** and numerous **New Mexico Native Americans** participate in the planning of the facility and some creations from our artists are on display in the building.

****Other major changes in the House of Representative** occur when human services advocate, **J. Paul Taylor**, and long-time budget maven, **Max Coll**, both retire. This leaves not only a major historical knowledge void but marks the loss of two strong shepherds in these areas. Between the two they served for a combined **49 years**. Another legislator, **Rep. Ray Ruiz**, dies of an asbestos-related illness.

****Major battles over land use on Otero Mesa** involve the **Governor, the State Land Office, the Bureau of Land Management**, Oil and Gas primaries and environmental groups. Other land use battles involved the **Valle Vidal** and **Valle Caldera**.

****The first International Folk Festival** takes place in **Santa Fe**.

****Jémez Pueblo** makes the first request for off-reservation tribal gaming in the state, with a proposal to build a casino in **Anthony**. The **Navajo Tribal Council** approves gaming for five chapters.

****Rep. Ken Martínez**, son of former House Majority Leader and Speaker **Walter K. Martínez**, is chosen to be the next **House Majority Leader**.

****Governor Bill Richardson** retreats from his attempt to buy a new state plane with road fund money when **Attorney General Patricia Madrid** issues an opinion that the purchase would be unconstitutional. However, the **legislature** did approve the purchase of the new plane from their resources to replace the 30-year-old **state plane** that was used by past governors in past years. Safety, being able to get to and serve all areas of the state within 35 minutes, and increased economic development opportunities justified the **\$5.5 million** purchase.

Black Eagle Drum Group from Jemez wins Grammy Award for Best Native American Music Album.

****2005**

A five-year-old **federal lawsuit** ends when **Attorney General Patricia Madrid** announces that **Pojoaque Pueblo** had finally agreed to pay **\$24 million** to the State of **New Mexico** for their portion of past monies owed from **casino profits**. A revenue-sharing agreement with the 11 other gaming tribes had been settled in 2001, with all agreeing to pay the state **8%** of their profits based on the 1997 gaming compacts.

****Archaeological finds** of early settlements are discovered under **Santa Fe's Sweeney Center** parking area as the planned demolishment of that building and area got underway. Similar findings are discovered across the street at the **First Presbyterian Church**.

****The Ft. Stanton Cave** opens for research purposes and appears to have the largest **calcite** formation in the **world**.

****Silver City Museum** receives accreditation from the **American Association of Museums** and is the **13th** museum in NM to achieve this status along with only 750 museums in the nation.

****In November, San Juan Pueblo** changes its name back to **Ohkay Owingeh**, "**Place of the Strong People**", the name by which it was known before Spanish settlement.

****The Cathedral of St. Francis de Assisi**, built in **Santa Fe** in **1886**, is elevated to **Basilica** status. This designation is given by the Pope to select churches that demonstrate leadership in promoting faith, antiquity, and artwork and have historical importance. **St. Francis** joins fifty other such **Basilicas** in the **United States**. There are no other such institutions in **New Mexico**. About the same time, the Catholic Diocese of Santa Fe unveils plans for the multiple use development of the entire block surrounding the Basilica.

State of **New Mexico** and **Virgin Galactic**, the British company created by entrepreneur Richard Branson to send tourists into space, announce an agreement to build a **Spaceport**.

****The Commission on Higher Education** is abolished and the **Higher Education Department** is created to replace it.

****On October 12, 2005**, the U.S. Board of Geographic Names votes to officially change the name of "**Nigger Hill**" in Roosevelt County near Causey and Lingo to "**Buffalo Soldier Hill**." This hill was the site where the few remaining **Buffalo Soldier** members of Co. A of the 10th Cavalry died of thirst in late July 1877. Their search for hostile Indians had begun in West Texas in April 1876, but most perished before July 1877. **Buffalo Soldier Hill** is a low, grassy knoll that covers nearly a half section of land three miles east and a half mile south of Lingo. ****USS New Mexico (SSN779)**, a nuclear submarine is to be built and is the second naval vessel named t

-USS New Mexico (SSN779)**, a nuclear submarine is to be built and is the second naval vessel named the USS New Mexico. The first **USS New Mexico** was a battleship that served between 1915 and 1946. (SSN779)

****The Legislature and Governor** take action to make New Mexico a paper ballot state for future elections.

****Sweeney Convention Center** in downtown Santa Fe is demolished to make way for a new convention center. Also the **Diocese of Santa Fe** unveils new plans for the multiple use development of the entire block surrounding the St. Francis Cathedral/Basilica.

****2006**

In January, **Governor Bill Richardson** and the **Legislature** enact laws providing for the **World's First Purpose-Built Commercial Spaceport**.

Esther Martinez (P'oe Tsawa), an educator and storyteller from Ohkay Owinghe, is named a National Heritage Fellow, but tragically dies at the age of 94 in an auto accident on her way home from the Washington ceremony.

Luis Jimenez, world renowned artist, is killed in his Hondo, New Mexico studio, while hoisting pieces of a massive mustang sculpture (now at Denver International Airport) for final assembly.

First **New Mexico Rail Runner Express** service begins between Albuquerque and Bernalillo.

****2007**

New Mexico Governor Bill Richardson officially announces his candidacy for President of the United States in Los Angeles, California on May 21, 2007.

Justice Pamela B. Minzner passes away August 31, 2007. On October 15, 2007, **Governor Bill Richardson** appoints **Charles W. Daniels** to serve until the next General Election.

Transportation Secretary Rhonda Fought, **Santa Fe Mayor David Coss**, and former **Governor Toney Anaya** break ground on **Phase II of the New Mexico Rail Runner Express**. The commuter train will now extend from Belen to Santa Fe.

U.S. Senator Pete V. Domenici announces that he will retire after 36 years on Congress when expires in 2008.

U.S. Representatives Heather Wilson, Steve Pearce and Tom Udall announce they will run for the vacancy for **U.S. Senator**.

State Representative Manuel G. Herrera passes away on Sunday, **October 21, 2007**, in Bayard, NM.

President Pro Tempore **Ben Altamirano**, the longest-serving member of the State Senate, passed away not far away in his home in Silver City on Dec. 27, 2007.

The State Printing Office Building was renamed the "**Betty Fiorina New Mexico State Printing Facility**." Ceremonies take place on **November 29, 2007**. **Betty Fiorina** is the first person to ever serve three terms as New Mexico Secretary of State. *NOTE: Other Buildings named in honor of NM leaders.*

2008

Governor Bill Richardson announces on **January 10, 2008**, that he has dropped out of the Presidential race and is endorsing Senator Barack Obama for President. This had to be a tough decision since Richardson had been close to former Pres. Bill Clinton serving in various federal positions with him and now Clinton's wife, Hillary, is running for the President position.

Lt.Gov. Diane Denish endorses **Hilary Clinton** for President.

Senator Hillary Clinton wins **New Mexico's Democratic Caucus**. **Senator Clinton** receives 73,105 votes and **Barack Obama** receives 71,396. New Mexico, usually considered a swing state, votes Democrat with all 5 of its electoral presidential votes going to **Barack Obama**; its open senatorial seat going to **Tom Udall** (D) (Senator **Jeff Bingaman** (D) was not up for re-election); and all 3 of its congressional seats going to **Harry Teague** (D), **Martin Heinrich** (D), and **Ben Ray Lujan** (D), son of long standing NM Speaker of the House, Ben Lujan.

Virgin Galactic signs a 20-year lease agreement with the State of New Mexico on December 31, 2008 to begin groundbreaking on Spaceport America.

Engineers at Los Alamos National laboratory and IBM Corp. unveil the world's fastest **supercomputer**, named **Roadrunner**.

New Mexico **Rail Runner Express** service begins between Albuquerque and Santa Fe.

Former First Lady Alice King, wife of Governor Bruce King, dies and her body placed in the Rotunda of the State Capitol for her many admirers to pay their respects prior to the burial in their home town of Stanley, south of Santa Fe. She had served longer than any other First Lady and was a most active and effective First Lady--particularly with the combining of various departments to created the Children, Youth and Families Department.

2009

Republican Mayoral Candidate, **Richard Berry**, outseats incumbent Mayor **Martin Chavez**. Mayor Chavez was running for his fourth term as Mayor for New Mexico's largest city, Albuquerque.

New Mexico wins the coveted Bob Hope Humor Award for its "**Hats off to New Mexico – Beep Beep**" float in the Rose Bowl Parade in Pasadena, California on January 1, 2009.

Death penalty is abolished in New Mexico.

New Mexico trainer **Bennie Woolley Jr.**, and horse **Mine That Bird** win the Kentucky Derby.

Former New Mexico **Gov. Bruce King** dies at age 85. His close partner, First Lady Alice, died the year before. Son Gary is currently the state's Attorney General.

The **New Mexico History Museum**, contiguous with the Palace of the Governors, opens.

2010

For the first time in New Mexico history, two females, **Diane Denish** (D) and **Suzana Martinez** (R), win the Democratic and Republican gubernatorial primaries. It is also the first time in New Mexico history that the 2010 Republican gubernatorial ticket includes Hispanics for Governor and Lt. Governor Candidacies, **Susana Martinez** and **John Sanchez**.

On February 27, 2010, New Mexico Governor Bill Richardson signs the **Spaceport Flight Informed Consent Act** into law. Discover magazine names the **Spaceport America**, located in New Mexico, as one of their top 100 discoveries that are poised to change the world in 2010.

USS New Mexico (SSN-779), a Virginia-class attack submarine, is christened.

State population is 2,059,179.

2011

Susana Martinez is elected 31st governor of New Mexico. **Governor Martinez** is the first elected female Hispanic governor in the United States. Her husband, Chuck Franco is our first First Gentleman. Affectionately referred to as "First Dude" by the Governor.

Eleven freight and passenger railroads moved passengers, freight and natural resources over 1,873 miles of track in New Mexico. Primary cargo originating in New Mexico included Chemical products 1,534,000 or 13% and Petroleum/Coal products 822,000 or 7%. Primary cargo that terminated in New Mexico included Food Products 878,000 or 29%, Chemicals 827k or 20% and Farm products 528k or 18%. Combined railroad employees residing in New Mexico totaled 1,569 individuals.

On October 18, 2011, the **Spaceport** officially opened.

Former Governor **Gary Johnson** announces his candidacy for **President** on the Republican Ticket.

Jerome Block, Jr., Public Regulation Commission Commissioner, is found guilty of various crimes and resigns from his position.

Major fires in summer throughout the state directly related to drought conditions in the state.

2012

The State of New Mexico is 100 years old as of January 6, 2012. Yearlong celebrations are scheduled statewide.

Former Governor **Gary Johnson** announces that he is changing his party affiliation to the **Libertarian Party** while running for President.

Mike Cerletti, well known NM Tourism Director, died. Created much valuable publicity for the state with his promotional programs, including numerous NM floats in the **Annual New Year's Day Rose Parade**.

U. S. Senator **Jeff Bingaman** announces he will retire when his current term of office is up at the end of 2012. Brand new Lt. Governor **John Sanchez** (D) announces he will run for this vacant position but later withdraws his candidacy.. U. S. Representative **Martin Heinrich** (D); Republican **Heather Wilson**, a former New Mexico Congresswoman; Bernalillo county Commissioner **Michelle Lujan Grisham** (D) and State Senator **Eric Griego** all announced their candidacies for Bingaman's soon

to be vacant position in the U. S. Senate.

Longtime Speaker of the House of Representatives **Ben Lujan** announces he has Stage 4 Cancer and will not be running again in his district. Santa Fe Mayor David Coss announces his candidacy for this position.

The possibility of a number of **U.S. Post Offices** being closed in New Mexico's smaller communities is announced as a means of finding funding to keep the USPS solvent. This was to be done by May 2012 but at this writing has been postponed indefinitely.

Unusual and major local city election problems develop in Sunland Park, New Mexico.

The Secretary of State's Office presents this, the *Centennial Edition of the New Mexico Blue Book*.

THE FOUNDING SPANISH FAMILIES OF NEW MEXICO 1598

Research by Antonio Gilberto Espinosa of the Coronado Cuarto Centennial Commission, 1939-1940

Acebo	Donis	Medel	Rijato
Algecira	Durán	Melgar	Saldivar
Alonso	Escalante	Mexia	Sánchez
Amiura	Escarramad	Montesinus	Santillán
Archuleta	Espinosa	Montaña	Sarinana
Ayrdi	Farfán	Montoya	Segura
Bañulids	Fernández	Monzón	Serrano
Baradna	Flores	Morales	Simón
Benehuma	Francisco	Morán	Sosa
Bernal	García	Moreno	Tavora
Barrios	Gómez	Munuera	Torres
Brito	Gonzáles	Naranjo	Tordesillas
Bocanegra	Griego	Olague	Treviño
Bustillo	Guzmán	Oñate	Trujillo
Brondate	Guillén	Ortega	Vaca
Cabinillas	Guevarra	Pedraza	Valencia
Cáceres	Hernández	Peñalosa	Vanda
Cadimo	Herrera	Pérez	Varela
Carvajal	Heredia	Pineiro	Vargas
Castro	Hinojos	Quesada	Vásquez
Castellano	Holguín	Ramírez	Vayd
Catalán	Jorge	Rangel	Vega
Calvo	Lara	Rascón	Velasco
Carrasco	Ledesma	Requimo	Vellido
César	León	Reyes	Velman
Cháves	Lizama	Río	Vido
Cogedo	López	Rivas	Villagrá
Colodro	Lucas	Rivera	Villalba
Cortéz	Lucero	Robledo	Ximenes
Cruz	Manzoneda	Rodriguez	Xuárez
Cordero	Márquez	Roja	Xranzo
Díaz	Martín	Romero	Ysasti
Diez	Martínez	Rua	Zaldívar

NEW MEXICO LAND GRANTS

In 1598, the first Spaniards came to settle New Mexico. They arrived at Ohkay Ohwingeh on July 11 and renamed it San Juan de los Caballeros. They brought with them a variety of people, including Indians and mestizos from Mexico and mulatto slaves. They also brought with them the Spanish laws and customs regarding land. These customs had been codified in the *Ordenanzas de Descubrimiento, Nueva Población y Pacificación (1593)*, and the *Recopilación de Leyes de Las Reynas de Las Indias*, or the Laws of the Indies, of 1681. These laws set criteria for the establishment of land grants. Grants required that there be sufficient water and materials at a moderate elevation. Settlers were required to petition for a grant of land and that said land not be occupied by Native peoples. Once the land was granted, the settlers were required to use it. The first building done was usually the digging of an *acequia*. The land was divided into *suertes* (land below the *acequia* given to individual settlers) and *dehesas* or land held in common for all settlers to use for grazing, wood cutting, etc.

This form of land tenure continued between 1598 and 1846 when the United States invaded New Mexico as part of their march to extend the territory from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. General Stephen Watts Kearny took possession of New Mexico from the plaza in Las Vegas. One reaction to the invasion was called the Taos Rebellion in which the governor (Charles Bent) was beheaded. There were battles also in Santa Cruz de la Cañada, Embudo and Mora. On February 2, 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed with Mexico giving over half of its territory to the United States, including New Mexico. Articles 8 and 10 of the treaty guaranteed people's rights to their land. Article 10 was rejected by the United States and Mexico insisted it be replaced by the Protocol of Querétaro, again guaranteeing land and property rights.



NM Land Grant Forum. Cubero, New Mexico, October 18, 2003.

Photo Courtesy: Roberto Mondragón and Georgina Roybal

The office of the Surveyor General was established in 1854 to address property ownership issues. At that time, there were 295 land grants listed. Sixty seven of those were confirmed. There were due process problems as well as corruption in this process. Hearings were conducted in English. Spanish descriptions of land boundaries were rejected. Many of the surveyors general ended with large tracts of land. Lawyers were paid a third of land holdings for the defense of the land grants. Between 1891 and 1904, the Court of Private Land Claims was established, with the hope of cleaning up the process. The court approved 84 cases out of 211 that they heard.

After this process, there were other means by which the grantees lost their lands. The legislature allowed partition suits, which said any land holder (including the lawyers) could demand that the common lands be divided among all land holders. The land grants began to lose land because of settler's failure to pay taxes on the land. Many times they were not informed taxes were due. In 1897, there was a major blow to some land grants in the form of a Supreme Court case called *U.S. vs. Sandoval*. This case set a precedent that all common lands belonged to the sovereign (ruling power) not to the grantees.

One result of the problems and injustices was the formation of *Las Gorras Blancas* in Las Vegas. They were a group that rode at night cutting fences and burning railroad ties in areas that belonged to land grants. They formed *el Partido del Pueblo* and elected four representatives to the territorial legislature.

New Mexico became a state on January 6, 1912. The constitution guaranteed the rights of New Mexicans provided by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. After a long period of inaction, Reis López Tijerina and members of a group called *La Alianza Federal de Mercedes* occupied the Echo Amphitheater near Abiquiú.

On June 5, 20 members of *La Alianza Federal de Mercedes* invaded the Río Arriba County Courthouse in Tierra Amarilla. The National Guard was deployed to quell the uprising. As a result of the raid, in 1971 the State Planning Office conducted a study called the Land Title Study outlining the history of the problems and suggested solutions.

In the late 1980's Tierra Amarilla was once again the site of another conflict. The late Amador Flores claimed title to land that was being purchased by a company from Arizona. A *concilio* formed that occupied the land for 16 months. Finally, Mr. Flores and the *concilio* were awarded 200 acres and some money based on the court finding that his due process rights had been violated.

In 1995 the New Mexico Land Grant Forum was formed to discuss and advocate for issues surrounding land grants. One piece of federal legislation passed the House of Representatives in 1998, but there was not time to pass the legislation through the Senate. However, a multi-year study was conducted by the General Accounting Office.

At the state level in 2003, the Land Grant Interim Committee was formed with co-chairs Miguel García and Bernadette Sánchez. In 2004, the committee recommended and both houses passed unanimously Senate Bill 142, which defined land grants as political subdivisions of the state. It also mandated more transparent governance practices for the land grants and disallowed sale of common lands.

In 2002, a non-profit called the "Mexicano Land Education and Conservation Trust" was formed, which has aided land grants in complying with and understanding how to implement the provisions of Senate Bill 142.

In 2007, the New Mexico Land Grant Council/*Concilio* was formed with representatives from the 20 or so land grants still controlling land, maintaining a board or seeking to recover some of their lost lands. The *concilio* is currently working on support for federal legislation to remedy some of the problems of the past with land grants. The council has also requested that the legislature designate them as a Special Purpose Unit of Government, thus solidifying people's sense that the land grants are indeed part of the governmental units to be considered when making any decisions in New Mexico.

~ Written by Roberto Mondragón, Georgia Roybal, Juan Sánchez and Arturo Archuleta.
New Mexico Land Grant Forum.



"Sentinel" Photo by Bob Allen

The Quemado Homestead is located about 3 1/2 miles east of Quemado right in the middle of the Beefsteak Trail which runs from eastern Arizona to the railhead in Magdalena. The trail was active from 1885 to the 1950's and is known as the last active cattle trail in the United States. The ruins of the home and windmill stand as a lone testament to the rough and tumble days of the cattle drives and great cattle ranches.

DEFINITION AND LIST OF COMMUNITY LAND GRANTS IN NEW MEXICO

This information was excerpted from "Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, United States General Accounting Office (GAO), Report to Congressional Requesters, September 2001."

"From the end of the seventeenth century to the mid-nineteenth century, Spain (and later Mexico) made grants to individuals, towns, and groups to promote development in the frontier lands that now constitute the American Southwest. In New Mexico, these land grants fulfilled several purposes: to encourage settlement, reward patrons of the Spanish government, and create a buffer zone to separate hostile Native American tribes from the more populated regions of New Spain. Spain also extended land grants to several indigenous pueblo cultures, which had occupied the areas granted long before Spanish settlers arrived in the Southwest. Under Spanish and Mexican law, common land was set aside as part of the original grant for the use of the entire community. Literature on land grants in New Mexico and popular terminology generally distinguish between two kinds of land grants: 'community land grants' and 'individual land grants'." "Scholars, land grant literature, and popular terminology use the phrase 'community land grants' to denote land grants that set aside common lands for the use of the entire community. We adopted this definition for the purpose of this report." (Excerpt taken from a letter to the Honorable Jeff Bingaman, the Honorable Pete Domenici, and the Honorable Tom Udall that accompanied "Report to Congressional Requesters.")

<u>Grant Name</u>	<u>Date Confirmed or Other Action^a</u>
Abiquiú (Town of)	1894
Agapito Ortega	Failed to pursue
Agua Negra	1860
Agua Salada	1893
Alameda (Town of)	1892
Alamitos	1896
Alamo	Rejected
Albuquerque (Town of)	1892
Alexander Valle	1860
Alfonso Rael de Aguilar (2)	Failed to pursue
Alphonso Rael de Aguilar (1)	Failed to pursue
Alcón Colorado	Failed to pursue
Angostura	1897
Angostura del Pecos	Failed to pursue
Antoine Leroux	1869
Antón Chico (Town of)	1860
Antonio Armijo	Failed to pursue
Antonio Baca	1895
Antonio de Abeytia	1894
Antonio de Salazar	Failed to pursue
Antonio Sedillo	1769
Antonio de Ulibarrí	Failed to pursue
Antonio Domínguez	Rejected
Antonio Martínez	1893
Antonio Ortiz	1869
Archuleta & González	Failed to pursue
Arkansas	Rejected by the circuit court
Arquito	Failed to pursue
Arroyo de San Lorenzo	Rejected
Arroyo Hondo	1892
Atrisco (Town of)	1894
Badito	Rejected
Baltazar Baca	Rejected
Barranca	Rejected
Bartolomé Baca	Rejected
Bartolomé Fernández	1894
Bartolomé Sánchez	1897
Bartolomé Trujillo	Rejected
Belén (Town of)	1858
Bernabé Manuel Montaña	1892
Bernal Spring	Failed to pursue
Bernalillo (Town of)	1897
Black Mesa	1894

Bosque Del Apache	1860
Bosque Grande	1896
Bracito	1860
Cadillal	b (see footnote)
Caja del Río	1893
Cañada Ancha	1897
Cañada de Cochiti	1894
Cañada de Los Alamos (1)	1893
Cañada de Los Alamos (2)	1894
Cañada de Los Apaches	1892
Cañada de Los Mestaños	Rejected
Cañada de San Francisco	Rejected
Cañada de Santa Clara	1894
Candelarios (Town of)	c (see footnote)
Cañón de Carnue	1894
Cañón de Chama	1894
Cañón de San Diego	1860
Cañón del Agua	1866
Cañón del Río	Rejected
Casa Colorado (Town of)	1858
Catarina Maese	Failed to pursue
Cebolla	1896
Cebolleta (Town of)	1869
Chaca Mesa	1895
Chamisos Arroyo	Rejected
Chamita (Town of)	1860
Chaperito (Town of)	1890
Chililí (Town of)	1858
Chupaderos de la Lagunita	Rejected
Cieneguilla (Town of)	Rejected
Corpos Cristo	Failed to pursue
Cristóbal de la Serna	1892
Cristóval Crespín	Failed to pursue
Cubero (Town of)	1892
Cuyamungué	1895
Diego Arias de Quirós	Rejected
Diego de Belasco	Failed to pursue
Diego Montoya	1893
Domingo Fernández	1860
Domingo Valdéz	Rejected
Don Fernando de Taos	1897
Doña Ana Bend Colony	1896
El Pino	Failed to pursue
El Rito (Town of)	Failed to pursue
Embudo	Rejected
Estancia	Rejected
Felipe Pacheco	Failed to pursue
Felipe Tafoya (1)	Failed to pursue
Felipe Tafoya (2)	1895
Francisco De Anaya Almazán	1897
Francisco García	Failed to pursue
Francisco Montes Vigil	1892
Francisco X. Romero	Failed to pursue
Galisteo (Town of)	1894
Gaspar Ortiz	1860
Gervacio Nolan	Rejected
Gijosa	1893
Gotera	Rejected
Guadalupe Miranda	Failed to pursue
Guadalupita	Failed to pursue
Hacienda del Alamo	Rejected
Heath	Rejected
Jacona (Town of)	1893
Joaquín (de) Mestas	Rejected
Joaquín Sedillo & Antonio Gutiérrez	1897
John Scolly	1860

Jornado del Muerto	Rejected
José Antonio Lucero	Rejected
José Antonio Torres	Failed to pursue
José de Leyba	Rejected
José Domínguez	Rejected by the Surveyor General
José García	Rejected
José Ignacio Alarí	Failed to pursue
José Leandro Perea	1860
José Manuel Sánchez Baca	1900
José Rómula de Vera	Failed to pursue
José Sutton	Rejected
José Trujillo	Failed to pursue
Juan Antonio Flores	Failed to pursue
Juan Bautista Valdéz	1898
Juan Cayetano Lovato	Rejected
Juan de Gabaldón	1893
Juan de Mestas	Failed to pursue
Juan de Ulibarrí	Failed to pursue
Juan Durán	Rejected
Juan Estevan García de Noriega	Rejected
Juan Felipe Rodríguez	Failed to pursue
Juan G. Pinard	No action taken by the Surveyor General
Juan José Archuleta	Rejected
Juan José Lovato	1894
Juan José Moreno	Failed to pursue
Juan José Sánchez	Rejected
Juan Manuel Córdova	No action taken by the Surveyor General
Juan Montes Vigil	1931 by the district court
Juan Tafoya	Failed to pursue
Juana Baca	Rejected
La Majada	1894
La Nasa	Failed to pursue
Las Lagunitas	Not acted on
Las Lomitas	Failed to pursue
Las Trampas (Town of)	1860
Las Vegas (Town of)	1860
Lo de Básquez	Failed to pursue
Lo de Padilla	1896
Los Conejos	Rejected
Los Serrillos	1894
Los Trigos	1860
Los Manuelitas	Rejected
Luis de Armenta	No claim filed with the Court
Luis María Cabeza de Baca	1860
Maes & Gallego	d (see footnote)
Manuel Tenorio	Failed to pursue
Manuela García de las Ribas	Failed to pursue
Manzano (Town of)	1860
Maragua	Rejected
Maxwell Grant	1860
Mesilla Civil Colony	1899
Mesita Blanca	Failed to pursue
Mesita de Juana López	1879
Montoya	e (see footnote)
Mora (Town of)	1860
Nepumecina Martínez de Aragón	Failed to pursue
Nerio Antonio Montoya	Rejected
Nicolás Durán de Cháves	1896
Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe Mine	Rejected
Nuestra Señora de Los Dolores Mine	Rejected
Nuestra Señora del Rosario, San	1892
Fernando y Santiago	
Ocate	Rejected
Ojito de Galisteo	Failed to pursue
Ojito de Los Médanos	Rejected
Ojo Caliente	1894

Ojo de Borrego	1894
Ojo de la Cabra	Rejected
Ojo de San José	1894
Ojo del Apache	Rejected
Ojo del Espíritu Santo	1869
Orejas del Llano de los Aguajes	Rejected
Ortiz Mine	1861
Pablo Montoya	1869
Pacheco	1892
Pajarito	1894
Paraje del Punche	Failed to pursue
Pedro Armendarís #33	1860
Pedro Armendarís #34	1860
Peralta (2)	Rejected
Petaca	1896
Piedra Lumbre	1893
Plaza Blanca	1894
Plaza Colorado	1893
Polvadera	1893
Preston Beck, Jr.	1860
Pueblo of Acoma	1858
Pueblo of Cochiti	1858
Pueblo of Isleta	1858
Pueblo of Jémez	1858
Pueblo of Laguna	1897
Pueblo of Nambé	1858
Pueblo of Pecos	1858
Pueblo of Picurís	1858
Pueblo of Pojoaque	1858
Pueblo of Quemado	Failed to pursue
Pueblo of San Cristóbal	f (see footnote)
Pueblo of San Felipe	1858
Pueblo of San Ildefonso	1858
Pueblo of San Juan	1858
Pueblo of Sandía	1858
Pueblo of Santa Ana	1869
Pueblo of Santa Clara	1858
Pueblo of Santo Domingo	1858
Pueblo of Santo Domingo & San Felipe	1898
Pueblo of Taos	1859
Pueblo of Tesuque	1858
Pueblo of Zía	1858
Pueblo of Zuñi	g (see footnote)
Pueblo of Zía, Jémez, & Santa Ana	Rejected
Ramón Vigil	1860
Ranchito	1897
Rancho de Abiquiú	Failed to pursue
Rancho de Coyote	Failed to pursue
Rancho de Gigante	1860
Rancho de la Gallina	Failed to pursue
Rancho de la Santísima Trinidad	Rejected; Failed to pursue
Rancho de los Comanches	Failed to pursue
Rancho de los Corrales	Failed to pursue
Rancho de los Rincones	Failed to pursue
Rancho de Nuestra Señora de la Luz	1860
Rancho de Pagate	1860
Rancho de Río Arriba	Failed to pursue
Rancho de Río Puerco	Failed to pursue
Rancho de San Juan	1860
Rancho de Santa Ana	1860
Rancho de Ysleta	Rejected
Rancho del Río Grande	1892
Rancho el Rito	1860
Real de Dolores del Oro (Town of)	Rejected
Refugio Civil Colony	1901
Río de Chama	Failed to pursue

Río del Oso	Failed to pursue
Río del Picurís	Rejected
Río Tesuque (Town of)	1897
Río de los Frijoles	Rejected
Rómulo Barela	Rejected
Roque Jacinto Jaramillo	Rejected
Roque Lovato	Rejected
Salvador Lovato	Failed to pursue
San Acasio	Failed to pursue
San Antonio de Las Huertas	1897
San Antonio del Río Colorado	Rejected
San Antónito	Rejected
San Clemente	1896
San Cristóbal	Rejected by the Surveyor General
San Isidro (Town of)	1860
San Joaquín del Nacimiento	Rejected
San Marcos Pueblo	1892
San Mateo Spring(s)	1895
San Miguel del Vado	1894
San Pedro	1860
Sangre de Cristo	1860
Sanguijuela	Rejected
Santa Bárbara	1894
Santa Cruz	1899 & 1900
Santa Fe	1894
Santa Fe Cañon	Rejected
Santa Rita Del Cobre	Rejected by the Land Office Commissioner General
Santa Rosa de Cubero	1898
Santa Teresa	1900
Santiago Bone	Failed to pursue
Santiago Ramírez	1897
Santo Domingo de Cundiyo	1900
Santo Tomás de Yturbide	1900
Santo Toribio	Rejected
Sebastián De Vargas	1893
Sebastián Martin	1860
Sevilleta	1893
Sierra Mosca	1896
Sitio de Juana López	1894
Sitio de Los Serrillos	1894
Socorro (Town of)	1892
Tacubaya	Failed to pursue
Tajique (Town of)	1860
Talaya Hill	1895
Tecolote (Town of)	1858
Tejón (Town of)	1860
The Baird's Ranch	Rejected
Tierra Amarilla	1860
Tomé (Town of)	1858
Tomás Tapia	Rejected
Torreón (Town of)	1860
Uña Del Gato	Rejected by the Secretary of Interior
Vallecitos de San Antonio	Failed to pursue
Vallecito de Lovato (Town of)	Rejected

- a. Grant confirmed by the Congress of Court of Private Land Claims.
- b. The grant was located within the confirmed Domingo Fernández grant, so no action was take on the claim.
- c. Although a petition was filed in 1872, no further action was taken by the claimants to pursue recognition of the claim. Therefore, there is no formal decision on the matter.
- d. The claimants probably obtained title through the Act of March 3, 1891. This act allowed each of those settlers, who had lived on the land for more than 20 years before an official survey of a township was conducted, to a patent of up to 160 acres of land.
- e. No specific information available.
- f. The purported grant document was filed with the Office of the Surveyor General, but was later proven to be fraudulent.
- g. As the result of the establishment of a reservation in 1877, as revised in 1883, 1885 and 1917, as revised in 1883, 1885 and 1917, the pueblo's claim was not presented in the Court of Private Claims.

NEW MEXICO'S CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

Our State Constitution, which was overwhelmingly approved by the voters on January 21, 1911, has a long and complicated history that dates back to the time when New Mexico was first occupied by United States military forces.

In 1848, soon after the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed and New Mexico was formally ceded to the United States, New Mexicans petitioned Congress to establish a territorial government. Congress ignored the petition. A year later, New Mexicans adopted a new plan for a territorial government and sent a delegate to Washington. Again, Congress ignored the plan and refused to seat the delegate.

The first New Mexico Constitution was written during the summer of 1850, when local government officials drafted a plan for a state government. This first state constitution was overwhelmingly approved by voters but was quickly nullified by federal officials because New Mexico had not yet obtained Territorial status and therefore had no legal standing from which to seek statehood.

On September 9, 1850, the Organic Act formally created the Territory of New Mexico and its long struggle for statehood began. Several attempts were made to develop and implement a constitution during this period. These included proposed constitutions that were defeated at the polls in 1872 and 1889. All these efforts, however, including the defeated joint statehood effort with Arizona in 1906, provided momentum to the statehood movement, which culminated in the 1910 constitution.

On June 20, 1910, after sixty-two years of struggle, Congress finally passed enabling legislation that authorized New Mexico to call a constitutional convention in anticipation of being admitted to the Union. On October 3, 1910, one hundred elected delegates convened at Santa Fe to draft a document, which was overwhelmingly approved by the voters on January 21, 1911. On January 6, 1912, President William H. Taft signed a proclamation declaring New Mexico the 47th state of the Union.

Since that time, it has been a trying period for New Mexico's constitution. It currently bears little resemblance to the original document approved by the voters in 1911. While a few of its original articles have remained relatively intact—most notably those related to the Bill of Rights and Elective Franchise—most of the original twenty-two articles have undergone changes, some of them substantive.

The question of whether New Mexico needs a new constitution has been the subject of serious discussion for the past forty years. Disturbed by the document's need for frequent amendment, state officials in the early 1950's established a State Reorganization Committee to study the structure of state government.

The deliberations and reports of this "Little Hoover Commission," as it has become to be known, laid the basis for much of New Mexico's constitutional reform movement (and controversy) of the subsequent four decades.

In 1963, a Constitutional Revision Commission was established by the New Mexico Legislature to "conduct studies and research, and to recommend changes in the Constitution of New Mexico if they are deemed desirable . . . "The report submitted by the Commission to Governor David F. Cargo and the twenty-eighth Legislature in 1967 urged extensive changes to the 1910 document. Consequently, voters overwhelmingly approved a legislative proposal calling for a constitutional convention in November 1968.

On August 5, 1969, seventy elected delegates began the difficult task of considering the first major revision of the New Mexico Constitution since it was adopted in 1911. By October 20, the convention delegates had hammered out a new constitution. On December 9, 1969, however, the voters rejected the proposed constitution, like most of its predecessors of the past century.

In 1993, the forty-first Legislature again established a Constitutional Revision Commission to review New Mexico's governing laws. Their report was adopted at the final meeting of the Commission held in Santa Fe on December 11, 1995 and presented to Governor Gary E. Johnson and members of the forty-second Legislature on December 15, 1996. The Commission recommended changes to the Constitution "to allow for more flexible methods of amendment as essential for more orderly constitutional revision." The process allowed at the time, provided only for either single subject, piecemeal amendment, or wholesale amendment by a constitutional convention. The outcome of the Commission's proposals was a constitutional amendment placed on the November 5, 1996, General Election ballot, which allowed an independent commission to propose amendments submitted to the legislature for its consideration. The amendment also changed the constitutional amendment process to enable all or part of proposed revisions, amendments or alternatives to be submitted to the voters. The amendment was passed overwhelming by the voters.

** For a copy of the New Mexico State Constitution, please contact the Office of the NM Secretary of State.*

DELEGATES TO THE NEW MEXICO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1910

The following compilation notes the **100 delegates**, their party affiliations (71 Republicans, 29 Democrats), the county each delegate represented and their votes for or against the Constitution. This information was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

<u>DELEGATES</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>VOTE</u>	<u>DELEGATES</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
Aniceto Abeytia (R)	Socorro	Y	José Amado Lucero (R)	Rio Arriba	Y
Jacobo J. Aragón (R)	Lincoln	Y	Solomón Luna (R)	Valencia	Y
Isidoro Armijo (R)	Doña Ana	Y	Thomas J. Mabry (D)	Curry	Y
George W. Baker (R)	Union	Y	Luciano Maés (R)	San Miguel	Y
Norman W. Bartlett (R)	Colfax	Y	Malaquías Martínez (R)	Taos	Y
John Becker (R)	Valencia	Y	Onésimo Martínez (R)	Taos	Y
Charles R. Brice (D)	Eddy	Y	Salomé Martínez (R)	Guadalupe	Y
Fred S. Brown (R)	Mora	Y	A. B. McDonald (R)	Torrance	Y
George S. Brown (R)	Colfax	Y	William McIntosh (R)	Torrance	Y
Thomas D. Burns (R)	Río Arriba	Y	William McKean (R)	Taos	Y
Holm O. Bursum (R)	Socorro	Y	Anastacio Medina (R)	Mora	Y
John H. Canning (R)	Lincoln	Y	Epimenio A. Miera (R)	Sandoval	Y
Daniel Cassidy, Sr. (R)	Mora	Y	Charles E. Miller (R)	Doña Ana	Y
Thomas B. Catron (R)	Santa Fe	Y	Silvestre Mirabal (R)	Valencia	Y
John W. Childers (D)	Curry	N	George E. Moffett (D)	Otero	N
John G. Clancey (R)	Guadalupe	Y	Nestor Montoya (R)	Bernalillo	Y
Carr M. Compton (D)	Roosevelt	Y	William D. Murray (R)	Grant	Y
Jacob H. Crist (D)	Río Arriba	*/**	Juan Navarro (R)	Mora	Y
J.M. Cunningham (R)	San Miguel	Y	Thomas H. O'Brien (R)	Colfax	Y
Charles C. Davidson (D)	Quay	Y	Victor Ortega (R)	Santa Fe	Y
Stephen B. Davis, Jr. (R)	San Miguel	Y	Gregory Page (R)	McKinley	Y
Harry M. Dougherty (D)	Socorro	Y	Benjamin F. Pankey (R)	Santa Fe	Y
Samuel Eldodt (D)	Río Arriba	Y	Frank W. Parker (R)	Doña Ana	Y
Perfecto Esquibel (R)	Río Arriba	Y	Green B. Patterson (D)	Chaves	N/**
Albert B. Fall (R)	Otero	Y	Emmett Patton (D)	Chaves	*/**
Harvey B. Fergusson (D)	Bernalillo	N/**	George W. Pritchard (R)	Santa Fe	Y
Floyd C. Field (R)	Union	Y	Herbert F. Raynolds (R)	Bernalillo	Y
James G. Fitch (D)	Socorro	N/**	Granville A. Richardson (D)	Chaves	Y
Acasio Gallegos (R)	Torrance	Y	Clarence J. Roberts (R)	Colfax	Y
Eufracio F. Gallegos (R)	Union	Y	Anastacio Roibal (R)	San Miguel	Y
Winfred E. Garrison (R)	Doña Ana	Y	Eugenio Romero (R)	San Miguel	Y
Francisco Gauna (R)	Colfax	Y	J. Frank Romero (R)	Socorro	Y
James B. Gilchrist (D)	Grant	N	Margarito Romero (R)	San Miguel	Y
Anastacio Gutiérrez (R)	Bernalillo	Y	Alejandro Sandoval (R)	Sandoval	Y
Janes A. Hall (D)	Roosevelt	N	Edgar F. Saxon (D)	Quay	N
Arthur H. Harlee (D)	Grant	N	Antonio A. Sedillo (R)	Bernalillo	Y
Raymundo Harrison (D)	Yes	Y	Nepomuceno Segura (R)	San Miguel	Y
Squire Hartt, Jr. (R)	Taos	Y	José D. Sena (R)	Santa Fe	Y
Ruben W. Heflin (D)	San Juan	N	M. P. Skeen (D)	Eddy	N
John I. Hinkle (D)	Chaves	N	Charles A. Spiess (R)	San Miguel	Y
Reed Holloman (R)	Quay	Y	Charles Springer (R)	Colfax	Y
John Lee House (D)	Quay	N	M.L. Stern (R)	Bernalillo	Y
Andrew H. Hudspeth (D)	Lincoln	N	Elias S. Stover (R)	Bernalillo	Y
Venceslao Jaramillo (R)	Río Arriba	Y	M. D. Taylor (D)	San Juan	N
Harry W. Kelly (R)	San Miguel	Y	Edward D. Tittman (D)	Sierra	N
Charles H. Kohn (R)	Quay	Y	James N. Upton (D)	Luna	*/**
Tranquilino Labadie (R)	Guadalupe	Y	Candelario Vigil (R)	Union	Y
James L. Lawson (D)	Otero	N	William B. Walton (D)	Grant	N
Washington E. Lindsey (R)	Roosevelt	Y	Frank H. Winston (R)	Sierra	Y
E.M. Lucero (R)	Bernalillo	Y	Frances E. Wood (R)	Mora	Y

* **Did not vote.** Note: 79 for; 18 against; 3 did not vote. ** Did not sign the Constitution.

Note: Delegate Charles A. Spiess was President of the Convention, and Non-Delegate George W. Armijo was Secretary of the Convention.

DELEGATES TO THE NEW MEXICO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1969

The following information regarding the **70 delegates** to the Constitutional Convention Delegates of 1969 was researched and compiled by the New Mexico Legislative Council.

DELEGATES

Don L. Allen (R)
Manuel C. Aragon (D)
William W. Atkinson (D)
Joseph F. Baca (D)
Patrick J. Baca (D)
Ray R. Baca (D)
Tilman Bannister (D)
John F. Bigbee (R)

Bernie Bounds (D)
Garnett R. Burks, Jr. (D)
Holm O. Bursum, Jr. (R)
Gerald L. C de Baca (D)
David W. Carmody (D)
Alvino E. Castillo (D)
Dorothy I. Cline (D)
Max Coll (R)
I. J. Coury (I)
Lewis Cox (R)
Robert C. Cox (R)
Paul R. Dillard (D)
Arthur F. Flint (D)
Samual J. Garcia (D)
Sam R. Grijalva (D)
Calvin F. Hager (D)
Agnes Kastner Head (R)
Harold L. Hecht (R)
Herbert H. Hughes (R)
John B. Irick (R)
Jim D. Jacobs (D)
Bruce King (D)
Virginia A. Kittell (R)
Paul J. Lacy (D)
Dever Langholf (R)
Sam M. Laughlin (R)

COUNTY

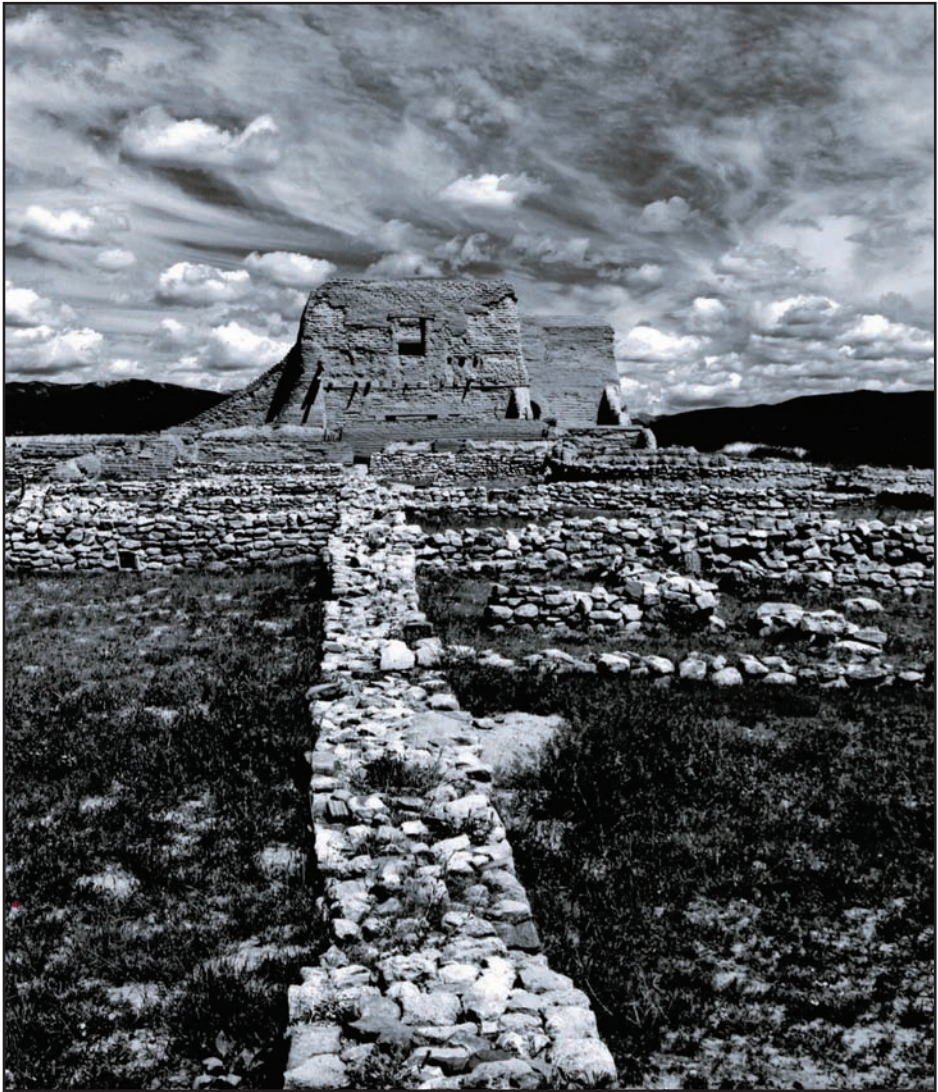
Bernalillo, Dist. 16
Bernalillo, Dist. 4
Bernalillo, Dist. 5
Bernalillo, Dist. 6
Bernalillo, Dist. 2
Bernalillo, Dist. 7
Eddy, Dist. 4
DeBaca, Guadalupe &
Torrance
Otero, Dist. 1
Dona Ana, Dist. 2
Catron & Socorro
Harding, Mora & Union
Santa Fe, Dist. 1
Colfax
Bernalillo, Dist. 10
Chaves, Dist. 3
San Juan, Dist. 3
Chaves, Dist. 4
Lincoln & Sierra
San Juan, Dist. 1
Quay
Santa Fe, Dist. 2
Grant, Dist. 2
San Miguel, Dist. 1
Lea, Dist. 3
Curry, Dist. 3
Bernalillo, Dist. 17
Bernalillo, Dist. 14
Curry, Dist. 2
Santa Fe, Dist. 3
San Juan, Dist. 4
Los Alamos
Bernalillo, Dist. 13
Eddy, Dist. 1

DELEGATES

Frances M. Lee (R)
Ray Leger (D)
Robert E. Lewis (D)
Claude E. Leyendecker (D)
Daniel Lyon (D)
Charles F. Malone (R)
James T. Martin, Jr. (D)
Richard F. Mather (R)
Don G. McCormick (D)
Muriel T. McNiell (D)
Doris Miller (R)
Ronald T. Montoya (D)
William B. O'Donnell (D)
Dwight A. Ohlinger (D)
H.C. Pannell (D)
Frank O. Papen (D)
Alva J. Parker (D)
Robert C. Poole (R)
Noel Rankin (D)
Boleslo Romero (D)
Joe Romero (D)
Louisa C. Romero (D)
S. Pete Sahd (R)
Dennis Salazar (D)
Raymond G. Sanchez (D)
Filo M. Sedillo (D)
Charles M. Tansey (R)
Hilario J. Torres (D)
David H. Townsend (D)
David Turner (R)
Joan Tye (D)
Herbert E. Walsh (D)
Mary Walters (D)
William E. Warren (D)
Ellis W. Whitney (D)
Alex Woodell (D)

COUNTY

Valencia, Dist. 3
San Miguel, Dist. 2
McKinley, Dist. 1
Hildalgo & Luna
Bernalillo, Dist. 8
Chaves, Dist. 1
Dona Ana, Dist. 4
Bernalillo, Dist. 9
Eddy, Dist. 3
Lea, Dist. 2
Bernalillo, Dist. 18
Bernalillo, Dist. 3
Dona Ana, Dist. 3
Otero, Dist. 2
Lea, Dist. 1
Dona Ana, Dist. 1
Roosevelt
Bernalillo, Dist. 12
Grant
Valencia, Dist. 1
Rio Arriba, Dist. 1
McKinley, Dist. 3
Taos
Rio Arriba, Dist. 2
Bernalillo, Dist. 1
Valencia, Dist. 2
San Juan, Dist. 2
Sandoval
Otero, Dist. 3
Curry, Dist. 1
Eddy, Dist. 2
McKinely, Dist. 2
Bernalillo, Dist. 15
Bernalillo, Dist. 11
Chaves, Dist. 3
Lea, Dist. 4



"A Walk through Time"

Photo by Shawn Murphy

The Pecos National Monument represents the old and new world coming together. Visiting the area one can just choose a spot to sit and enjoy just being in those worlds with the wind singing through the trees, grasses and sacred walls.

THE FIRST AMERICANS

Long before the first Spaniards arrived in what they eventually called New Mexico, other people made this region their homeland, attracted perhaps, by New Mexico's unique environment which contains six of the world's seven life zones. In fact, human presence here dates as far back as 25,000 B.C., according to a 1936 discovery by Dr. Frank C. Hibben in a cave in the Sandía Mountains. Clovis Man, which dates back to 9,500 B. C., is believed to have emigrated across the Bering Strait from Siberia thousands of years ago to follow the migrations of the now extinct mammoth, bison, and early forms of camel and horses, his principal sources of food. Other prehistoric sites, such as those found at Folsom and Burnett Cave west of Carlsbad, document the precarious character of early man's nomadic life. As the most recent ice age retreated north, these prehistoric peoples began to adapt to a greater dependence on plant foods to supplement their hunting.

During the first few centuries A.D., growing populations and increased competition for plant and animal resources led to increased development of societies and economies. They were designed to cultivate and nurture plants, corn in particular, which had only recently been introduced from Mexico but which soon became well established as the basis for subsistence in the Southwest. By 400 A.D. most of the population in western New Mexico had begun to settle into semi-permanent or permanent villages located along cultivated river drainages. The people who settled in the southwestern part of the state are known as Mogollon; those in the northwestern part as Anasazi. Despite their increasing agricultural skills, most of these settlements still depended heavily on hunting and gathering of wild foodstuffs to supplement their diets. Many of these communities also began to develop distinctive styles of baskets, pottery and crafts which are continued today by Pueblo artisans.

Dramatic change in New Mexico began to occur around 500 A.D. In the western two-thirds of the state, settlements became increasingly restricted to smaller, more densely populated areas. Housing became more complex, characterized by the construction of above-ground pueblos consisting of hundreds of rooms with specialized ceremonial structures known as kivas. Regional differences in architecture and ceramics developed, the size of settlements increased, and reliance on agriculture intensified. In addition, elaborate trade networks developed throughout the Southwest. Between about 1050 and 1300 A.D., the Anasazi had developed so thoroughly and spread so far that this period is known today as the Golden Age or Classic Pueblo Period.

This progress notwithstanding, between 1200 and 1400 A.D., vast areas of New Mexico, like other parts of the Southwest, were inexplicably abandoned. Not even Chaco Canyon, once a prosperous pueblo and the hub of an elaborate civilization, was spared from this enigmatic decline. Probably each pueblo was abandoned for a particular reason, but it is generally believed that subtle but prolonged climactic changes (especially a severe drought in the late 1200's), increasing demographic pressures on the environment, and attacks by nomadic tribes contributed substantially to this calamity.

Indications are that these people relocated among the populations of the Río Grande and Acoma and Zuñi regions, leaving descendants who may be found there even today. The peoples of the eastern one-third of New Mexico maintained their nomadic ways on the plains, as they had for the past several centuries. It was these consolidated agricultural pueblos and nomadic tribes that the Spanish explorers encountered during their expeditions into the northern frontier of New Spain.

The year 2003 was a historic one for the Indian citizens of the state of New Mexico. The Governor of New Mexico had brought forth changes in the way that state government relates to the tribes. Most important was the establishment of the Indian Affairs Department (formerly the New Mexico Office of Indian Affairs). When Governor Bill Richardson signed legislation (House Bill 585) on April 8, 2003, and Executive Order No. 2003-002 on June 20, 2003, he established the Indian Affairs Department as a cabinet-level department. Governor Richardson remarked before signing this important legislation: "To our Native American citizens, today, one more barrier is removed to a full and respectful government-to-government relationship between the state of New Mexico and the 19 Pueblos, Jicarilla Apache Nation, Mescalero Apache Tribe and the Navajo Nation."

In 2005, two other memorable events took place that were both long overdue. On May 21 the seven foot, white marble statue of Po' Pay created by Jémez Pueblo artist, Cliff Fraguqua, was unveiled at a ceremony at San Juan Pueblo. Later it was transported to Washington DC where it was placed permanently in the National Statuary Hall on September 22, 2005. Each state is allowed two statues in this space and Sen. Dennis Chávez is our other prominent figure from New Mexico. Po' Pay was a San Juan Pueblo medicine man, farmer and warrior who was the organizer of the Pueblo Revolt in 1680, the First American Revolution for freedom. The Revolt's goal for the Native American people was to preserve their way of life and culture, which they felt the Spanish Colonial government was suppressing.

On June 4, the Bosque Redondo Memorial Monument was opened to the public at Fort Sumner; Navajo architect David N. Sloan created a “spirit of place” to commemorate the tragedy that both Navajo and Mescalero Apaches were subjected to by the U.S. Army. That tragedy began with “The Long Walk” across the state when thousands of Navajo people were rounded up from the Four Corners Area and forced to walk to Bosque Redondo near Ft. Sumner in the early 1860's. Mescalero Apaches were brought from their reservation. Once there, they were confined from 1863 to 1868 and during that time about 3,000 people perished from starvation, exposure and disease. This was about a third of the population of both tribes. It is hoped that this will become a site of conscience and conciliation to help overcome earlier atrocities with the hope that it will never happen again.

In the 2010 census, New Mexico has 193,222 Native American citizens, which is approximately 10% of the state's entire population. There are 22 Native American tribes in New Mexico-- nineteen Pueblos, two Apache tribes (Jicarilla Apache Nation and the Mescalero Apache Tribe), and the Navajo Nation. A considerable urban Indian population is also served by the Indian Affairs Department. There are eight Indian language groups indigenous to the state. These are identified on a chart on page 90 and more detailed information on each of the tribes-- their history, customs, languages, unique cultures, statistics and current information follows.

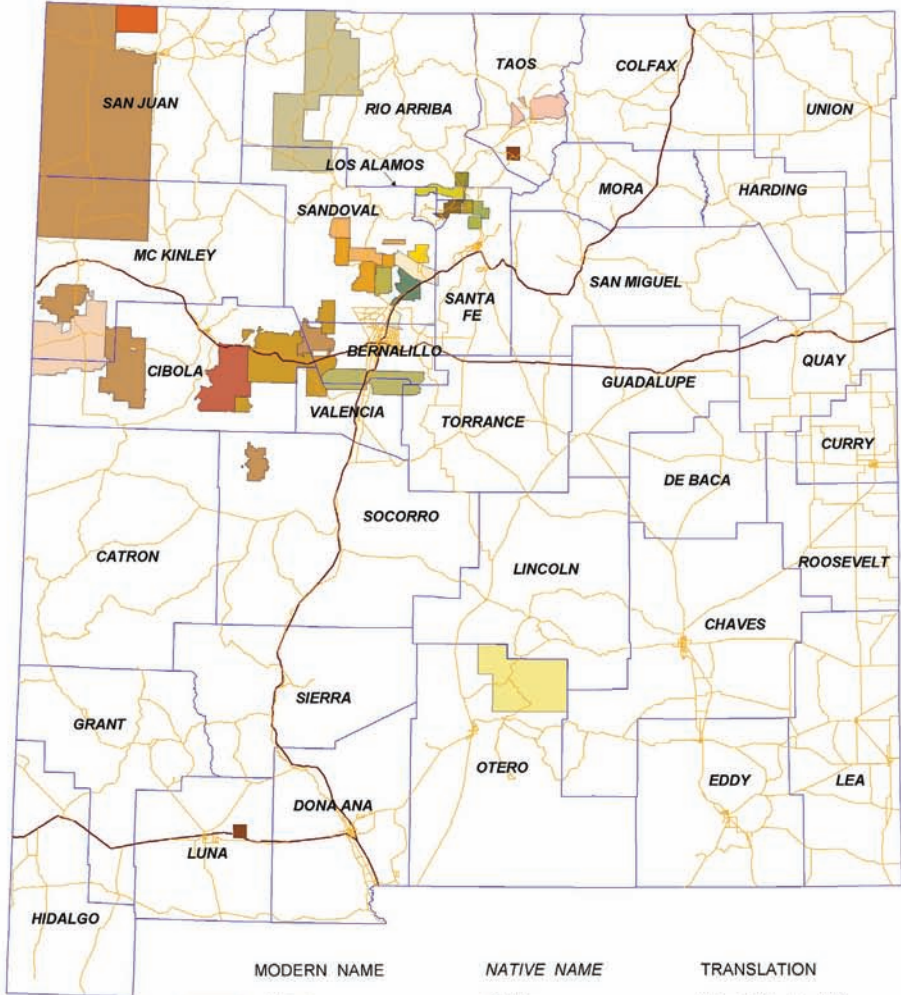


A historical moment for Native American voting rights. In 1948 Native Americans voted for the first time in a New Mexico election.

Left to Right: Man at far left and the gentleman signing document unknown, Governor John Sarracino from Pagueate Village, Frank Peters from Mesita Village, Unknown man holding pen, Frank Paisano from Pagueate village, Joe Ross from Seama Village.

Photo Courtesy: Lee Marmon, Laguna Pueblo

PUEBLOS AND TRIBAL LANDS



MODERN NAME	NATIVE NAME	TRANSLATION
1. Zuni	<i>Siwin'a</i>	"Rock Slide Pueblo"
2. Ácoma	<i>Ak'o</i>	"People of the White Rock"
3. Laguna	<i>Pokwindiwe Onwi</i>	"Pueblo by the Lake"
4. Isleta	<i>Siahwibak</i>	"Kick Flint Place"
5. Sandia	<i>Nafiat</i>	"Dusty Place"
6. Santa Ana	<i>Tamaya</i>	"Dancing Place"
7. Zia	<i>Tsia</i>	"Scattered Hills Place"
8. San Felipe	<i>Katishtya</i>	"Sticky Earth Place"
9. Santo Domingo	<i>Tyiwa</i>	(Meaning unknown)
10. Jémez	<i>Hay Mish</i>	"The Pueblo in the Cañada"
11. Cochiti	<i>Kotyete</i>	"Stone Kiva"
12. Tesuque	<i>Te-Tsu-Geh</i>	"Cottonwood Tree Place"
13. Pojoaque	<i>P'o Suwae Geh</i>	"Drinking Water Place"
14. Nambé	<i>Nambé</i>	"Mound of Earth in the Corner"
15. San Ildefonso	<i>Po-Woh-Ge-Oweenge</i>	"Where the Water Cuts Down Thru"
16. Santa Clara	<i>Kha P'o</i>	"Valley of the Rose Water"
17. San Juan	<i>Ohkay Owingeh</i>	"Place of the Strong People"
18. Picuris	<i>Pikuri</i>	"Those who Paint"
19. Taos	<i>Tua-Tah</i>	"Our Village"
20. Navajo	<i>Diné</i>	"The People"
21. Jicarilla Apache	<i>Haisndayin</i>	"People Who Came From Below"
22. Mescalero Apache	<i>Nde</i>	"Indians, men"
23. Ute	<i>Jutátowá</i>	(Meaning unknown)
24. Ft. Sill	<i>Chihende</i>	"Red Paint People"

NATIVE AMERICANS IN NEW MEXICO TODAY

According to the 2010 census there are in 193,222 Native American citizens in New Mexico. This includes Alaskan Indians as well who may be residing in New Mexico (U.S. Census Bureau). These people have traditionally been a very reserved people and wary of non-Indian lifestyles and economies. Historically the Native American people have relied on their considerable skills in farming, pottery-making, jewelry and other crafts for income. Today however, most are employed outside of the reservation. In order to employ more of their people at home and offset dependency on the federal government, many Native Americans are now beginning to develop considerable economic resources within their own lands. Indian gaming on Indian lands has become available at the following pueblos: Isleta, Sandía, Acoma, Laguna, Santa Ana, San Felipe, Santa Clara, Pojoaque, Taos, Tesuque, and Ohkay Owingeh likewise on Navajo and Apache tribal lands. Adjacent hotels and golf courses are now at some Pueblos as well.

The Pueblo people still reside where Europeans first saw them. In spite of the changes brought by time and foreign intrusion, the Pueblos have retained their culture. In the Pueblos, the language, religion, and philosophy of the people remain intact.

The nineteen Pueblos of New Mexico are also referred to as the Río Grande Pueblos and cover 2,374,044 acres. They are located in seven counties of present-day New Mexico and share common traditions. Although Pueblo activities may vary, they share a similar lifestyle and philosophy. The Pueblos have a governmental independence similar to that of nations; although they are in close proximity to one another, each maintains a unique identity. Thus, the Pueblos have common elements yet are distinctive entities in their own right. The languages spoken by the Pueblos vary greatly even within dialects related to a single language stock.

There are three distinct and different language families with diverse origins. They are Keresan, Tanoan, and Zunian. The Tanoan language is further divided into three dialects: Tewa, Tiwa, and Towa.

Pueblo life has adopted accommodations, developing a unique “mix” imposed upon the people by the Spanish, Mexican and United States governments who have dominated them for the past four hundred years. Underlying these influences is the enduring foundation of Pueblo traditional leadership and government.

Pueblos today operate under a form of government which is both Native and European. The European form of government was introduced by the Spaniards in colonial times and includes two forms of this Spanish government structure. One was introduced by Oñate in 1598 and the other occurred by royal decree in 1620. While governed according to ancient tribal systems, they also participate in a coalition system of government under the All-Indian Pueblo Council. This arrangement permits mutual counsel, and allows for the development of political power in Pueblo relations with the county, state and federal governments.

A Pueblo Governor may be appointed through a traditional process or elected by the tribal members. Each Pueblo is unique in its selection of their Pueblo Governor. Upon election or appointment, the Pueblo Governor is regarded as the leader of the pueblo community, similar to a President, Mayor or Chairman. He serves as the spokesperson, chief administrative officer, oversees Pueblo Tribal Council meetings, and represents the pueblo in federal and state affairs. When under the rule of the Spanish Government, the pueblo governments were given a cane noting the recognition of the sovereignty of each pueblo government. This was followed by the Republic of Mexico when they were reigning. Later in 1863 U.S. President Abraham Lincoln gave each of the pueblo governors a walking cane bestowing the same recognition. More recently the King of Spain during a visit to New Mexico gave each pueblo a second cane to reinstate this recognition and then our own Governor Bruce King likewise gave each pueblo a cane as a symbol of the State of New Mexico's recognition of each pueblo's sovereignty. Those canes continue to be used today primarily by the Governors as a badge of the office and recognition of the sovereignty of each pueblo government. In some cases the Mexican cane may have been passed on to the Lt. Governors of each pueblo. The Pueblo Tribal Council conducts the affairs of the Pueblo civil government and its community. In some pueblos, the councils include former Pueblo governors who serve a lifetime term as a Tribal Councilman. In other pueblos, the Tribal Council is elected by the pueblo electorate and serve only a limited term. In pueblos having a traditional form of government, they appoint their Tribal Council and those pueblos who have an adopted governance document elect their Tribal Council.

The Pueblo Indians did not enter into treaties with any of these foreign governments—Spanish, Mexican or American. Their relationship with the United States has its origins, and its continuing principles, in laws by which nations are guided internationally, and through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. This treaty ceded a total of 334,443,520 acres of Indian land (552,568 square miles) to the United States. Today the combined land base of the Pueblos is approximately 2.37 million acres. The terrain encompassed by their lands ranges from semi-desert lowlands, through piñon foothills, to high mountain forests.

A unique relationship exists, and has existed historically, between the United States Government and the Pueblo tribes. Welded into this relationship are the legal and international ramifications of the Pueblo relationships with the Spanish and Mexican governments, which have weight even today due to various international treaties, land grants, and court decisions.

PUEBLO	LANGUAGE	COUNTY
Cochiti	Keresan	Sandoval
Santo Domingo	Keresan	Sandoval
San Felipe	Keresan	Sandoval
Santa Ana	Keresan	Sandoval
Zia	Keresan	Sandoval
Laguna	Keresan	Cibola
Acoma	Keresan	Cibola
Taos	Tiwa	Taos
Picuris	Tiwa	Taos
Sandía	Tiwa	Sandoval
Isleta	Tiwa	Bernalillo
Ohkay Owingeh	Tewa	Rio Arriba
Santa Clara	Tewa	Rio Arriba
Nambé	Tewa	Santa Fe
Pojoaque	Tewa	Santa Fe
San Ildefonso	Tewa	Santa Fe
Tesuque	Tewa	Santa Fe
Jémez	Towa	Sandoval
Zuni	Zuni	McKinley

JICARILLA APACHE TRIBE

Located in North Central New Mexico, the Jicarilla Apache Reservation encompasses 879,661 acres of splendid mountain ranges, sagebrush flats, and deep-mesa canyons. Traveling north from Albuquerque on NM 550, one may reach the reservation—and its capital, Dulce—by way of NM 537.

The name Jicarilla means “little basket” and denotes an art form they have become famous for. Beadwork, leatherwork and jewelry are among their other skilled handcrafts, examples of which may be purchased at the Tribal Arts and Crafts Shop located on the reservation. A region of ancient history, the reservation houses the La Jara Archaeological Site where cliff dwellings and ruins may be visited. Pictographs and various other artifacts are on display at the tribal museum. Ranking high among energy producing tribes, the Jicarilla Apache Tribe was the first in the nation to own 100% of the oil and gas-producing wells located on its reservation.



Two annual events are among the highlights on the Jicarilla Apache Reservation. The Little Beaver Roundup is held on the second week in July, and the Stone Lake Fiesta is held in September. Visitors are welcome at all of their numerous activities which include rodeos, carnivals, colorful traditional dances and foot races. According to tradition, the winning clan will prosper in the coming year.

A diversified land, the reservation offers a multitude of outdoor recreation for all ages. Considered one of the last unspoiled hunting lands, the reservation offers trophy mule deer, elk, bear, turkey and waterfowl. A fisherman’s paradise lies within the numerous lakes located on the reservation. Stocked periodically with rainbow trout, the lakes have yielded trout up to 29 inches long. Nature lovers can explore all of the beautiful 750,000 tribal acres. Untouched remote areas are accessible by the earliest means of transportation in the Southwest by a well-trained horse, or the more conventional four-wheel drive. The reservation also houses a variety of ancient ruins, cliff dwellings and pictographs. Owned and operated by the tribe, the beautiful Jicarilla Inn in Dulce offers full hotel accommodations and gaming facilities.

TOP RIGHT: Studio portrait of a Native American Apache family in front of a painted backdrop. [Published between 1880-1890] Reproduction Number X-32825. Photo from the Collection of the Denver Public Library. Library of Congress.

MESCALERO APACHE TRIBE

The Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation is located in the south central part of the state of New Mexico in Otero County. The reservation was established by Presidential order in 1873, and currently consists of 460,769 acres covering 720 square miles of land running 27 miles from north to south and 36 miles from east to west at its widest point.

Three thousand tribe members live on the reservation, which is for the most part lushly timbered, and the site of several significant Tribal business ventures. Ski Apache, one of the largest and best-equipped ski areas in the Southwest is an internationally known area accommodateing 300,000 visitors a year and is valued at \$30 million. The reservation is also home to the Inn of the Mountain Gods, a newly rebuilt \$200 million luxury resort complex which was first built in 1975, and is a major factor in southeastern New Mexico's tourist economy. It also provides conferences, relaxation and gaming facilities. The Inn seasonally employs up to 300 people, one-third of whom are Tribal members, as well as others coming from nearby Ruidoso, Capitán and Tularosa.

Modern life and traditional values are reconciled by the Mescalero Apache Tribe, whose members are very active workers, take advantage of housing and shopping facilities, are involved in various commercial activities and the majority of whom are registered voters.

The Tribal government consists of an eight-member Tribal Council, which is a self-governing organization. The Council has an elected President and Vice-President. Officials serve a two-year term. Four Council members are elected each year by secret ballot. The Council approves fiscal matters and policies for operations, law and order, and business enterprises. The Secretary of the U.S. Department of Interior may review legal or budget decisions.



Governor William C. McDonald meeting with Mescalero Apaches

THE NAVAJO NATION

The Navajo Nation is recognized as the largest Indian tribe in the United States with a U.S. Census Bureau 2010 population of 298,197, comprised of 116,157 Navajos in New Mexico, 140,263 Navajos in Arizona, and 17,703 Navajos in Utah. The Navajo Reservation is also the largest Indian reservation in the U.S. covering a total of 17.5 million acres. From low, dry, desert elevations to mountainous regions, Navajo land is larger than some states. Some Navajo tribal members own allotted land in northeastern New Mexico. This is adjacent to the Trust Lands held by the Navajo Nation.

Modern theory describes Navajos (Díne, which means "the people") as semi-nomadic, having ventured throughout the Southwest before settling in their present location. Navajo belief is that The People emerged into the world, the fourth world, to escape a flood in the lower world. The Place of Emergence is located in northwest New Mexico in an area known as Dinétah. This area still carries religious, traditional, and cultural significance for the Navajo people. Today, the boundary of the Navajo Nation roughly follows the traditional boundary set by the Four Sacred Mountains.

The early Navajo people subsisted on herds of sheep and planted large fields of corn. They quickly adapted to the use of horses and other livestock introduced into the region by the Spanish.

In the years around 1860, tensions between the Navajo people and non-Indian ranchers and the U.S. Army increased. In 1864, after a series of skirmishes and battles, a large portion of the Navajo population was forced away from their beloved homelands to the Bosque Redondo, an experimental reservation about 400 miles away on the plains of eastern New Mexico.

The people, under the watch of U.S. Army guards, were forced to march the whole distance. Thousands died along the way, during the four years the people spent at the Bosque Redondo, and during the walk home in 1868. This episode of tragedy and human survival is known as “The Long Walk.”

The leaders of the different clans of the Navajo people signed the Treaty of 1868 at the Bosque Redondo with the U.S. The treaty set aside a reservation — a fraction of the Navajo’s original homelands — and in exchange for peace, the U. S. government promised to provide basic services to the Navajo people.

In 1921, oil was discovered in northwest New Mexico and the U.S. government created the first form of the Navajo Tribal Council, a six-man business council created for the sole purpose of giving consent to mineral leases. In 1936, the U.S. government issued the “Rules of the Navajo Tribal Council” which formed the basis for the Navajo Nation government that remains in effect today.

The capital of the Navajo Nation is Window Rock, Arizona. The Navajo Nation Council meets four times a year to enact legislation and discuss other issues of importance to the Navajo people. The 24 members of the Council are elected based on population from 110 chapters. The Council is the governing body of the Navajo Nation and its meetings are presided over by the Speaker who is elected by the membership of the Council. The Speaker serves as CEO of the Legislative Branch.

The Executive Branch is headed by a President and Vice President who are elected every four years by the Navajo people. The bulk of tribal employees and service delivery programs are located within the Executive Branch. The annual budget for the Navajo Nation government is about \$96 million and 80 percent is appropriated to the Executive Branch.

The 110 chapters are the local form of government and each chapter also elects a President and Vice President, Secretary/Treasurer and other officials. Community meetings are held in the chapter houses and the members vote on issues such as home site leases and land use plans. The Navajo people easily adapted to the chapter system because it simply was a formalization of the traditional form of community meetings. Over 50 chapters are located in New Mexico or straddle the Arizona-New Mexico state line.

Three bands, or satellite communities, of the Navajo Nation are also located in New Mexico. These are the Alamo Band, located about 30 miles west of Magdalena, the Canonicito Band (as of 1999 this group changed back to its original name: To’hajiilee) about 25 miles west of Albuquerque, and the Ramah Band, about 40 miles south of Gallup.



Navajo: Studio portrait of Hastiin Ch'il Haajini, (Manuelito) and wife, Asdzaa t'l Ogi (Juanita) in 1881. He was an early, important Navajo chief. In the picture he wears boot moccasins, leggings, a bead necklace, cloth headband and a top hat. She is wearing a bil dress and a blanket.

The Navajo Nation is engaged in major development that affects health, education, economic development and employment. Plans are underway to establish an infrastructure that can support job-creating enterprises while increasing services and benefits to the Navajo people. For decades the Navajo government has been supported by revenue from a wealth of natural resources such as coal, oil and gas, and uranium. However, realizing that natural resources will not last forever, other alternatives to pay for services to the people are being explored. In addition, in 1984 the Navajo Nation Council established a Permanent Trust Fund into which 12 percent of all revenues received each year are deposited. Under Navajo law, the Trust Fund was not used until 2004.

A major area of development is tourism. The Navajo Nation is rich with scenic beauty and the Navajo people are world renowned for their silver and turquoise jewelry and hand woven rugs. Recreational attractions exist at locations throughout Navajo land in the three states and include casinos. Monument Valley, Canyon de Chelly, Chaco Canyon, Hubbell's Trading Post, and Shiprock are but a few of the beautiful and interesting sites for visitors to Navajo land.

UTE MOUNTAIN TRIBE

The sparsely populated portion of the Ute Mountain Indian Reservation (107,520 acres) is located in northern San Juan County. The remainder of the reservation is in Montezuma County, Colorado. Towaoc, the seat of tribal government, is located approximately 30 miles north of Shiprock on U.S. Highway 550. The Utes, a nomadic hunting tribe, once roamed the mountains of northern New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah. U.S. Census 2010 figures indicate that there are 1097 Utes in the Four Corner States Area with only 109 in New Mexico. The present Ute Mountain homeland lies in a region rich in archaeological sites, some of which may be visited by the public. A tribal-managed business produces distinctive Indian pottery sold in Towaoc and other shops in the Four Corners Region.



Sitting portrait of three Native American Ute women in front of a wire fence. Horses are on the other side of the fence. The women are wrapped in shawls. [Created/Published between 1880 and 1910?]. Reproduction No. X-33144. Western History/Genealogy Department, Denver Public Library, Denver, CO 80204. Library of Congress.

FORT SILL APACHE TRIBE

The Fort Sill Apache Tribe was granted New Mexico's newest reservation on November 16, 2011 in Akela, NM. The Fort Sill Apache Tribe is returning to its New Mexico homeland after being taken as Prisoners of War by the U.S. Government in 1886. At that time, Geronimo and his fellow Apaches were promised they would be returned to their homeland in two years. Fort Sill Apache Tribe members are descendants of the Chiricahua/Warm Springs Apaches who once lived in southwestern New Mexico, southeastern Arizona and northern Mexico.

As Prisoners of War from 1886 through 1894, Chiricahua/Warm Springs Apache men, women and children were sent to Fort Pickens and Fort Marion in Florida and then to Mount Vernon Barracks in Alabama. Tribal members were transferred to the Fort Sill Military Reservation in Oklahoma where they were held as prisoners until 1914 twenty seven years after they were taken captive. Upon their release, tribal members were moved to small allotments of farmland in Oklahoma (not back to New Mexico as promised) and the group became known as the Fort Sill Apache Tribe.

The Tribe, though small, endured. A land claim was settled in the mid-1970s and the Tribe approved a constitution. The Tribe acquired small bits of land in Oklahoma and also in its home territory in New Mexico. A lawsuit claiming that the Fort Sill Apache Tribe was improperly granted rights in Oklahoma was settled with acknowledgement of the rights of the Tribe to its homeland in New Mexico. The Tribe was granted trust lands in Akela, NM, and they are proud to return to the homeland of its ancestors and want to be a strong and active community partner with Luna County and with the State of New Mexico.

NEW MEXICO NAVAJO CHAPTERS

Approximately 31,914 acres make up the Navajo Reservations with an additional 20,073 acres of Trust Lands also available to the Navajos. These vast areas are administratively divided into 5 different agency groups and then locally into 110 chapters. Community Services Coordinators assist the governing bodies of each chapter in meeting the needs of these people. The following are those found only in New Mexico. There are other chapters within each agency, but they are located in Utah and Arizona. The official website of the Navajo Nation is www.navajo-nsn.gov.

LOCAL GOVERNANCE SUPPORT CENTER EASTERN NAVAJO AGENCY

P.O. Box 668
Crownpoint, NM 87313
Phone: (505) 786-2090
Fax: (505) 786-2097

ALAMO CHAPTER

P.O. Box 827
Magdalena, NM 87825
(575) 854-2686/2693 Fax: (575) 854-2685

BECENTI CHAPTER

P.O. Box 708
Crownpoint, NM 87313
(505) 786-2283/2283 Fax: (505) 786-2285

CHILCHILTAH CHAPTER

P.O. Box 1436
Gallup, NM 87305
(505) 778-5754 Fax: (505) 778-5758

COUNSELOR CHAPTER

P.O. Box 209
Counselor, NM 87018
(575) 568-4311/4424 Fax: (575) 568-4311

HUERFANO CHAPTER

P.O. Box 968
Bloomfield, NM 87413
(505) 960-1400 Fax: (505) 960-3044

LAKE VALLEY CHAPTER

P.O. Box 190
Crownpoint, NM 87313
(505) 786-2190/2191 Fax: (505) 786-2192

MANUELITO CHAPTER

HCR 57-Box 9069
Gallup, NM 87301
(505) 905-3073 Fax: (505) 905-0606

NAGEEZI CHAPTER

P.O. Box 100
Nageezi, NM 87037
(505) 960-7200 Fax: (505) 960-7201

BAAHAALI CHAPTER (Formerly Breadspring)

P.O. Box 6118
Gallup, NM 87305
(505) 778-5796 Fax: (505) 778-5915

CASAMERO LAKE CHAPTER

P.O. Box 549
Prewitt, NM 87045
(505) 786-2457 Fax: (505) 786-7078

CHURCH ROCK CHAPTER

P.O. Box 549
Church Rock, NM 87311
(505) 905-5949 Fax: (505) 905-6561

CROWNPOINT CHAPTER

P.O. Box 336
Crownpoint, NM 87313
(505) 786-2130 Fax: (505) 786-2136

IYANBITO CHAPTER

P.O. Box 498
Fort Wingate, NM 87316
(505) 905-5650 Fax: (505) 905-6155

LITTLEWATER CHAPTER

P.O. Box 1898
Crownpoint, NM 87313
(505) 786-2120 Fax: (505) 786-2125

MARIANO LAKE CHAPTER

P.O. Box 164
Smith Lake, NM 87365
(505) 786-2180 Fax: (505) 786-2181

NAHODISHGISH CHAPTER

Box 369
Crownpoint, NM 87313
(505) 786-2028 Fax: (505) 786-2370

OJO ENCINO CHAPTER

HCR 79 Box 1500
Ojo Encino, NM 87013
(505) 731-2263 Fax: (505) 731-1516

PUEBLO PINTADO CHAPTER

HCR 79, Box 3026
Cuba, NM 87013
(505) 655-3221 Fax: (505) 655-5410

RED ROCK CHAPTER

P.O. Box 2548
Gallup, NM 87305
(505) 905-8071 Fax: (505) 726-1049

SMITH LAKE CHAPTER

P.O. Box 60
Smith Lake, NM 87365
(505) 786-2141 Fax: (505) 786-2143

THOREAU CHAPTER

P.O. Box 899
Thoreau, NM 87323
(505) 905-0139 Fax: (505) 905-7140

TORREON CHAPTER

P.O. Box 1024
Cuba, NM 87013
(505) 731-2336 Fax: (505) 731-1514

WHITEHORSE LAKE CHAPTER

HCR 79 Box 4069
Cuba, NM 87013
(505) 655-5430 Fax: (505) 655-5432

PINEDALE CHAPTER

P.O. Box 3
Church Rock, NM 87311
(505) 786-2208 Fax: (505) 786-2211

RAMAH CHAPTER

HCR 61, Box 13
Ramah, NM 87321
(505) 775-7140 Fax: (505) 775-7141

ROCK SPRINGS CHAPTER

P.O. Box 4608
Yahtahey, NM 87375
(505) 371-5100 Fax: (505) 371-5103

STANDING ROCK CHAPTER

P.O. Box 247
Crownpoint, NM 87313
(505) 786-2248 Fax: (505) 786-2249

TO'HAIJILEE CHAPTER

P.O. Box 3398
To'Hajiilee, NM 87026
(505) 908-2732 Fax: (505) 908-2731

TSAYATOH CHAPTER

P.O. Box 86
Mentmore, NM 87319
(505) 905-2649 Fax: (505) 905-0537

WHITE ROCK CHAPTER

P.O. Box 660
Crownpoint, NM 87313
786-2444 Fax: 786-2447

LOCAL GOVERNANCE SUPPORT CENTER NORTHERN NAVAJO AGENCY

P.O. Box 3817
Shiprock, New Mexico 87420
Phone: (505) 368-1080 Fax: (505) 368-1026

BECLABITO CHAPTER

Beclabito Express
Shiprock, NM 87420
(928) 656-3265 Fax: (928) 656-3813

GADII'AH/TO'KOI CHAPTER

P.O. Box 1318
Shiprock, NM 87420
(505) 368-1071 Fax: (505) 368-1072

NEWCOMB CHAPTER

P.O. Box 7946
Newcomb, NM 87455
(505) 696-3300 Fax: (505) 696-5475

TIIS TSOH SIKAAD CHAPTER

P.O. Box 7359
Newcomb, NM 87455
(505) 696-5470 Fax: (505) 696-5473

NENAHNEZAD CHAPTER

P.O. Box 438
Fruitland, NM 87416
(505) 960-9702 Fax: (505) 960-6657

SAN JUAN CHAPTER

P.O. Box 1636
Fruitland, NM 87416
(505) 960-6916 Fax: (505) 960-0021

TSÉ ATNÁOZT'Í CHAPTER

P.O. Box 219
Sanostee, NM 87461
(505) 723-2702 Fax: (505) 723-2705

SHIPROCK CHAPTER

P.O. Box 3810
Shiprock, NM 87420
(505) 368-1081 Fax: (505) 368-1092

TSE DAA K'AAN CHAPTER (Formerly Hogback)

P.O. Box 1288
Shiprock, NM 87420
(505) 368-1599 Fax: (505) 368-1598

SHEEPSPRINGS CHAPTER

P.O. Drawer I
Sheep Springs, NM 87364
(505) 732-5408 Fax: (505) 732-5409

TOADLENA/TWO GREY HILLS CHAPTER

P.O. Box 7894
Newcomb, NM 87455
(505) 789-3100 Fax: (505) 789-3101

UPPER FRUITLAND CHAPTER

P.O. Box 1257
Fruitland, NM 87416
(505) 960-5032 Fax: (505) 960-5033

LOCAL GOVERNANCE SUPPORT CENTER FORT DEFIANCE AGENCY

P.O. Box 1598
Fort Defiance Agency, Arizona 86504
Phone: (928) 729-4344 Fax: (928) 729-4175

COYOTE CANYON CHAPTER

P.O. Box 257
Brimhall, NM 87310
(505) 735-2623 Fax: (505) 735-2625

MEXICAN SPRINGS CHAPTER

P.O. Box 93
Mexican Springs, NM 87320
(505) 733-2832 Fax: (505) 733-2833

RED LAKE CHAPTER

P.O. Box 130
Navajo, NM 87328
(505) 777-2810 Fax: (505) 777-2815

BAHASTL'AH CHAPTER

P.O. Box 4424
Yahtahey, NM 87375
(505) 735-2600 Fax: (505) 735-2605

CRYSTAL CHAPTER

P.O. Box 775
Navajo, NM 87328
(505) 777-2800 Fax: (505) 777-2805

NASCHITTI CHAPTER

P.O. Drawer D
Sheep Springs, NM 87364
(505) 732-5400 Fax: (505) 732-5406

TOHATCHI CHAPTER

P.O. Box 1236
Tohatchi, NM 87325
(505) 733-2845 Fax: (505) 733-2847



Navajo Code Talkers

Photo and Summary Courtesy of Allison & Partners

During the early months of World War II, Japanese intelligence experts broke every code the U.S. forces devised. They were able to anticipate American actions at an alarming rate. With plenty of fluent English speakers at their disposal, they sabotaged messages and issued false commands to ambush Allied troops. To combat this, increasingly complex codes were initiated. At Guadalcanal, military leaders finally complained that sending and receiving these codes required hours of encryption and decryption—up to two and a half hours for a single message. They rightly argued the military needed a better way to communicate.

When Phillip Johnston, a civilian living in California learned of the crisis, he had the answer. As the son of a Protestant missionary, Johnston had grown up on the Navajo reservation and was one of fewer than 30 outsiders fluent in their difficult language. He realized that since it had no alphabet and was almost impossible to master without early exposure, the Navajo language had great potential as an indecipherable code. After an impressive demonstration to top commanders, he was given permission to begin a Navajo Code Talker test program.

Their elite unit was formed in early 1942 when the first 29 Navajo Code Talkers were recruited by Johnston. Although the code was modified and expanded throughout the war, this first group was the one to conceive it. Accordingly, they are often referred to reverently as the "original 29." Many of these enlistees were just boys; most had never been away from home before. Often lacking birth certificates, it was impossible to verify ages. After the war it was discovered that recruits as young as 15 and as old as 35 had enlisted. Age notwithstanding, they easily bore the rigors of basic training, thanks to their upbringing in the southwestern desert.

As of May 2012, Chester Nez is the only survivor of the "original 29". He resides in Albuquerque with his son and published a book called *The Codetalkers* in 2011 at the age of 90.

PUEBLOS

ACOMA PUEBLO



PUEBLO OF ACOMA
P.O. Box 309 Acoma, NM 87034
Phone: (505) 552-6604/6605
Fax: (505) 552-7204
Governor Randall Vicente
1st Lt. Gov. Harold Vicente
2nd Lt. Gov. Barney Vallo

Acoma Pueblo/Ak'ol (People of the White Rock)

The 2,000-year-old “Sky City” is a 370-foot sand-stone mesa. For the people of Acoma Pueblo it is known as “people of the white rock.” Acoma Pueblo has been a major part of New Mexico history. Although it has fewer than fifty tribal members living year round in Sky City, it has the distinction of being the oldest continuously inhabited community in North America. The massive mission of San Estevan del Rey completed in 1640 sits facing east. The pueblo remains strong in its cultural and Keres language. Acoma Pueblo is located sixty-five miles west of Albuquerque on I-40. Acoma Pueblo is known for its white clay pottery with intricate designs. At the base of Acoma Pueblo is the new Sky City Cultural Center and Haak'u Museum. The pueblo has expanded economic development through Sky City Casino & Hotel, and Acoma Travel Center all located on Interstate-40.

COCHITI PUEBLO



PUEBLO OF COCHITI
P.O. Box 70 Cochiti Pueblo, NM 87072
Phone: (505) 465-2244
Fax: (505) 465-1135
Governor Phillip Quintana
Lt. Gov. Michael Pecos

Cochiti Pueblo/Kotyete (Stone Kiva)

Cochiti Pueblo is the northmost of the Keres-speaking pueblos. The late Cochiti native, Helen Cordero, created the first storyteller figurine in 1964 after listening to inspirational stories told by her grandfather. Little did she know how popular her dolls would become. Cochiti Pueblo is also known for its ceremonial drums, which resonate on July 14, the Annual Feast Day of Cochiti Pueblo. The mission church dates back to 1628. The patron saint of the Pueblo is Saint Bonaventure and the Blessed Kateri Tekakwitha is celebrated on July 14. One of New Mexico's largest earthen lakes is located on the Cochiti reservation, Cochiti Lake. Cochiti Lake offers numerous water recreational activities, with a shoreline of 21 miles. To the west of Cochiti Pueblo is Tent Rocks, a geological rock formation area.

JEMEZ PUEBLO

PUEBLO OF JEMEZ
P.O. Box 100 Jemez Pueblo, NM 87024
Phone: (575) 834-7359
Fax: (575) 834-7331
Governor Joshua Madalena
1st Lt. Gov. Larry Chinana
2nd Lt. Gov. Juanito Toya



Jemez Pueblo/Walatowa (The Pueblo in the Cañada)

Within the southern end of the majestic Canon de San Diego, the present site of Jemez Pueblo has been occupied since the 16th century, with many buildings dating back to the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. During the first European contact in 1541, Jemez was one of the largest and most powerful of the pueblos. Walatowa is the only remaining village of the Towa-speaking pueblos. The Walatowa Visitor Center features a Museum of History and Culture, a gift shop, an interpretive program. In the town of Jemez Springs lies the pueblo's ancestral village of Giusewa at Jemez State Monument. Jemez Red Rocks Recreation Area is also open to visitors year-round to enjoy authentic Native American foods, and arts and crafts.

LAGUNA PUEBLO

PUEBLO OF LAGUNA
P.O. Box 194 Laguna Pueblo, NM 87026
Phone: (505) 552-6654/6655/6598
Fax (505) 552-6941
Governor Richard B. Luarkie
1st Lt. Gov. Harry Antonio, Jr.
2nd Lt. Gov. Charles Poncho



Laguna Pueblo/Ka'waika (Pueblo by the Lake)

Laguna Pueblo is composed of six villages, Laguna, Mesita, Paguete, Encinal, Seama and Paraje. These six villages are nestled among beautiful sandstone mesas at the base of Mount Taylor. Laguna Pueblo is one of the largest populated pueblos in New Mexico. The Mission Church of St. Joseph sits on a sandstone bluff with a magnificent view of the village of Laguna. Laguna Pueblo is known for its graceful Eagle Dance. Each village has an annual feast day and is celebrated with traditional dances. Laguna owns and operates Route 66 Casino and Hotel, Dancing Eagle Casino, Route 66 Travel Center and many local convenience stores. Laguna Pueblo reservation spreads into five New Mexico counties.

NAMBE PUEBLO



PUEBLO OF NAMBE
Route 1, Box 117-BB Santa Fe, NM 87506
Phone: (505) 455-2036
Fax: (505) 455-2038
Governor Phillip A. Perez
Lt. Gov. Gary Talachy

Nambe Pueblo/Nam-bay (Mound of Earth in the Corner)

For many years, people have been coming to Nambe Pueblo for its breathtaking waterfall known as Nambe Falls. Located off highway 285/84, seven miles north of Santa Fe, Nambe Falls continues to be a landmark for Nambe Pueblo. In 1991 Governor Ernest Mirabal hosted the first U.S. gathering of the Spiritual Unity of Tribes Gathering at Nambe Falls. The people of Nambe Pueblo are well known for their jewelry, sculpture and mica clay pottery. Traditional songs and dances are just as honored as the arts of Nambe Pueblo. Economic development from the Pueblo's Nambe Pueblo Development Corporation has brought an array of environmentally sustainable businesses. The Nambe Pueblo community is centered on the elderly, youth, and families. The Pueblo has also recently created a written Tewa dictionary to document Nambe Tewa.

OKHAY OWINGEH PUEBLO



PUEBLO OHKAY OWINGEH
P.O. Box 1099 San Juan Pueblo, NM
87566 Phone (505) 852-4400/4210
Fax: (505) 852-4820
Governor Ron Lovato
1st Lt. Gov. Patrick Aguino
2nd Lt. Gov. John Cruz

Ohkay Owingeh (Village of the Strong People)

In 1598, the Spanish Crown established the first capital in New Mexico at Ohkay Owingeh. After the return of the Spanish to New Mexico in 1692, this capital was later moved to Santa Fe. Po-pay of Okay Owingeh led the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, driving the Spanish Crown from New Mexico. A sculpture of Po-pay was installed in the Statuary Hall in Washington, D.C. to acknowledge the true history of the Pueblo people. In September 2006, the Tribal Council of the Pueblo adopted a resolution to reinstate its ancestral name, "Ohkay Owingeh, a change from its former name of San Juan Pueblo. Today, the Pueblo celebrates its Feast Day on June 24 in honor of Saint John the Baptist.

PICURIS PUEBLO

PUEBLO OF PICURIS
P.O. Box 127 Penasco, NM 87553
Phone: (575) 587-2519
Fax (575) 587-1071
Governor Gerald Nailor
Lt. Gov. Joe D. Martinez



Pueblo of Picuris/Pikuria (Those Who Paint)

Picuris Pueblo attributes the resurgence of art to the meaning of its name, Pikuria--“We have always been known as Those Who Paint.” Picuris Pueblo has also been known for its mica pottery; local clay that contains mica. Mica pottery is a way of life at the Pueblo and is one of the most important elements of the Pueblo. To create an economic future, Picuris Pueblo began its economic development efforts in 1998 when it purchased a majority share of Hotel Santa Fe in downtown Santa Fe, NM. Hotel Santa Fe continues its tradition of high-quality accommodations and service, and has become a favorite of New Mexico’s growing film industry. Their Tiwa language is preserved through culture. Picuris Pueblo is nestled in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains of northern New Mexico. The Pueblo celebrates its annual feast day on August 10th in honor of San Lorenzo.

POJOAQUE PUEBLO

PUEBLO OF POJOAQUE
78 Cities of Gold Road Santa Fe, NM
87506 Phone: (505) 455-3334
Fax: (505) 455-0174
Governor George Rivera
Lt. Gov. Joseph Talachy



Pojoaque Pueblo/P’o suwae ge (Water Drinking Place)

Posuwaege, modern day Pojoaque Pueblo, has been inhabited since A.D. 900. The Pueblo’s history is marked by adaptability and hospitality with its own distinct history, culture and pueblo personality. By the 1880’s the Pueblo faced extinction as a communal tribe. Antonio Jose Tapia, founder of the modern Pojoaque Pueblo, returned to the ancestral lands of the Pueblo which were restored by the federal government in 1932. Pojoaque Pueblo has continued to grow traditionally, culturally and economically. Today Pojoaque Pueblo is proud to house the astonishing Buffalo Thunder Resort and Casino, the Poeh Culture Center and Museum, Cities of Gold Casino, Towa Golf Resort, and various other tribal businesses. Pojoaque Pueblo also has community-based programs for its tribal members and surrounding citizens in the Pojoaque Valley.

SANDIA PUEBLO



PUEBLO OF SANDIA
481 Sandia Loop Bernalillo, NM 87004
Phone: (505) 867-3317
Fax: (505) 867-9235
Governor Malcolm Montoya
Lt. Gov. Scott Paisano

Sandia Pueblo/Tuf Shurn Tia (Green Reed Place)

Originally named Nafiathe, Sandia Pueblo was once a part of the Tiguex province. Founded in the 1300's, Sandia derived its modern name when Francisco Vasquez de Coronado first visited the pueblo in 1539. In 1958, Juan de Onate referred to Sandia as Napeya, a corrupted version of the native name Nafiathe. The east mountain color turns a deep red at sunset and thus the name Sandia, the Spanish word for watermelon. Today, Sandia Pueblo is sole owner and operator of its successful Sandia Resort and Casino, and Bien Mur Arts and Crafts Enterprises.

SAN FELIPE PUEBLO



PUEBLO OF SAN FELIPE
P.O. Box 4339
San Felipe Pueblo, NM 87001
Phone: (505) 867-3381/3382
Fax: (505) 867-3383
Governor Anthony Ortiz
Lt. Gov. Lucas Chavarillo

San Felipe Pueblo/Katishtya (Sticky Earth Place)

The Keresan Pueblo of San Felipe is located 10 miles north of Bernalillo. San Felipe is known for its colorful dances throughout the year. San Felipe tribal members are known for their beadwork and leatherwork. On May 1st, San Felipe celebrates its annual feast in honor of their patron saint, Saint Phillip. The pueblo has a beautiful mission within the pueblo in dedication to Saint Phillip. San Felipe Pueblo is the only pueblo which the west banks of the Rio Grande are less than 100 feet away from the pueblo proper with a steep incline of basalt volcanic cliffs to the west. A modern-day attraction is the tribal owned Casino Hollywood. San Felipe Pueblo also operates a gas station, restaurant, gift shop and a motor sports track next to the casino. For information on San Felipe, you can call the Governor's office at (505) 867-3381.

SAN ILDEFONSO PUEBLO

PUEBLO OF SAN ILDEFONSO
Route 5, Box 315-A Santa Fe, NM 87506
Phone: (505) 455-2273
Fax: (505) 455-7351
Governor Perry Martinez
1st Lt. Gov. Brian P. Montoya
2nd Lt. Gov. F. Dale Martinez



San Ildefonso Village/Po-who-ge Oweenge (Where the Water Cuts Through)

When the Spanish arrived in New Mexico, San Ildefonso Pueblo was one of the largest Tewa pueblos. San Ildefonso Pueblo held off Spanish soldiers during the 1680 Pueblo Revolt atop Black Mesa. San Ildefonso Pueblo was known for large ollas, large storage jars. Around 1880 the storage jars diminished and a new interest in pottery making began. Maria Poveka Martinez and her husband, Julian, initiated the distinctive black on black matte style pottery, which San Ildefonso is famous for today. Currently, San Ildefonso is home to many potters and artists, and is a flourishing art community. With economic development ventures, the Pueblo owns Totavi and White Rock Gas Stations, Cottonwood Trading Post, and Tewa.Com, an internet provider.

SANTA ANA PUEBLO

PUEBLO OF SANTA ANA
2 Dove Road Santa Ana Pueblo, NM
87004 Phone: (505) 867-3301
Fax: (505) 867-3395
Governor Ernest J. Lujan
Lt. Gov. Lawrence A. Montoya



Santa Ana Pueblo/Tamaya (Dancing Place)

The original Keresan Pueblo of Santa Ana is located on the north bank of the Jemez River. During the Spanish colonization of New Mexico, Santa Ana Mission was established for the pueblo. Today, the Santa Ana Mission remains as the original church used by the congregation of the pueblo. The pueblo maintains two places of residence, one along the Rio Grande as a farming community and the other a traditional village on the Jemez River. In honor of its patron Saint Ann, the Santa Ana Pueblo Feast Day is July 26 of each year. Santa Ana Pueblo has aggressively developed major economic endeavors successfully on its tribal land, including the Santa Ana Star Casino, Hyatt Regency Tamaya Resort & Spa and the Twin Warriors Golf Club. These tribal businesses have created a nucleus for economic development on the reservation and have extended services into the nearby historic town of Bernalillo and the City of Albuquerque.

SANTA CLARA PUEBLO



PUEBLO OF SANTA CLARA
P.O. Box 580 Espanola, NM 87532
Phone: (505) 753-7330/7326
Fax (505) 753-8988
Governor Walter Dasheno
Lt. Gov. Bruce Tafoya

Santa Clara Pueblo/KhaP'ó (Valley of the Wild Roses)

Santa Clara Pueblo is located in Rio Arriba County. In 1995, Santa Clara Pueblo became the first New Mexico Tribe who entered into a Self-Governance Compact to operate its tribal programs. Santa Clara Pueblo maintains a strong cultural and holistic identity with significant traditional dances, ceremonials, arts, education, forest management, economic development, and self-governance. Santa Clara people live and enjoy the beauty of natural resources that have been given to them on a reservation of 55,000 acres. Santa Clara Canyon is a life-giving source to the people. The Puye Cliffs is the ancestral home of the Santa Clara people. Santa Clara is creating a regional tourist destination by linking its attractions, such as Black Mesa Golf Club, Big Rock Casino, the Water Serpent Ranch and Puye Cliffs.

SANTO DOMINGO PUEBLO



PUEBLO OF SANTO DOMINGO
P.O. Box 99 Santo Domingo Pueblo,
NM 87052
Phone: (505) 465-2214
Fax: (505) 465-2688 /-2215
Governor Cisto Quintana
Lt. Gov. Daniel Coriz

Santo Domingo Pueblo/Tyima

Santo Domingo, earlier name Kewa Pueblo, is located on the east bank of the Rio Grande, 40 miles north of Albuquerque. On August 4th of each year it is the scene of the largest ceremonial dance in New Mexico, the Feast Day of St. Dominic, patron saint of this Pueblo. Don Juan de Onate visited Santo Domingo in 1598 when the pueblo was on the north bank of Galisteo Creek. During much of the Spanish colonial period, Santo Domingo was an important Franciscan mission center. The Mission church was built in 1607 by Fray Juan de Escalona, and was considered one of the largest and finest in New Mexico. Santo Domingo has closely guarded their ceremonies, placing great emphasis on language preservation. Today, Santo Domingo people are makers of fine turquoise jewelry and other crafts. Santo Domingo pottery is also a collector's item. On Labor Day weekend Santo Domingo holds its annual Santo Domingo Arts and Crafts Market.

TAOS PUEBLO

PUEBLO OF TAOS
P.O. Box 1846 Taos, NM 87571
Phone: (575) 758-9593
Fax: (575) 758-4604
Governor Laureano B. Romero
Lt. Gov. Gilbert Suazo, Sr.



Taos Pueblo/Tu-tah (Our Village)

For years, tourists have come to visit the Taos Pueblo for a diverse cultural experience. The alluring architectural structure demonstrates multi-story rooms rising five stories high from the base of picturesque Taos Mountain. The Pueblo's earthen village is an astounding inspiration for southwestern architecture. In honor of its patron San Geronimo the Taos Pueblo Feast Day is September 30th of each year. In 1970, PL 91-550 was signed into law by President Nixon returning 48,000 acres of National Forest Lands to the Pueblo. After 70 years of perseverance Blue Lake was returned. In 1985, the annual Taos Pueblo Pow-Wow was inducted to celebrate the Pueblo's relationship with the plains and surrounding tribes. The annual Taos Pueblo Pow-Wow is a three-day event that attracts many dancers, singers and visitors.

TESUQUE PUEBLO

PUEBLO OF TESUQUE
Route 42, Box 360-T Santa Fe, NM
87506 Phone: (505) 955-7732
Fax (505) 982-2331
Governor Ramos Romero
Lt. Gov. Louie Hena



Tesuque Pueblo/Te-tsu-geh (Cottonwood Tree Place)

Tesuque Pueblo, north of Santa Fe, is a traditional Tewa speaking pueblo. Archaeologists proclaimed Tesuque Pueblo was in existence prior to 1200 A.D. The pueblo is one of the smaller Tewa pueblos, however is greatly revered for its traditional religious ceremonies. Tesuque Pueblo played a major role in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. The Pueblo has reinstated organic farming and agriculture. This tribal tradition is taught to members of the Tewa culture. The Tesuque Pueblo Flea Market, north of Santa Fe, is internationally recognized for offering a variety of traditional arts, crafts and goods from many countries. In honor of its patron Saint Diego (San Diego) the Tesuque Pueblo Feast Day is November 12th of each year.

YSLETA DEL SUR PUEBLO



PUEBLO OF YSLETA DEL SUR
P.O. Box 1270 Isleta Pueblo, NM 87022
Phone: (505) 869-3111/6333
Fax: (505) 869-4236
Governor Frank Paiz
Lt. Gov. Carlos Hisa

Ysleta Pueblo/Tu-tah (Our Village)

Isleta Pueblo originally established in the 1300's on the west bank of the Rio Grande. A small settlement of Isleta called Chical is on the east bank. In the early history of New Mexico during the Spanish period Isleta Pueblo was known as the "gateway" to the remaining Pueblos to the north. Isleta was a major hub on the Camino Real from El Paso. During the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, Isleta tribal members traveled alongside and aided the Spanish as they were driven south to El Paso. Today, this group is known as "Ysleta del Sur" in El Paso. Isleta Pueblo's St. Augustine Mission Church was established in 1613 under the original name of St. Antonio and is one of the oldest mission churches in the southwest. The Pueblo's modern enterprises include the new Hard Rock Casino and Hotel featuring five restaurants, gaming and a sports bar.

ZIA PUEBLO



PUEBLO OF ZIA
135 Capitol Square Dr.
Zia Pueblo, NM 87053-6013
Phone: (505) 867-3304
Fax: (505) 867-3308
Governor Wilfred Shije
Lt. Gov. Norman Gachupin

Zia Pueblo/Tsia (Scattered Hills Places)

Zia Pueblo is the origin of the ancient sun symbol. In the 1920s, the crest was placed on the New Mexico state flag, where it is recognized as the official state emblem. Zia Pueblo is located south of the Nacimiento Mountains. The pueblo is approximately seventeen miles northwest of Bernalillo. Zia Pueblo potters are acclaimed for their thin-walled white clay pottery designed with geometric, plant, and bird patterns. One of their most admired traditions is the artists of painters who portray the traditional dances of the pueblo in magnificent detail. The native language for Zia Pueblo is Keres. The Zia reservation has been utilized in countless films in New Mexico.

ZUNI PUEBLO

PUEBLO OF ZUNI
P.O. Box 339 Zuni, NM 87327
Phone: (505) 782-7022
Fax: (505) 782-7200
Governor Arlen P. Quetawki, Sr.
Lt. Gov. Steve Boone



Zuni Pueblo

Zuni Pueblo is the largest of the New Mexico Pueblos, with over 830 square miles and a tribal population of over 10,000. Zuni Pueblo was the first Pueblo the Spanish laid eyes on in the 1500s. Since then, Zuni Pueblo has been a key element in New Mexico history. Zuni Pueblo offers visitors wealth of experiences from their deep cultural, history and their awesome scenic beauty. Zuni artisans are skilled in inlay silver, stone fetish carving, pottery, paintings, and beadwork. Zuni Pueblo is a sovereign, self-governed nation with its own constitutional government. The Zuni calendar year is marked by the most sacred and most recognized ceremony, its Sha'lako. The murals in the Mission Church of Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe are remarkable examples of Zuni paintings at its best. The Zuni Governor's Office at (505) 782-7022 can be called for more information.

TRIBES

JICARILLA APACHE NATION

JICARILLA APACHE NATION
P.O. Box 507 Dulce, NM 87528
Phone (575) 759-3242
Fax: (575) 759-3005
Governor Levi Pesata
Vice President Ty Vicenti



Jicarilla Apache Nation

The scenic northern mountains of New Mexico are home to the Jicarilla Apache Nation. Jicarilla means "little basket" and refers to the distinctive basket making skills of the Jicarilla people. Dulce is the tribal capital of the Jicarilla Apache Nation. The Jicarilla Arts and Crafts Shop and Museum offers beadwork, baskets and paintings for sale. The Nation owns and operates two casinos; Apache Nugget on Hwy 550 and Wild Horses at the Best Western Inn in Dulce. Its lands are popular with outdoor enthusiasts seeking hunting, fishing, camping, and boating adventures. Five beautiful mountain lakes, La Jara, Horse, Stone, Mundo and Embalm have fish and fowl.

MESCALERO APACHE TRIBE



MESCALERO APACHE TRIBE
P.O. Box 227 Mescalero, NM 88340
Phone: (575) 464-4494
Fax: (575) 464-9191
President Frederick Chino
Vice President Sandra Platero

Mescalero Apache Tribe

The Mescalero Apache Tribe is comprised of three sub-tribes; the Mescalero Apache, the Chiricahua Apache, and the Lippan Apache. Hundreds of years ago the Mescalero occupied lands in New Mexico, Arizona, and parts of northern Mexico. Mescalero was established by Executive Order of President Ulysses S. Grant on May 27, 1873. Geronimo was the last warrior fighting for the Chiricahua Apache Band. Others warriors include Mangas Coloradas, Victorio, and Cochise. St. Joseph Apache Mission Church, nestled in the Sacramento Mountains, stands to tribute faith, patriotism and courage of the people. The tribe also owns and operates the Inn of the Mountain Gods Resort and Casino, Ski Apache Ski Resort and Casino and Apache Travel Center.

FORT SILL APACHE TRIBE



FORT SILL APACHE TRIBE
20885 Frontage Rd., Deming, NM 88030
Phone: (575) 694-2293
Tribal Chairman Jeff Haozous
Vice Chairman Lori Gooday Ware

Fort Sill Apache

In 2011, the Fort Sill Apache Tribe was granted a reservation in Akela, New Mexico. The Tribe is successor to the Chiricahua and Warm Springs Apache people that lived in Southern New Mexico until 1886, when they were forcibly removed by the U.S. Government and imprisoned in Florida and Alabama, ending up at Fort Sill in Oklahoma. Tribal members were displaced across the county and include members such as New Mexico artist, Allan Houser. For 125 years the Tribe has worked to return to its legal New Mexico homeland. With the granting of its reservation in southwestern New Mexico the Tribe is returning home. Their current enterprise in Akela includes a restaurant and smoke shop.

(Yahnozha, Chappo,
Tsisnah and Geronimo)

Free Chiricahua Apaches before
imprisonment in 1886.





Last meeting of the Fort Sill Apache Tribe as Prisoners of War at
Fort Sill, OK in 1914

NAVAJO NATION

NAVAJO NATION
P.O. Box 9000 Window Rock, AZ 86515
Phone: (928) 871-6352/6357
Fax: (928) 871-4025
President Ben Shelly
Vice President Rex Lee Jim



Navajo Nation/Diné (The people)

Dine Bikeyah, the Navajo Nation, is the largest of the twenty-two tribes in New Mexico. It spreads over three states, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah. The Navajo people are skilled in silver and turquoise work, as well as weaving. Navajo weavers use wool from sheep they raise to make very valuable and extraordinary rugs. The Navajo Nation is the home of the Navajo Code Talkers. Unknown to many, the Navajo language was used to create a secret code to battle the Japanese in WWII. Today the Navajo Nation is striving to sustain a viable economy for an ever increasing population. The Navajo Nation reservation is rich in coal, natural gas, and most recently in gaming. The capitol of the Navajo Nation is located in Window Rock, Arizona.

NAVAJO NATION COUNCIL

Johnny Naize, Speaker of the
Navajo National Council
P.O. Box 3390
Window Rock, AZ 86515
Phone: (928) 871-7160
Fax: (928) 871-7255

NATIVE AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS INTER-TRIBAL AGENCIES

All Indian Pueblo Council

Chandler Sanchez, Chairman
Charlie Drame, Vice Chairman
2401 12th Street, NW
Albuquerque, NM 87103
Phone: (505) 881-1992
Fax: (505) 883-7682

Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Council

Rob Corabi, Executive Director
P.O. Box 969
San Juan Pueblo, NM 87566
Phone: (505) 747-1593
Fax: (505) 747-1599

Five Sandoval Indian Pueblos

James Roger Madalena,
Executive Director
1043 Highway 313
Bernalillo, NM 87004
Phone: (505) 867-3351
Fax: (505) 867-3514

INTERTRIBAL IN BERNALILLO COUNTY

Bernalillo County in central New Mexico is home to 31,803 American Indians/Alaska Natives (2010 U.S. Census). This intertribal group of nearly 32,000 people is identifiable in the broad category of "American Indian," however they could belong to the Jicarilla Apache, Mescalero Apache, Navajo, Ute Mountain Tribe, any Pueblo – or any other tribe/pueblo group – including Sioux, Cherokee, and Kiowa.

STATE AGENCIES

Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonial

Teri Fraizer, Director
206 West Coal Avenue, Gallup, NM 87301
Phone: (505) 863-3896
Fax: (505) 863-9168
www.theceremonial.com

New Mexico Office of Indian Elder Affairs Department of Aging & Long Term Care

Ray Espinoza, Director
2550 Cerrillos Rd., Santa Fe, NM 87505
Phone: (505) 476-1084
Fax: (505) 827-7649
Toll Free: 1-866- 451-2901
www.nmaging.state.nm.us

Indian Education Division Department of Public Education

(Director has not been appointed
as of the date of printing)
300 Don Gaspar, Jerry Apodaca Education Bldg.
Santa Fe, NM 87501-2786
Phone: (505) 827-6679
Fax: (505) 827-6668
www.ped.state.nm.us

Satellite Location

907 N. Metro Avenue, Gallup, NM 87301
Phone: (505) 722-0317
Fax: (505) 722-0324

NATIVE AMERICAN ELECTION INFORMATION PROGRAM

The Native American Election Information Program was established under the 1975 amendments to the Federal Voting Rights Act and is housed in the NM Secretary of State's Office. The NAEIP has representatives from both the Navajo Nation and Indian Pueblos responsible for the coordination of the oral assistance and voter education program. These coordinators work primarily in 11 counties including Bernalillo, Cibola, McKinley, Otero, Río Arriba, Sandoval, San Juan, Santa Fe, Socorro, Taos and Valencia, where 75 precincts are predominantly Native American. The program, designed to provide electoral information and assist in exercising the right to vote, is conducted in the corresponding language of the particular group. Assistance concerning Native American voter education may be obtained by contacting the NAEIP coordinators in the Office of the Secretary of State at 1-800-477-3632.

FEAST DAYS AND CEREMONIALS

JANUARY

First Week	Turtle Dance Los Matachine Dances, Transfer of Canes, Deer or Buffalo, and Various other Dances 3 King's Day Festival honoring incoming Governors and Officers; Deer, Buffalo, Eagle, and Antelope Dances	Taos Most Pueblos Most northern and southern pueblos
Third Week	8th Annual Red Paint Powwow at WNMU	Silver City
Fourth Week	<u>Annual Feast Day at San Ildefonso</u> in Honor of Patron Saint. Comanche, Buffalo and Deer Dances <u>St. Paul's Feast Day</u> , Various Dances Holy Innocents Day	San Ildefonso Picuris Santa Clara, Picuris

FEBRUARY

First Week	<u>Governor's Feast</u> , Various Dances Candelaria Day Celebration, Buffalo and Various Dances	Acoma San Felipe, Picuris
Third Week	Feast Days	San Ildefonso
Fourth Week	Deer Dances	Ohkay Owingeh

MARCH

Third Week	<u>St. Joseph's Feast</u> , Harvest and other Dances	Laguna
TBA	Pueblo Closed	Taos

APRIL

Easter Weekend	Various Dances	Most Pueblos
TBA	American Indian Week "Pueblo Days"	Indian Pueblo Cultural Center
Last Week	Gathering of Nations Pow-wow	Cultural Center and UNM Pit

MAY

First Week	<u>St. Phillips Feast Day</u> <u>Santa Cruz Feast Day</u> , Corn Dance & Foot Race Santa Cruz Feast Day, Various Dances Santa Maria Feast Day in Honor of Patron Saint	San Felipe Taos Cochiti Acoma
Memorial Day	Pow-wow	Jemez
Memorial Weekend	Arts & Crafts Fair	Jemez

JUNE

First Week	Blessing of the Field, Corn Dance Various Dances at the Gallup Cultural Center Navajo Nation Treaty Days, many activities	Tesuque Gallup Window Rock, AZ
Third Week	<u>St. Anthony's Feast Day</u> <u>San Antonio Feast Day</u> Comanche or Various Other Dances	San Ildefonso, Ohkay Owingeh, Sandía Santa Clara, Taos, Picuris
Fourth Week	<u>San Juan Feast Day</u> , Comanche, Buffalo and Corn Dances Haak'u Indian Arts & Crafts Festival San Pedro Feast Day, Corn Dances <u>St. Peter's and St. Paul's Feast Day</u>	San Juan, Taos Indian Pueblo Cultural Center Santa Ana Acoma, Laguna

JULY

4th	Fourth of July Celebration at the Falls Area	Nambe
First Week	<u>Mescalero Apache Feast Day</u> Coming of Age Ceremony, Various Dances and Pow-wow	Mescalero

TBA	Annual Inter-Tribal Pow-wow	Taos
First Week	Arts/Crafts Fair	Picuris
Second Week	<u>San Buenaventura Feast Day</u>	Cochiti, San Felipe, Tewa
Third Week	11th Annual Farmington Indian Market Song, Dance, Food, Arts & Crafts	Farmington
TBA	Jicarilla Apache Little Apache Beaver Roundup & Rodeos, Pow-wow, Youth Activities	Jicarilla
TBA	Ohkay Owingeh Arts & Crafts Fair Crafts, Food & Dances	Ohkay Owingeh
Fourth Week	<u>Santa Ana Feast Day</u> , Harvest & Various Dances	Laguna, Santa Ana, Taos
TBA	Zuni Arts & Cultrual Expo	Zuni
TBA	Eastern Navajo Fair, Song and Dance, Rodeo, Pow-wow and Miss Eastern Navajo Pageant	Crownpoint

AUGUST

First Week	<u>Nuestra Senora de los Angeles Feast Day</u> Corn Dance	Jemez
	<u>Feast Day and Corn Dance</u>	Santo Domingo
TBA	Gallup Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonial Parades, Rodeo, Various Dances, and Arts & Crafts	Gallup
Second Week	<u>San Lorenzo Feast Day</u>	Gallup-Red Rock Park Picuris, Acoma, Cochiti, Laguna
Third Week	<u>Santa Clara Feast Day</u> Buffalo and Various Dances	Santa Clara
	<u>Assumption of Our Blessed Mother's Feast</u> Day, Harvest and Various Dances at Mesita	Laguna
	<u>Feast Day and Corn Dance</u>	Zia
TBA	Zuni Tribal Fair	Zuni
18th - 19th	Santa Fe Indian Market Native American Artists & Craftspeople From All Over The Country, Various Dances & Food.	Santa Fe
Fourth Week	Picuris Tri-Cultural Arts & Crafts	Picuris
TBA	Ramah Fair, Parade, Pow-wow, Arts & Crafts, and Queen's Contest	Navajo
	<u>Saint Augustine Feast Day</u> , Various Dances	Isleta

SEPTEMBER

First Week	<u>San Estevan Feast Day and Harvest Dance</u>	Acoma
TBA	Navajo Nation Fair, Song, Dance, Parade, Miss Navajo Nation Pageant, Rodeos, Pow-wow, Midway, Food	Navajo at Window Rock, AZ
	<u>San Estevan Feast Day and Harvest Dance</u>	Acoma
	Totah Festival, Crafts Fair and Pow-wow	Farmington/Totah
Labor Day Weekend	Annual Arts & Crafts Market	Santo Domingo
	<u>San Augustine Feast Day</u> , Harvest Dance	Isleta
	<u>Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary's Feast Day</u> Harvest and Social Dances	Laguna, San Ildefonso
Second Week	<u>Go-Jii-Yah Feast Day</u>	Jicarilla

Third Week	<u>St. Elizabeth's Feast Day</u> , Harvest & Social Dances	Paguete Village/Laguna
Fourth Week	<u>Feast of San Geronimo</u> Various Dances, Races, and Arts & Crafts	Taos
<u>OCTOBER</u>		
TBA	Northern Navajo Nation Fair Various Dances, Song & Dance Competition, Arts & Crafts, Rodeo Parade, Ye'ii Bicheii Dances	Shiprock, NM/Navajo Nation
First Week	<u>St. Francis of Assisi Feast</u> Various Dances at Nambé Pueblo	Nambe
Third Week	<u>St. Margaret Mary's Feast Day</u> Harvest and Social Dances	Paraje/Laguna
<u>NOVEMBER</u>		
Second Week	<u>San Diego Feast Day</u> Flag, Buffalo Corn, Comanche & Deer Dances	Tesuque
Fourth Week	Christmas Light Parade	Zuni
<u>DECEMBER</u>		
First Week	Walatowa Winter Arts & Crafts Fair	Jemez
Second Week	<u>Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe Feast Day</u> Vespers & Procession, Feast Day Mass, Bow and Arrow, Comanche & Buffalo Dances	Pojoaque, Tesuque, Jemez, Santa Clara
Christmas Celebration	Christmas Celebration by Pueblo Various Dances, Luminarias Christmas Eve Mass, Various Dances Christmas Eve Mass followed by Various Dances Christmas Celebrations & "Los Matachines" Dances After Midnight Mass Spanish Dance Drama "Los Matachines" & Pine Torch Procession Christmas Celebrations and Various Dances Dances After Midnight Mass Christmas Celebrations & Various Dances Sundown Porcession with Bonfires Dances After Midnight Mass Various Dances	San Estevan del Rey Mission/Acoma Laguna Nambe Picuris San Felipe Ohkay Owingeh San Ildefonso Santa Ana Santa Clara Taos Tesuque Zia

* PLEASE NOTE: Photography, sketching, tape recording, note taking, etc. is strictly prohibited at ceremonial dances. Please see telephone numbers for individual Nations, Tribes, and Pueblos on the following pages to determine actual dates of the various dances and celebrations.

Information found at <http://www.coyotesgame.com/NAevents.html>



"Autumn Arroyo Seco"
Photo by George Pearce

A clear day near Arroyo Seco with a diffused sun bringing out the fine details in the trees and surrounding bushes

M I L I T A R Y



In June 2012, Chester Nez is the last living member of the U.S. Marine Corps 382 Platoon which made up the original, famous twenty-nine Navajo Code Talkers. They used their native language as a code to defeat the enemy in WWII. Nez was one of nine children born at Cousin Brothers Trading Post possibly on Jan. 23, 1921 but that date is an educated guess. He went to the Tohatchi Boarding School at age nine but when old enough joined the Marines and after being trained in the code work, served in Guadalcanal and on other Pacific islands. Later he also served during the Korean Conflict. In addition to raising his family of four children after the war, he was a painter at the Raymond Murphy Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Albuquerque for 23 years. Last year he completed his work with Judith S. Avila which shares his and the other Code Talkers' experiences in a new book by that name. Today he resides in Albuquerque with one of his sons and attends booksignings of his book. Upon receiving a Congressional Gold Medal from then President George W. Bush, he saluted his Commander-In-Chief as trained when a Code Talker rather than shaking his hand.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE NEW MEXICO'S MILITARY HISTORY

The history of the New Mexico's militia and the history of our existing New Mexico National Guard dates back to the Spanish Colonial period with its militia of citizen-soldiers and predates the militias of New England by over 125 years. The New Mexico National Guard has been recognized by several names and served under three nation's flags (Spain, Mexico and the United States of America) during its 407 year existence.

The history of our New Mexicans in all branches of our country's military service has powerful stories of strong dedication and service throughout the years. We will attempt to combine these histories in this chapter of the Centennial edition of the NM Blue Book with hopes of recording and educating our readers to the full story of our New Mexico veterans and citizen-soldier commitments to and for us over the years.

EARLY HISTORY

The Spanish Colonial Militia in New Mexico began on April 30, 1598 when Juan de Onate, performed the act of "La Toma" or possession on the banks of the Rio Grande. By this act, Onate took legal possession of all lands north of the Rio Grande for King Felipe II of Spain. After this he assumed the titles of adelantado and governor of New Mexico. He was granted these titles by contract on September 21, 1595 in Mexico City in the name of the king by the viceroy.

On the 4th of May the expedition crossed the Rio Grande and continued north. Consisting of several hundred persons, about 130 of them being soldiers and their families, their property and several thousand head of livestock, the group reached an abandoned pueblo in late June and named it for the feast day celebrated that week: San Juan Bautista. In November 2005 this pueblo reverted back to their original name of Ohkay Owingeh in recognition of their early heritage.

There were no regular Spanish soldiers with the expedition and none were assigned to the new colony during the seventeenth century through the Pueblo Rebellion of 1680. The military requirements were undertaken by the colonist themselves and the tradition of the citizen-soldier was started in North America.

By the early eighteenth century, the population of this province had grown and settlements proliferated. In each settlement, one of their numbers was designated Maestre de Campo, who served as the local leader or commander of the vecinos (citizen-soldiers) in his jurisdiction. The Maestre de Campo responded to a call to arms by the Governor with as many citizen-soldiers as he could muster locally. Each member of this militia provided his own arms and mount for the common defense.

LATER SPANISH COLONIAL PERIOD

Though volumes could be written on the activities of the Spanish soldiers, most of their actions have been silent in history books. Only a very small amount of documents exist during the early Spanish Colonial period between 1598-1680. The majority of these were destroyed in the uprising in the 1680 Pueblo Revolt. A few actions during the 18th century were well documented and have left an impression to our present day.

In June 1720, an expedition of Spanish soldiers and Indian allies under the leadership of Lieutenant Governor Don Pedro de Villasur marched to present-day Schuyler, Nebraska to check rumors of French activity in the area. It was the furthest recorded penetration of the Spanish colony into the Great Plains. In mid-August the Spanish camp was attacked by a combined force of Pawnee and Oto Indians. Survivors of the Spanish camp made it back to Santa Fe at a staggering loss. One third of the Spanish soldiers and a dozen Pueblo allies lay dead. The event was record on a hide which spent more than 200 years in Switzerland.

Through the efforts of Dr. Tom Chavez, then-director of the Palace of the Governors in Santa Fe, the hides, known as the Segesser Hide Paintings returned to Santa Fe. They now reside in permanent display in the very building from where the expedition began.

Another expedition left Santa Fe in 1779 and headed north to confront the Comanche leader, Cuerno Verde. Consisting of the majority of the Spanish Presidio of Santa Fe, several hundred local militia, Pueblo Indians and Apaches, the expedition led by Governor Don Juan Bautista de Anza consisted of roughly 600 armed men. After a few smaller skirmishes, the final battle took place on September 3, 1779 somewhere between Burnt Mill Road (18 miles south of Pueblo, CO) and Colorado City, CO a few miles south. During the battle about fifteen Comanches were killed including Cuerno Verde and his first-born son. The Spanish suffered one casualty, Francisco Domingo Anaya. The red-headed 23 year old single native of Santa Fe died two weeks later from a gunshot wound he received during the battle. His older married brother, Juan Antonio, enlisted in his place. After the battle, Cuerno Verde's signature headdress (which he had retrieved from a battlefield in 1768 from the head of his own dying father) was removed by Governor Anza and sent to the Viceroy in Mexico City. It was sent to the King who then sent it to the Pope. Every year on December 27 in the northern New Mexico village of Alcalde, the equestrian play of "Los Comanches" is performed. Debate continues whether it was the battle in 1768, 1779 or another battle in 1774 which is being commemorated since the Comanche leader is Cuerno Verde, but the Spanish leader is Don Carlos Fernandez Xiraldo. Fernandez, who also took part in all three battles, was a native of Zamora, Spain. After commanding militia in Northern New Mexico for numerous decades, he enlisted in the Santa Fe Presidio in January 1779 at the age of 72.

It was also New Mexico's Presidio soldiers who were unsuccessful in their search for Lewis and Clark in 1804. However, they captured Lt. Zebulon Pike and his team in Southern Colorado in February in 1807. Escorting Pikes' team south, Pike made descriptive observations of each of the places he passed through and stayed including Taos, Santa Cruz and Santa Fe. It was in Santa Fe's Palace of the Governor, as "guest" of Governor Salcedo, that he stayed and his journals were confiscated.

In 1841, New Mexico's Militia soldiers captured a rag-tag team of soldiers and easily disarmed them. These individuals, once part of the Texas-Santa Fe Expedition, were attempting to solidify Texas's claim to land east of the Rio Grande which comprised roughly half of New Mexico. They were now starving and emaciated. Several of their flags, cannon and weapons were now in the hands of New Mexicans. For this feat many of the militiamen and governor were honored with brevet promotions and bestowed with a *Cruz de Honor* by the President of Mexico, General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. This "medal of honor" was sent for by New Mexico's Governor Manuel Armijo. He proudly wore it pinned on his chest for all to see when he was seen around Santa Fe in his uniform. When he later received the green and red ribbon for the medal, he let the decoration hang around his neck. He had two portraits commissioned. One with the medal pinned on his chest and the other with the medal draped around his neck with the ribbon. The New Mexican response to the first invasion of the Texans was immortalized in a play called "Los Tejanos" which was performed in many northern New Mexico communities in the 20th century.

This militia system prevailed under Spanish and Mexican rule until 1846 when General Stephen W. Kearny occupied New Mexico for the United States.

When local residents rose up against the new government, Ceran St. Vrain, a Frenchman from Missouri, raised a battalion of volunteers which were mustered into the service of the United States. These men of "St. Vrain's Battalion" assisted the regular army stationed in Santa Fe in suppressing the Taos Revolt. Battling in Santa Fe, Santa Cruz, Embudo and Taos, these men demonstrated their loyalty to the United States at the outset.

Loyalty was also demonstrated by many of the revolt leaders. Men such as Facundo Pino, Diego Archuleta, Pantaleon Archuleta, Tomas Ortiz and others vehemently protested against the new American government and plotted a major revolt against it. When the plot

was discovered many conspirators were captured, tried, and later hanged. Most of the leaders fled, barely escaping the authorities searching for them. Once emotions cooled these men were allowed to return, swore loyalty to the American government, and placed in positions of high trust and responsibility.

Facundo Pino was named as the first Adjutant General. Diego Archuleta was named a Brigade commander with the rank of Brigadier General. He later rose to the rank of Major General, commanded forces during the Civil War, and was also elected to the New Mexico Senate. His loyalty to the new government never wavered and his final act was casting a vote in favor of a new capitol building. His funeral was attended by an honor guard of the regular army stationed in Santa Fe. Pantaleon Archuleta commanded a unit during the Civil War, as did Tomas Ortiz. It was this strong leadership in which led the New Mexico Militia in its nascent years.

The first territorial militia was provided for by a system of laws devised by Kearny (known as the Kearny Code). Then in 1851, the first Territorial Legislature created the New Mexico Militia and the office of Adjutant General and placed the Militia under its jurisdiction. "An Act to Organize the Militia of New Mexico" approved July 10, 1851, provided that the militia was divided into three divisions from north to south, each commanded by a Major General of the New Mexico Militia. Each division was further divided into brigades, regiments, battalions and companies. Four companies made up a battalion. Two battalions made up a regiment. Besides the Adjutant General, the Governor also appointed three major Generals (for each division) and six Brigadier Generals (for each brigade). Each general officer then appointed his own staff officers.

Each company was to elect its own officers. The Governor commissioned those receiving the highest votes with the highest rank of captain, first and second lieutenant. These officers were to be reelected every two years. Elections were held every year for an ensign, four sergeants, and four corporals. Once companies were formed, they were gathered to elect one colonel, lieutenant colonel and major. Regimental officers were reelected every four years. Elections were also held if vacancies existed.

Musters for company drill occurred every three months. At 11:30 am on the day appointed, the First Sergeant of each Company held roll call and noted any absences or discrepancies. Any soldier that failed to appear with his firearm was fined not more than 50 cents. Regimental and battalion musters were held every six months. Campaigns had to have a minimum of three hundred men. Each soldier had to provide his own weapons, mounts and their own forage, all at their own expense.

On Christmas Day 1854, the settlement of Hardscabble (currently known as Pueblo, Colorado) was attacked by a combined force of Utes and Jicarilla Apaches which numbered just over 100 warriors. 15 men were killed, 2 women captured and all of the stock was run off. Another settlement near present-day Alamosa, Colorado was also attacked. General John Garland, commander of the military district comprising Colorado and New Mexico ordered Col. Thomas J. Fauntleroy to proceed north from Fort Union, New Mexico. The call for volunteers went out and six companies were raised in New Mexico under the leadership of Lt. Col. Ceran St. Vrain. These volunteers joined regular soldiers of the 1st United States Dragoons (which became the 1st U. S. Cavalry Regiment), a total force of 500 men. Leaving in February 1855, the men suffered the cold winter weather of southern Colorado. Many of the regulars doubted if the volunteers were up to the challenge. To the surprise and respect of the regulars the volunteers persevered, held their own and produced results. After the campaign ended in July 1855, the Utes sued for peace. It was during these and earlier campaigns in the late 1840s which solidified the idea that New Mexican Volunteers could serve under American officers in a superior manner.

FEDERAL SERVICE HIGHLIGHTS

On September 9, 1861, New Mexico's Territorial Governor Henry Connelly issued a proclamation in order to stir the popular emotions to the invasion of Confederate Texans. "Citizens of New Mexico, your Territory has been invaded, the integrity of your soil has

been attacked—and the enemy is already at your gates!”

In response to the Governor’s call to arms, 3,500 New Mexicans were recruited as volunteers. Enlistments to combat the “Confederates” produced minor response. When New Mexicans discovered they would be combatting Texans, the result was quite different. Units were formed under the leadership of Kit Carson, Ceran St. Vrain, Manuel Chaves, Miguel Pino, Rafael Chacon and J. Francisco Chaves. The enmity which had been boiling since 1841 rose up again. Volunteers were sent to Fort Union to build another fort there and protect New Mexico.

The first major engagement occurred at Valverde, near Socorro in late February 1862. The majority of New Mexico Volunteers were engaged in this battle. Many regular Army soldiers and volunteers from California and Colorado took part. The battle did not stop the Confederate advance, but the Union combatants did not make it easy for them.

One soldier, Domingo Salazar, went “above and beyond” his duties by taking “from the hand of a Texan, a flag of the Confederate States” during the battle of Valverde. He was recruited in northern New Mexico and served in Company “G” 1st New Mexico Infantry. This singular act would have been lost to time had it not been for his company commander, Louis Felsenthal, who attempted to notify higher headquarters of Salazar’s action.

In March 1862, the Territorial Militia (New Mexico Volunteers) played a decisive role in the defeat of Confederate forces in the Battle of Glorieta. Lt. Col. Manuel Chaves led the Colorado Volunteers to the site of the Confederate supply train. Upon discovery, it was promptly burned. Even though the Confederate had tactically won the Glorieta Battle, they were forced to retreat. This was the closest they ever got to Fort Union and their dream of reaching gold and silver mines in Colorado and Nevada and the ports of California.

During 1863 through 1864, the Militia also saw action against the Navajo and Comanche (including the First Battle of Adobe Walls in the Texas Panhandle, led by Kit Carson), as well as other Indian campaigns of the era. The obelisk in the center of Santa Fe’s Plaza was placed as an eternal sentinel to the valor of these volunteers and their comrades which helped to preserve the Union of the United States.

THE BUFFALO SOLDIERS: On June 28, 1866 Congress authorized the creation of six regiments of Black troops, two of cavalry and four of infantry. They were designated to serve on the frontier from Montana to Texas and along the Rio Grande in NM and also in Arizona, Colorado and the Dakotas. The 9th Cavalry Regiment was transferred to the New Mexico District and were stationed at Fort Bayard, Fort McRae, Fort Stanton, Fort Union, Fort Selden and Fort Garland and helped build these forts, protected railroad crews, built roads, escorted states and trains, protected settlers and cattle drives and fought the Native American warriors. As a result of the latter charge, the Plains Indians began to call these Black cavalrymen “Buffalo Soldiers” which the soldiers accepted and wore proudly the fighting spirit of the Indian’s sacred buffalo as a term of respect given to them by their enemies. The 9th Cavalry Regiment had twelve men who were given the Congressional Medals of Honor for their service in New Mexico. The motto of this unique regiment was “We Can, We Will” and they did! Today there is a Buffalo Soldier Monument at Fort Bayard and Ft. Selden to commemorate the twenty-four years these soldiers served in New Mexico. At the center of the memorial is a life-size sculpture of Cpl. Clinton Greaves done by Silver City artist, Gregory Whipple. Greaves, one of those to receive the nation’s highest medal, earned the medal during a battle with Apaches in 1877.

THE ROUGH RIDERS: In 1898, the war with Spain



Buffalo Soldier
Photo Courtesy: Ft. Selden
State Monument

called for the organization of volunteer forces. The idea of a “cowboy regiment” was received enthusiastically in New Mexico. Rumors questioning the loyalty of New Mexicans were quieted when the call for volunteers went out. New Mexicans responded in record numbers. The first answer to the call came from Las Vegas, New Mexico. The entire second squadron of the New Mexico Militia comprised the 2nd Squadron, 1st United States Cavalry, achieving immortality as part of Teddy Roosevelt’s famous “Rough Riders.” They, along with the Buffalo Soldiers, served with Roosevelt at the legendary charge of San Juan Hill. Information about the service of the Rough Riders is featured at the City of Las Vegas and Rough Rider Memorial Museum in Las Vegas. Las Vegas was also the site of the first and final Rough Rider Reunion. This unit is commemorated each year during the “Rough Rider Rally,” held during Independence Day festivities there. Some of the participants are descendants of the original Rough Riders.



Colonel Roosevelt and his Rough Riders
 Reproduction Number LC-USZ62-7626
 (b&w film copy neg).
 Photo Courtesy: Library of Congress

NEW MEXICO BECOMES A STATE

OUR NEW 1912 CONSTITUTION INCLUDED MILITIA SPECIFICS IN THE NEW CONSTITUTION. THE TEXT BELOW WAS INCLUDED IN THE 1913 NEW MEXICO BLUE BOOK.

Article XVIII. Militia

Section 1. The militia of this state shall consist of all able bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except such as are exempt by laws of the United States or of this state. The organized militia shall be called the “National Guard of New Mexico” of which the governor shall be the commander-in-chief.

Section 2. The legislature shall provide for the organization, discipline and equipment of the militia, which shall conform as nearly as practicable to the organization, discipline and equipment of the regular army of the United States, and shall provide for the maintenance thereof.

The personnel identified in that edition of the Blue Book includes:

*Adjutant General
 Judge Advocate General’s Depart.
 Quartermaster Dept.
 Ordinance Dept.
 Medical Dept.*

*Gen. Albert S. Brookes
 Frank W. Clancy
 M. L. Stern
 M. M. Padgett
 S. A. Milliken*

*First Infantry had Battalions in Las Vegas, Silver City, Santa Fe and Roswell
 Band
 Company A
 Company B
 Company C
 Company D*

*Bartolo Ramirez
 Las Cruces
 Carlsbad
 Artesia
 Silver City*

Company E
Company F
Company G
Company H
Company I & J
Company K
Company L
Company M
Field Artillery (Battery A)

Santa Fe
Santa Fe
Albuquerque
Las Vegas
Not identified
Clovis
Tucumcari
Portales
Roswell

PANCHO VILLA'S RAID ON COLUMBUS, NEW MEXICO: The morning stillness of March 9, 1916 was broken in the sleepy border town of Columbus, New Mexico by gun shots and shouts of "Viva Villa!" Eighteen Americans and eighty "Villistas" were killed and the town was set ablaze. Villa's men attacked a detachment of the 13th Calvary Regiment. Troopers rallied and gave chase. As soon as the gunfire was heard in nearby Deming, New Mexico, Guardsmen from Company I, First New Mexico Infantry reacted. On their own initiative, and without orders from headquarters, they made their way to Columbus. They were the first unit to respond (other than the ones stationed there). Their presence freed up more calvary troopers to pursue Villistas. The Deming men returned to their armory shortly after and the entire New Mexico National Guard was put on alert and later mobilized. Battery "A", First New Mexico Field Artillery from Roswell, received high marks for excellence when they were inspected by General Pershing months before border trouble. Because of their proficiency, they were hand-picked to fire the honorary salute when Pershing returned from Mexico and again when the body of Major General Funston passed through Fort Bliss on its way to California. The Guard and the Buffalo Soldiers spent one year on this border duty, hardening themselves to the rough field conditions of the desert southwest.

WORLD WAR I: (1914-1918) That duty on the borders, as part of General "Black Jack" Pershing's punitive expeditionary force prepared the New Mexico National Guard for their next federal duty during World War I. Upon mobilization for World War I, the Guard was ready for the upcoming struggle. Upon activation into Federal Service, the First Regiment of Infantry was assigned to the 40th Infantry Division in France. They provided training and replacements to other units. Battery "A" First New Mexico Field Artillery was assigned to the 41st Division and became Battery "A", 146th Field Artillery Regiment, 66th Field Artillery Brigade. This unit, under the leadership of Charles DeBremond, took part in the action at Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne and Meuse-Argonne. Their monumental record was as distinguished as any other unit in the American Expeditionary Force.

The 1st New Mexico Infantry Regiment returned from France and was demobilized in 1919 at Camp Grant, Illinois. Later that year they were reorganized into a cavalry unit, the 1st Cavalry Regiment, New Mexico National Guard and in 1922 it was re-designated as the 111th Cavalry Regiment. This structure was maintained until April 1940 when the 111th Calvary was converted to the 207th Coast Artillery Regiment (Antiaircraft). By July it was re-designated as the 200th Coast Artillery Regiment (AA).

In 1921 a battalion of engineers was formed as the 1st Engineer Battalion, New Mexico National Guard. The following year the unit was re-designated as the 137th Engineers, and in 1923 the unit was re-designated once again as the 120th Engineers. This battalion was made up of National Guard units from Oklahoma and was assigned to the 45th Division.

In 1921 Battery "A" first NM Field Artillery was reorganized into Battery "A" 158th Field Artillery and assigned to the 45th Division. In 1941 this unit was re-designated as Battery "A" 104th Anti-tank Infantry Battalion. Additional units were recruited to bring it up to battalion strength. When the unit was federalized and sent overseas, it was re-designated as the 804th Tank Destroyer Battalion.

WORLD WAR II: (1939-1945) New Mexicans role in defending the United States and Europe expanded dramatically in World War II. New Mexicans were among the over 16 million men and women who stood up to tyranny and defended our nation and the world. One New Mexican, S1/c Holger Earl Sorensen, who grew up in Sombrillo, near Espanola, was among the first casualties of World War II on the U.S.S. Arizona when it was attacked by the Japanese at Pearl Harbor.

Supposedly on active duty for only one year, the units of the New Mexico National Guard received notice that they were selected for duty in both the European and Pacific theatres of war. The 120th Engineer Battalion and 804th Tank Destroyer Battalion went to the European theatre while the 200th (Antiaircraft Unit) was made up of our 1,800 New Mexican soldiers and sent to the Philippines. The history of this unit is synonymous with Bataan.

BATAAN: On December 8, 1941, just hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor, this unit became the first allied forces to engage the enemy in the Pacific and was credited in official records as the "First to Fire." The very next day a unit was created from the 200th and sent to Manila to provide defense there. This unit was to be designated as the 515th Coast Artillery Regiment (Antiaircraft) and was made up of men from the 200th. It was to be America's first unit born in battle in World War II. Over the next four months these units fought valiantly to provide precious time for allied forces to regroup. Despite dire circumstances, these New Mexico men shot down 86 enemy aircraft; protected bridges used in the withdrawal of Allied Forces, and successfully covered the retreat of the North and South forces into Bataan before being ordered by their commanders to surrender. Because of this, those "first to fire" units were all captured with the surrender of Bataan on April 9, 1942 to the Japanese.

Following the fall of Bataan, these men endured starvation, disease and the horror and atrocities of the Bataan Death March. This infamous march constituted the largest organized unit consisting of some 50,000 prisoners who were forced to walk in the infamous "Death March" to Camp O'Donnell in central Luzon. Here they experienced the horrors, atrocities and privations of the prisoner of war camps for the next 40 months. Of those first 1,800 men who left New Mexico, set sail from San Francisco to the Philippines, only 900 returned alive to New Mexico and one-third of those died within one year. The survivors of the 200th and 515th were among the most highly decorated soldiers in U. S. history. In 2012 only a few remain. One who died in 2011 was retired New Mexico Representative Tommy Foy from Silver City.

In Santa Fe, the Bataan Memorial Museum in Santa Fe honors their sacrifice as does the Eternal Flame Monument across the street from the State Capitol.

Only nine days after the surrender of Bataan, on April 18, 1942, Staff Sgt. Paul J. Leonard, a Roswell native, was navigator on the first plane by Lt. Col. James H. "Jimmy" Doolittle when it flew off of the U.S.S. Hornet. It was the first of 26 B-25 bombers headed to bomb Japan in a retaliatory strike to avenge the attack on Pearl Harbor. Leonard was killed in Algeria January 5, 1943. Doolittle lamented his death as one of his greatest losses. It was Leonard who cheered up Doolittle in China after the raid.

The 120th Engineers reported to Ft. Sill, Oklahoma and began training for the invasion of Sicily. Entering combat as part of the 45th "Thunderbird" Division during WWII, the 120th saw action in Rome, Southern France and finally throughout the Rhineland. The 804th Tank Destroyer Battalion became part of the 34th "Red Bull" Division and earned distinction in battles for Rome-Arno, North Apennines and Po Valley.

THE NATIVE AMERICANS IN WWII: Some 3,600 young men from the Navajo

Nation are known to have served in both WWI and WWII and represented the highest proportion of any ethnicity in the U.S. Military serving on the battlefields as ordinary servicemen. However, during World War II some of our Navajo men provided a very unique service previously unavailable.

During the early months of WWII, Japanese intelligence experts broke every code the U.S. forces devised. They were able to anticipate American actions at an alarming rate. With plenty of fluent English speakers at their disposal, they sabotaged messages and issued false commands to ambush Allied troops. To combat this, increasingly complex codes were initiated. At Guadalcanal, military leaders finally complained that sending and receiving these codes required hours of encryption and decryption—up to two and a half hours for a single message. They rightly argued the military needed a better way to communicate.

When Phillip Johnston, a civilian living in California learned of the crisis, he had the answer. As the son of a Protestant missionary, Johnston had grown up on the Navajo reservation and was one of fewer than 30 outsiders fluent in their difficult language. He realized that since it had no alphabet and was almost impossible to master without early exposure, the Navajo language had great potential as an indecipherable code. After an impressive demonstration to top commanders, he was given permission to begin a Navajo Code Talker test program.

An elite unit was formed in early 1942 when the first twenty-nine bilingual Navajo Code Talkers were recruited by Johnston. Using their native language, they were able to transmit vital military messages quickly to and from one another on the battlefields which the Japanese decoders could not decipher. Neither the Japanese or German scientists had ever studied the Navajo language and were therefore “in the dark!” Although the code was modified and expanded throughout the war, this first group was the one to conceive it. This saved many lives and help significantly in our ability to win this war. Accordingly, they are often referred to reverently as the “original 29.” Many of these enlistees were just boys; most had never been away from home before. Often lacking birth certificates, it was impossible to verify ages. After the war it was discovered that recruits as young as 15 and as old as 35 had enlisted. Age notwithstanding, they easily bore the rigors of basic training, thanks to their upbringing in the southwestern desert.

The Japanese Imperial Army and Navy never cracked the spoken code, and later high ranking military officers stated that the United States would never have won the Battle of Iwo Jima without the secrecy afforded by the Code Talkers.

At the beginning of 2012 the last of the original twenty-nine members, Chester Nez, now resides in Albuquerque and has recently published his personal memoir, *Code Talker*—the only personally written account of the Navajo Code from one of the men who developed it. Other young Navajo men followed the first group for training to continue the unique service originating with those first 29 Navajos. A museum commemorating the service of this group is located in Gallup.

Two soldiers of the New Mexico National Guard had personal experience with the Navajo Code. For one, the Code helped see him through many battles. For the other, the Code became a reason he was tortured even more. The following gives us information about these two Navajos:

Colonel William E. “Bill” Fields, a native of Oklahoma, grew up on the Navajo Reservation since he was one year old. He joined the Marines in World War II and saw battle in Guadalcanal, new Georgia and Bougainville, serving with several Navajo Code Talkers during the war and joined the New Mexico National Guard in 1950 after service in the Marine Corps Reserve. He retired as a Colonel in the New Mexico National Guard in July

1985 and held the rank of Brigadier General in the New Mexico State Guard. Most of his life after the war, he used to improve the life and welfare of native tribes in the Southwest. He died January 25, 2005 in Santa Fe and the Santa Fe Chapter of the Military Order of the World Wars is named for him.

Joe Lee Kieyoomia was a Dine (Navajo) born on the reservation in November 1919. When World War II started, he joined the New Mexico National Guard and was assigned to headquarters, Battery, 2nd Battalion, 200th Coast Artillery. Sent to the Philippines with his fellow Guardsmen, he was one of the few to survive the Bataan Death March, starvation, malnutrition and hell ships. Thinking he was Japanese-American, he was sent to the Japanese mainland. He endured torturous beatings until his captors were finally convinced of his tribal identity. Then the focus of the tortures turned to the Code. Beating continued by the Japanese in an attempt to decipher the code which had them baffled. At one point, he was stripped naked and forced to stand on a parade field until he revealed the Navajo Code. When he was finally allowed to return to his cell his feet had frozen to the ground. When the guard shoved him, the soles of his feet remained on the parade ground and a bloody trail of footprints marked his return path to his cell. He told his captors he knew the words, but the messages were nonsense but the beating didn't stop. Then he was sent to Nagasaki and survived the second Atomic Bomb which was dropped on Japan and landed by the walls of his cell. After his liberation he returned home where he died in February 1997.

The 200th Coast Artillery earned three Presidential Unit citations and one Philippine Presidential Unit citation. The 505th Coast Artillery earned three Presidential Unit Citations and one Philippine Presidential Unit Citation. The 120th Engineers and 804th Tank Destroyer Battalion earned four French Croix de Guerre and one Presidential Unit Citation and hundreds of individual awards and decorations.

By 1947, the War Department once again reorganized the New Mexico National Guard into five separate anti-aircraft battalions as the principal organizations of the Army Guard. It was during this period, however, that the New Mexico Air National Guard was established with the organization of a fighter-bomber squadron.

THE NEW MEXICO CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS (CCC) DRAFTED FOR MILITARY SERVICE: In 1933 to 1942 three million young men served in the nation's CCC program to help solve various problems of the Great Depression. Fifty-four thousand young men served in the New Mexico's CCC camps all over the state. Those camps were run by the U.S. Army and when WWII began this body of readily available manpower was quickly drafted to transfer their service at home to serve in the various branches of our nation's military abroad. At least one general indicated we won the war because of the CCC men that were the backbone of each regiment.

Today, there are two CCC Worker Statues in the state honoring the service that those young New Mexicans gave to their country. One is located in Santa Fe on the west side of the State Capitol, directly across from the Bataan Eternal Flame Memorial. The other can be found at the Elephant Butte Dam site out of Truth or Consequences.

ANOTHER NEW MEXICO MILITARY CONTRIBUTION DURING WWII YEARS: We played another critical role in World War II here in-state. Actually it helped to end World War II thanks to the work done up in an area up in the hills north of Santa Fe which is now Los Alamos. The U.S. Army gathered military and nuclear scientists to work there in secret to research and on a venture called the Manhattan Project which successfully created a nuclear bomb which would be used during World War II if needed. As the readers know, they were successful in their research and development activities and made dramatic, devastating new weapons—the Atom Bomb and Hydrogen Bomb.

Today this research center is no longer a military establishment but continues to work on research for both private and military entities. They strive to provide military improvements and new environmental projects and thereby provide the primary economic base for that fully established community which is smallest county in the state.

In 2012 there are believed to be approximately 2.5 million living veterans of WWII nationwide. The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs estimates that as of 2012 there were 5,300 living NM veterans of WWII but we are losing these men and women rapidly.

KOREAN CONFLICT: (1950-1953) Once again the New Mexico National Guard was called to duty with the Korean Conflict. Two of the anti-aircraft artillery battalions and the 394th Signal Radar Maintenance units were called to duty and for the first time since its organization, the 188th fighter bomber squadron of the Air National Guard. Many of the men and women from WWII also provided their service again in Korea.

BERLIN CRISIS: In 1961, during the Berlin Crisis, the 394th was again activated, as was the 188th. Army and Air units saw duty in the continental United States.

VIETNAM CONFLICT: (1955-1975) During the Vietnam Conflict no Army National Guard units were called to duty, however, several New Mexico Army Guardsmen volunteered for duty in Southwest Asia. Some other Korean veterans volunteered for Vietnam duty again. The Air National Guard was activated for the third time in its history and deployed to Tuy Hoa Air Base, South Vietnam, Korea and Japan. This unit saw duty from June 1968 to June 1969 when they were returned to state control.

OPERATION DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM: (1990-1991) Continuing the tradition of service to the nation, the New Mexico National Guard answered the call once again during Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm in Iraq. In November 1990, four units from New Mexico were called to active duty. This time two units of the Army National Guard, the 720th Transportation Company of Las Vegas, NM and the 812th Aviation Ambulance Company from Santa Fe, as well as the Security Police Flight of the Air National Guard saw duty in Iraq. The state also provided instructors to Ft. Bliss, Texas to help train the soldiers mobilized for the war.

During the 1990's, the New Mexico Guard provided personnel and units repeatedly for actions around the world, from individual deployments to Southwest Asia to unit deployments to Kosovo and Macedonia.

GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR: (2001-Present) In response to the tragic events that happened with the al-Qaeda attack on the Twin Towers in New York City on September 11, 2001, the United States entered into a military action that has been referred to as the Global War on Terror. By July 2005, over 75% of the entire National Guard forces have been mobilized in support of the Global War on Terror and the activations include both domestic and overseas deployments. Almost all units were affected including Short Range Air Defense (Avenger) units and logistical support units of all types. The Air National Guard continues to be instrumental in supporting the Air Force's Air Expeditionary Force with regular



"National Korean Soldiers Memorial"

Photo Courtesy: K. Flynn



"National Vietnam Women's Memorial"
By New Mexico Sculptor Glenna Goodacre
Photo Courtesy: Tracey Littrell

deployments of its Fighter Wing and Security Police elements and units.

In addition to all the New Mexico men and women who served in all the identified military conflicts as National Guard members, many more New Mexicans volunteered directly to serve our country. All that were fortunate to return, are our military veterans today.

There are approximately 2.5 million living veterans of WWII nationwide. The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs estimates that as of 2012 there were 5,300 living NM veterans of WWII but we are losing these men and women rapidly.

In addition to the 5,300 New Mexican WWII veterans referenced earlier, the U.

S. Department of Veterans' Affairs, reports that there are 18,500 from the Korean War; 56,900 from Vietnam; and 50,000 from Desert Shield/Desert/Iraq/Afghanistan. There are also nearly 43,500 peace time veterans living in New Mexico. Those men and women are qualified for the veteran's services for life.

PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES FOR NEW MEXICO VETERANS

VETERANS' HOSPITAL and RETIREMENT SERVICES: Veterans are provided free medical care at the Veterans Hospital in Albuquerque and at fourteen VA Community-Based Outpatient Clinics (CBOC's) throughout the state. A Veterans' Retirement facility is located in Truth or Consequences for those veterans needing nursing or assisted living care. These services are available in the former Carrie Tingley Hospital for Crippled Children built in the 1930's by the federal New Deal program to treat polio victims in the state.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES: In Santa Fe our soldiers killed in battle and our deceased veterans have been buried with military honors at the state's National Cemetery. Their spouses can also be buried there. Programs honoring those who are buried there as well as all living veterans are held every Veterans' Day at this site and young Boy Scouts volunteer to place small U.S. flags on every grave for the day. Another national cemetery is based at Ft. Stanton near Ruidoso and for members of the U.S. Merchant Marines and officials from the U.S. National Public Health Service. A list of our most recent Fallen Soldiers (2002-2011) is provided at the end of this chapter.

MILITARY MEMORIALS: In addition to the Bataan Memorial Monument and Library mentioned earlier, there is a Veterans' Services Memorial Monument on the grounds of the State Capitol Complex facing on to downtown Santa Fe. It was dedicated on July 3, 2005 and honors all New Mexico veterans and the five military branches in which they served. Other veterans' monuments honoring these men and women are located in Angel Fire, Alamogordo, Albuquerque, Aztec, Belen, Capitan, Carlsbad, Clayton, Clovis, Cochiti, Deming, Espanola, Farmington, Fort Bayard, Ft. Stanton, Gallup, Hagerman, Hobbs, Las Cruces, Las Vegas, Lordsburg, Los Alamos, Los Lunas, Lovington, Pecos, Portales, Rio Rancho, Santa Fe, Sombriello/Santa Cruz, Taos and Truth or Consequences. The one in Truth or Consequences includes a reproduction of the Vietnam National Memorial Wall.

CURRENT NEW MEXICO MILITARY ACTIVITIES

As readers of this Blue Book are aware, the United States is currently at war in Afghanistan. And as they have in every generation before, New Mexicans have answered the call are serving courageously in the theaters of operation as well as worldwide, to include ships

and submarines at sea. They serve in all branches of the military with the volunteers, the reserves and the New Mexico National Guard. Some 1,500,000 service men and women were deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan. Recently some of those sent to Iraq have returned home.

One of those men, Army Sergeant First Class Leroy A. Petry from Santa Fe was recently honored by President Obama and awarded the Medal of Honor—our nation's highest military award—for his bravery in saving the lives of his fellow Army Rangers during an enemy engagement in 2008 from Afghanistan. Sgt. Petry lost his right hand when he tossed away an enemy grenade which was thrown at their position. It exploded just as he released it. As of January 2012, 77 men and women with New Mexico ties have been killed since 2002 and are identified at the end of this section as our Fallen Soldiers.

NEW MEXICO MILITARY BASES: The State of New Mexico's role in the Armed Forces of the United States extends beyond the numbers of New Mexicans who have served. New Mexico continues to be home to Kirtland Air Force Base in Albuquerque, Cannon Air Force Base west of Clovis, Holloman Air Force Base west of Alamogordo and White Sands Missile Range in Dona Ana and Otero counties.

CRITICAL NATIONAL GUARD "AT HOME" SERVICE 1930-1980

The New Mexico National Guard is frequently called to duty by the Governor to respond to state emergencies. In the 1930's the Guard responded to labor strikes in Socorro County and provided police functions to the Governor in a time of civil unrest. In 1967, the Army Guard was ordered to duty to assist local and State law enforcement following a raid on the Rio Arriba County Courthouse in Tierra Amarilla. Riot control duty was again required in 1970 during campus riots on the University of New Mexico. However, the most memorable riot duty occurred during the 1980 Penitentiary riot in Santa Fe. The 1980 "Pen Riot" will be remembered as one of the worst in the history of this nation. Guard personnel were on constant duty during the 36 hours of the riot and for over one year afterwards in cleaning up the facility.

ACTIVITIES OF OUR NATIONAL GUARD in 2012

Without a doubt, the citizens of New Mexico would be in serious trouble if the New Mexico National Guard weren't available to respond to fire, snow and water emergencies continuously throughout the year. These jobs are performed by both Army and Air guardsmen on short notice and always with the safety and well being of our citizens in mind.

Brigadier General Kenny C. Montoya served as the current Adjutant General for the New Mexico National Guard from April 26, 2003 to April 12, 2012. Brigadier General John D. Bledsoe is the current Adjutant General as of this writing. As the Adjutant General, he commands the Army and Air National Guard, as well as the New Mexico State Defense Force. In his federal capacity, the Adjutant General is responsible to the National Command Authority to provide combat capable units to the Army and Air Force for the national defense. As the Cabinet Secretary of the New Mexico Department of Military Affairs, he serves as the military Chief of Staff to the Governor and as the Governor's principal advisor on military affairs. In addition, he is the President of the State Armory Board and provides oversight of the New Mexico Civil Air Patrol.

A RECENT NATIONAL GUARD FIRST: In December 2011 Brigadier General Judy Griego is the first female to achieve this rank in the New Mexico National Guard. She is the director of the Joint Staffs of the New Mexico Army and Air National Guard.

Currently, the New Mexico National Guard is continuing to support the Global War on Terror with participation in Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Noble Eagle.

Members of the C-26 counter Drug Support Program (Task Force Guardian) have mobilized

and returned from supporting the Narco-Terrorism/Counter Drug effort in South America. Army National Guard soldiers were an important part of Active Duty Air Force base security operations at all NM Air Force Bases. They have provided the command and control headquarters at White Sands Missile Range for many force protection missions for all States West of the Mississippi.

Our soldiers and airmen also provide technical expertise, advice and specialized equipment to local first responders in NM cities and towns in dealing with Weapons of Mass Destruction training and preparation.

Since 1989 the New Mexico National Guard has provided some 1200 soldiers and airmen to homeland security missions such as "Operation Jump Start," in support of Customs and Border patrol, on our southern border with our neighbors in Mexico. It is anticipated this number may be reduced in 2012.

The Guard also provides technical expertise and equipment to local first responders in our cities and towns in biological and chemical disaster detection and remediation.

They are involved in drug demand reduction programs like the "Stay on Track Curriculum," currently implemented in over 28 New Mexico schools. This national award winning program, known as "Youth Challenge," is in its twelfth year in New Mexico and is serving young people throughout the state. The Guard established and operates a Youth Training Academy for "at-risk" students as part of this project.

The New Mexico National Guard has established and operates a Youth Training Academy that is providing effective alternatives to "at risk" youth in achieving their education. This is a national award-winning program serving young people from throughout the State.

The Guard continues to support the Governor in remediation of emergencies and at the same time, is redesigning itself for the future. Under General Montoya, the Guard is reorganizing to prepare itself for the missions of the 21st Century. A national urban warfare-training center is in the design phase and the development of a Guard unique Homeland Defense military occupational specialty is being developed.

The New Mexico National Guard is working to be an integral piece of the communities in which it is a part. Located in over 30 communities, Guardsmen are preparing to be soldiers and airmen capable of meeting the needs of our nation and state and at the same time, being mentors and role models to the youth of our communities.

It is the goal of the New Mexico National Guard to be a flexible, viable, and relevant community oriented military force immediately deployable for state and federal missions here and abroad. In addition to the war related activities, they are called into action as needed on the home front of this state to respond to fire, snow and water emergencies continuously throughout the year.

In order to better cover all these duties, the Guard completed a most significant and complete transformation of its force structure. This includes Infantry, Military Police, Engineers, and a Combat Support Brigade that were added to the existing Combat Support Units in the state. Our members embody the warrior spirit, always physically fit, trained, combat ready, values based, and consistently performing beyond the standard. They will continue to strive to be a nationally recognized leader in urban warfare training and homeland security, able to conduct a full spectrum of missions in a joint environment.

The young men and women who personally volunteer to protect their families and country do so with a commitment that is a strong drive to insure the values of this country are upheld and harm not brought to their families or land. In return they receive valuable training and education that they might not otherwise be able to obtain.

For those who choose to join the National Guard as it has been done by many for over 400 plus years, they insure the New Mexico National Guard will continue to answer our state and nation's call to duty with distinction and the "Esprit de Corps." This stemming from a

proud heritage as the oldest militia in the nation with exceptional service from those early colonists soldiers from San Juan Hill to Bataan and beyond.

LIST OF NEW MEXICO'S ADJUTANT GENERALS

Adjutants General of the Territory of NM

1861-1865 Charles P. Clever
1865-1867 John Gwyn
1867-1868 Charles P. Clever
1868 John T. Russell
1869 George W. Cook
1869-1870 James M. Wilson
1870-1871 William L. Rynerson
1871 Anastacio Sandoval
1871-1873 W. M. Giddings
1873-1880 Thomas S. Tucker
1880-1881 J. Howe Watts
1881-1883 Max Frost
1883-1889 Edward L. Barlett
1889-1890 E. W. Wyncoop
1890-1893 Winfeld S. Fletcher
1893-1897 G. W. Knaebel
1897-1898 H. B. Hersey
1898-1905 William H. Whiteman
1905-1909 A. P. Tarkington

Adjutants General of the State of NM

1909-1910 Reuben A. Ford
1910-1912 A. S. Brookes
1913-1917 Harry T. Herrington
1917-1920 James B. Baca
1921-1922 Henry R. Brown
1923-1925 John W. Skipworth
1925-1926 Vincent Jaeger
1926 James B. Baca
1927-1931 W. G. Haltusen
1932-1934 Osborne E. Wood
1935-1944 Russell C. Charlton
1944-1946 Ray Andrews
1946-1957 Charles G. Sage
1957-1958 Emmanuel Schifani
1959-1974 John P. Jolly
1974-1983 Franklin E. Miles
1983-1995 Edward D. Baca
1995-2000 Melvyn S. Montano
2000-2003 Randall E. Horn
2003-2012 Kenny C. Montoya
2012- John D. Bledsoe

Brigadier General John D. Bledsoe, Adjutant General

New Mexico National Guard Headquarters
47 Bataan Boulevard, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87508
(505) 474-1202 Fax (505) 474-1289
john.bledsoe@us.army.mil
ngnm.nationalguard@ng.army.mil

The historical National Guard material has been compiled over the years by former National Guard Historians, Colonel Ezequiel L. Ortiz, Rtd., Floyd E. Vasquez and current Historian Charles Martinez. Ray Seva, NM Veterans Services' Public Information Officer, provided the other New Mexico military history information for this section. Other current staff persons in these two entities of state government have also helped to review and update this material. They are BG Paul Pena, Deputy Adjutant General and General Jack Fox, Rtd., National Guard Museum Director.

New Mexico National Guard Bataan Memorial Museum

1050 Old Pecos Trail
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
505-474-1670



Medal of Honor recipient Sgt. 1st Class Leroy Arthur Petry poses for Pojoaque Pueblo Governor and sculptor, George Rivera, as Rivera makes changes to the Marquette of Petry. Rivera worked with Petry at his studio in Pojoaque as Rivera made improvements to the clay statue on Tuesday, December 20, 2011. ©Clyde Mueller/The New Mexican

LIST OF NEW MEXICO NATIONAL GUARD Headquarters Elements

JOINT FORCES HQ
47 Bataan Blvd.
Santa Fe, NM 87508
(505) 474-1200

93RD TROOP COMMAND
47 Bataan Blvd.
Santa Fe, NM 87508
(505) 474-1719

150th FIGHTER WING
2251 Air Guard Road
Kirtland AFB, NM 87117
(505) 846-5820

515th CORPS SPT BATTALION 1220
W. Highway 60
Socorro, NM 87801
(575) 474-2604

615th TRANS BATTALION
P.O. Box 457
Springer, NM 87747-0457
(505) 483-2462

**111th COMBAT SUPPORT
BRIGADE (MEUA)**
4001 NW Loop
Rio Rancho, NM 87124
(505) 867-7300

HQs 1st BN, 200th IN
21 Gen. E. Baca Road
Belen, NM 87002
(505) 474-2668

HQs 2nd BN, 200th IN
249 Armory Road
Las Cruces, NM 88005
(505) 474-2403

717th BRIGADE SPT. BN
1 West Earl Cummings Loop
Roswell, NM 88203
(575) 474-2500

COUNTER DRUG TASK FORCE
P.O. Box 5610
Albuquerque, NM 87185
(505) 846-1031

NEWEST NEW MEXICO NAVAL VESSEL

USS New Mexico (SSN-779) is the Navy's sixth Virginia-class fast-attack nuclear submarine. Her name honors the Land of Enchantment and is the result of a 5-year statewide Navy League grassroots campaign. The Secretary of the Navy made his selection of the name New Mexico official at a special ceremony on December 6, 2004 at the National Hispanic Cultural Center in Albuquerque.

Some statistics for USS New Mexico:

Ship's Sponsor: Cindy Giambastiani, wife of former JCS Vice Chairman, ADM Ed Giambastiani, USN(Ret)

Launched: January 19, 2009

Commissioned: March 27, 2010

Length: 377 ft

Beam: 34 feet

Draft: 32 ft

Displacement: 7800 tons

Speed: more than 25 knots

(submerged), fueled for life

Depth: greater than 800 ft

Crew: 134 highly trained professionals, average age 21

Weapons: Mk 48 torpedoes and Tomahawk cruise missiles

New Mexico is designed to excel in anti-submarine warfare; anti-ship warfare; strike warfare; special operations; intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; irregular warfare; battle group support; and mine warfare missions. By doing so, New Mexico will directly enable five of the six Navy Maritime Strategy Core Capabilities - sea control, power projection, forward presence, maritime security, and deterrence.



USS New Mexico (SSN-779)

On June 1, 2010, New Mexico arrived at her new homeport, Submarine Base New London (CT), the Submarine Capital of the World.

As one of the most technologically advanced submarine in the world, New Mexico will provide undersea supremacy well into the 21st century. Wherever she goes, she will carry our name as she protects our freedom and defends our nation. In fact, New Mexico's motto, "Defendemos Nuestra Tierra", means just that, "We Defend Our Land"

See History Section for reference to the 1918 battleship, 1942 Light Cruiser and the three submarines (1983, 1994 and 2010) named to honor New Mexico/The Land of Enchantment, Santa Fe and Albuquerque.

OUR NEW MEXICO FALLEN SOLDIERS

In this decade, we have continued to lose many New Mexicans who fought and died for our country. The following is information about these brave men and one woman who we honor here.

2002

Senior Airman Jason Cunningham, 26, a Carlsbad native who also lived in Farmington and Gallup, killed March 4, 2002, while rescuing wounded troops in Marzak, Afghanistan.

U.S. Army Sgt. 1st Class Christopher James Speer, 28, of Albuquerque, died August 7, 2002, after being wounded in an ambush on July 27 in the east of Afghanistan.

2003

Air Force 1st Lt. Tamara Long Archuleta, 23, of Belen, co-pilot of an HH-60G Pave Hawk helicopter, killed when the helicopter crashed in Afghanistan on a mercy mission on March 23, 2003.

Private First Class, Lori Piestewa, 22, killed when her convoy was ambushed on March 23, 2003, near Nasiriya.

U.S. Army Spc. James "Heath" Pirtle, 27, of La Mesa, a graduate of Carlsbad High School, killed October 4, 2003, when the Bradley fighting vehicle he was in was hit by a rocket-propelled grenade in Assadah.

Air Force Maj. Steven Plumhoff, 33, stationed with Kirtland Air Force Base's 58th Special Operations Wing, killed November 23, 2003, when his MH-53J Pave Low helicopter crashed near Bagram, Afghanistan.

2004

Marine Lance Cpl. Christopher S. Adlesperger, 20, of Albuquerque, a rifleman killed December 6, 2004, during fighting in the Anbar province.

Marine Lance Cpl. Aaron Austin, 21, of Lovington, killed April 26, 2004, in Fallujah during his second tour in Iraq.

U.S. Army Spc. Jeremy E. Christensen, 27, of Albuquerque, killed November 27, 2004, when a homemade bomb was detonated near his patrol vehicle in Ad Duilayah, Iraq.

U.S. Army Cpt. Todd Christmas, 26, of Wagon Mound, killed November 28, 2004, when a helicopter crashed in heavy fog during a training exercise near Waco, TX. He had been preparing for a 2nd tour of duty in Iraq.

U.S. Army Sgt. Tommy L. Gray, 34, of Roswell, a tank mechanic killed August 3, 2004, when he was caught between two vehicles in his motor pool in Taji.

Marine Lance Cpl. Joshua Lucero, 19, of Albuquerque, killed November 27, 2004, by an explosion during combat action in Al-Anbar Province, Iraq.

U.S. Army Spc. Christopher A. Merville, 26, of Albuquerque, killed October 12, 2004, when his unit came under fire during combat operations in Baghdad.

Marine Lance Cpl. Christopher Ramos, 26, of Albuquerque, killed April 5, 2004, by hostile fire in Anbar province during his second tour of duty.

Marine Sgt. Moses D. Rocha, 33, of Roswell, shot August 5, 2004, during fighting in Najaf on his second tour of duty.

U.S. Army Sgt. Lee Todacheene, 29, of Farmington, was killed in Balad when a mortar hit his guard post on April 6, 2004.

2005

Army Cpt. Lyle Cambridge, of Shiprock, a 2000 graduate of Aztec High School, killed July 5, 2005, in Baghdad when an improvised explosive device (IED) detonated near the vehicle in which he was riding. He was assigned to the 3rd Squadron, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment based at Fort Carson, Colorado.

U.S. Army CWO Aaron Cowan, of Silver City, killed February 25, 2005, in South Korea in a helicopter crash.

Air Force Special Forces 1st Lt. Jeremy Fresques, 26, a 1997 graduate of Farmington High School, killed May 30, 2005, when an Iraqi single-engine plane crashed near Jalula, about 80 miles northeast of Baghdad.

U.S. Army PFC Damián Garza, of Clovis, died August 4, 2005, near Jalalabad when his vehicle crashed and slid into a river.

Reserve Marine Lance Cpl. Johathan Grant, 23, of Pojoaque, killed May 11, 2005, when the amphibious assault vehicle he was in was hit by an explosive device.

Marine Lance Cpl. Chad Robert Hildebrandt, 22, of Springer, graduate of Maxwell High School, killed October 17, 2005, in Rutba, Iraq, after being shot in the head during his second tour in Iraq.

Private First Class, Mario Reyes, 19, of Las Cruces, one of four soldiers killed when a car exploded near their dismounted patrol in Baghdad on November 7, 2005.

U.S. Army Staff Sergeant Joseph Rodriguez, 25, of Las Cruces, killed January 28, 2005, when an IED struck his vehicle in south Baghdad.

New Mexico National Guard Sgt. Marshal A. Westbrook, 43, of Farmington, a member of the Albuquerque-based 126th Military Police Company, killed October 1, 2005, in Baghdad after being struck in the head by shrapnel from an explosive device.

2006

U.S. Army LTC Marshall Gutiérrez, 41, of Las Vegas, died of non-combat related injuries while serving in Camp Virginia, Kuwait on September 4, 2006.

Marine Lance Cpl. Shane Harris, 23, of Las Vegas, killed in combat in Al Anbar province in Iraq.

U.S. Army Spc. Alexander Jordan, 31, of Albuquerque, killed in Baghdad by small arms fire on September 9, 2006.

Army Sgt. Robert Kassim, 29, of Clovis, killed July 16, 2006, in Zabul province while on security patrol.

USMC Cpl. Gary Koehler, 21, of Albuquerque, killed November 1, 2006, when an IED exploded near his unit while it was conducting combat operations in Al-Anbar, Iraq

U.S. Army Pfc. Rick Salas, Jr., 22, of Roswell, killed March 9, 2006, when an IED exploded near his Humvee.

U.S. Army Sgt. Leroy Segura, Jr., 23, of Clovis killed August 4, 2006, when his Humvee overturned while on patrol in Habbaniyah.

U.S. Army Sgt. Eric Vizcaíno, 21, of Albuquerque, killed November 20, 2006, during patrol in Baghdad.

USMC Lance Corporal, Jeromy D. West, 20, killed by a sniper on Saturday, November 25, 2006, while engaging enemy forces in Al Anbar province, Iraq.

U.S. Army Sgt. Clifton Yazzie, 23, of Fruitland, graduate of Kirtland Central High, killed on January 22, 2006, during his second tour of duty when a bomb was detonated near his Humvee.

U.S. Army Cpl. Jesse Zamora, 22, of Las Cruces, graduate of Mayfield High School, killed on February 9, 2006, during his second tour. He was awarded the Purple Heart and Bronze Star.

U.S. Army Spc. José Zamora, 24, of Sunland Park, killed August 6, 2006, when an explosive device blew up near his Humvee.

2007

U.S. Army Sgt. James C. Akin, 23, of Albuquerque, killed on June 2, 2007, when his Humvee was destroyed by a roadside bomb near Baghdad.

U.S. Army Sgt. Matthew Apuan, 27, of Las Cruces, killed February 18, 2007, in Baghdad when his unit came under sniper fire.

U.S. Army Major, Tom Bostick, 37, of Lovington, killed July 27, 2007, near Kamu, when his unit came under enemy fire.

U.S. Army Pfc. Henry Byrd, III, 20, of Veguita, died June 24, 2007, in Germany after collapsing from heatstroke while his unit was patrolling in Iraq.

U.S. Army Spc. Roberto Causor, Jr., 21, of Río Rancho, was killed July 7, 2007, while patrolling in Iraq.

Marine Lance Cpl. Steven Chávez, 20, of Hondo, died of a non-hostile incident in Al Anbar province on March 14, 2007.

Army Cpl. Joel Dahl, 21, of Los Lunas, killed on June 23, 2007, by small arms fire south of Baghdad.

U.S. Air Force Tech Sgt. Scott Duffman, 32, of Albuquerque, killed February 18, 2007, when his helicopter crashed in east Afghanistan.

U.S. Army WO Christopher Johnson, 31, of Gallup, killed August 14, 2007, when his Chinook helicopter crashed during a routine maintenance flight.

U.S. Army Spc. Stephen Kowalszyk, 32, of Albuquerque, killed in Iraq from small arms fire on March 14, 2007.

U.S. Army Sgt. Joel Lewis, 28, of Sandia Park, killed May 6, 2007, when an IED exploded near his vehicle during combat operations in Baqubah, Iraq.

U.S. Army Spc. Brynn Naylor, 21, of Roswell, killed December 13, 2007, when enemy forces attacked his unit using small-arms fire during combat operations in Baghdad.

Marine Lance Cpl. Emilián Sánchez, 20, of Santa Ana Pueblo, killed January 21, 2007, in Al Anbar province while doing military operations.

U.S. Army Spc. Clifford A. Spohn, 21, of Albuquerque, killed April 8, 2007, when his unit came under fire while assisting Iraqi Police.

U.S. Army Cpl. Jeremy Stacey, 23, of Los Chávez, killed July 5, 2007, while serving in Iraq.

USMC Maj. Douglas A. Zembiec, 34, of Albuquerque, died May 11, 2007, in combat operations in Baghdad.

2008

US Navy, Tech 2nd Class Menelek Brown, 24, of Roswell, declared dead January 2, 2008, two days after apparently going overboard from the USS Hopper in the Arabian Sea. Navy aircraft and ships conducted an extensive search but did not locate him.

U.S. Army Capt. Thomas J. Casey, 32, of Albuquerque, killed January 3, 2008, while on patrol in Iraq.

U.S. Air Force Staff Sgt. Christopher Frost, 24, killed on April 3rd when the helicopter he was riding in crashed due to a severe sandstorm near Baghdad, Iraq. Sgt. A native of Waukesha, WI, Frost was stationed at Kirtland AFB.

Army Sgt. Christopher Sanders, 22, of Roswell, killed January 9, 2008, when an IED went off during patrol in Baghdad.

Army Sgt. Gary Willett, 34, of Alamogordo, killed February 8, 2008, when the vehicle he was in was hit by an IED in Taj.

U.S. Army Staff Sgt. Travis Griffin, 28, killed on April 3rd while performing a PTT (Police Transition Team) mission in Baghdad. A native of Dover, DE, Griffin was stationed at Kirtland AFB.

U.S. Army Staff Sgt. Kevin Roberts, 25, of Farmington, killed on May 7th when a Humvee carrying his unit encountered an IED while on patrol in the Sabari District of Afghanistan.

U.S. Army Capt. Bruce Hays, 42, of Capitan, killed on September 17th when a vehicle carrying members of his Wyoming National Guard Unit encountered an IED while on patrol in Gerdia Seria, Afghanistan.

U.S. Army Chief Warrant Officer Christian Humphreys, 28, of Alamogordo, killed on November 15th when an OH-58 Kiowa helicopter transporting him and his unit crashed while on a mission over Mosul, Iraq.

2009

U.S. Army Spc. Darrell Fernandez, 25, of Truth or Consequences, died on January 31st from injuries suffered in a vehicle accident while patrolling near Kirkuk. It was Fernandez's third tour of duty in Iraq.

U.S. Army Staff Sgt. Daniel Tallouzi, 24, of Albuquerque, died on February 29th at the Univ. of New Mexico Hospital from injuries suffered in a mortar attack at Camp Taji, Iraq 2-1/2 years earlier (September, 2006).

U.S. Air Force Staff Sgt. Timothy Bowles, 24, died on March 15th from wounds suffered when his vehicle encountered an IED while on patrol near Kot, Afghanistan. His parents live in Glorieta.

U.S. Army Sgt. Jose Escobedo, 32, of Albuquerque, died on March 20th from injuries sustained from a non-combat related incident Forward Operating Base Kalsu in Iskandariyah, Iraq.

U.S. Army Spc. Christopher Kurth, 24, of Alamogordo, killed on June 4th when his convoy was attacked while on patrol near Kirkuk, Iraq.

U.S. Army Spc. Troy Tom, 21, of Beclabito, died on August 17th from wounds suffered when an IED detonated near his unit while on patrol near Arghandab, Afghanistan.

U.S. Army Spc. Tony Carrasco, Jr., 25, of Anthony, died on November 4th from injuries suffered when his unit was attacked by enemy forces in Ad-Dawr, Iraq.

U.S. Army Sgt. 1st Class Kenneth Westbrook, 41, of Farmington, died on November 7th at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C., from wounds suffered three months earlier when

insurgents attacked his unit in the Ganjigal Valley, Afghanistan. Four years earlier, his older brother was killed in action while on patrol in Iraq.

2010

U.S. Army Pfc. Zachary Lovejoy, 20, of Albuquerque, killed on February 2nd when an IED struck his vehicle while on patrol in Zabul province, Afghanistan.

U.S. Marine Corps 1st Lt. Brandon Barrett, 27, of Albuquerque, killed by sniper fire on May 5th in Marjah, Afghanistan while on a mission to support combat operations by his unit on patrol in Helmand province.

U.S. Army Pvt. Charles Milton High IV, 21, of Albuquerque, killed when an IED detonated near his patrol vehicle in Kunar province, Afghanistan.

U.S. Army Sgt. 1st Class James Thode, 45, of Farmington, died on December 1st by a roadside bomb while his unit was on patrol in Afghanistan.

U.S. Marine Corps Sgt. Garrett Misener, 25, of Clovis, died from an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) blast while on patrol in Helmand Province, Afghanistan.

2011

U.S. Army Pfc. Antonio Stiggins, 25, of Roswell, died when his unit was attacked by an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) in the city of Numaniyah, southeast of Baghdad during Operation New Dawn.

U.S. Marine Corps Sgt. Christopher Diaz, 27, of Albuquerque, died while trying to rescue a wounded fellow Marine during combat operations in Helmand Province, Afghanistan.

NM National Guard Pfc. Pernell Herrera, 33, of Espanola, died from a non-combat related incident near Helmand Province, Afghanistan.

2012

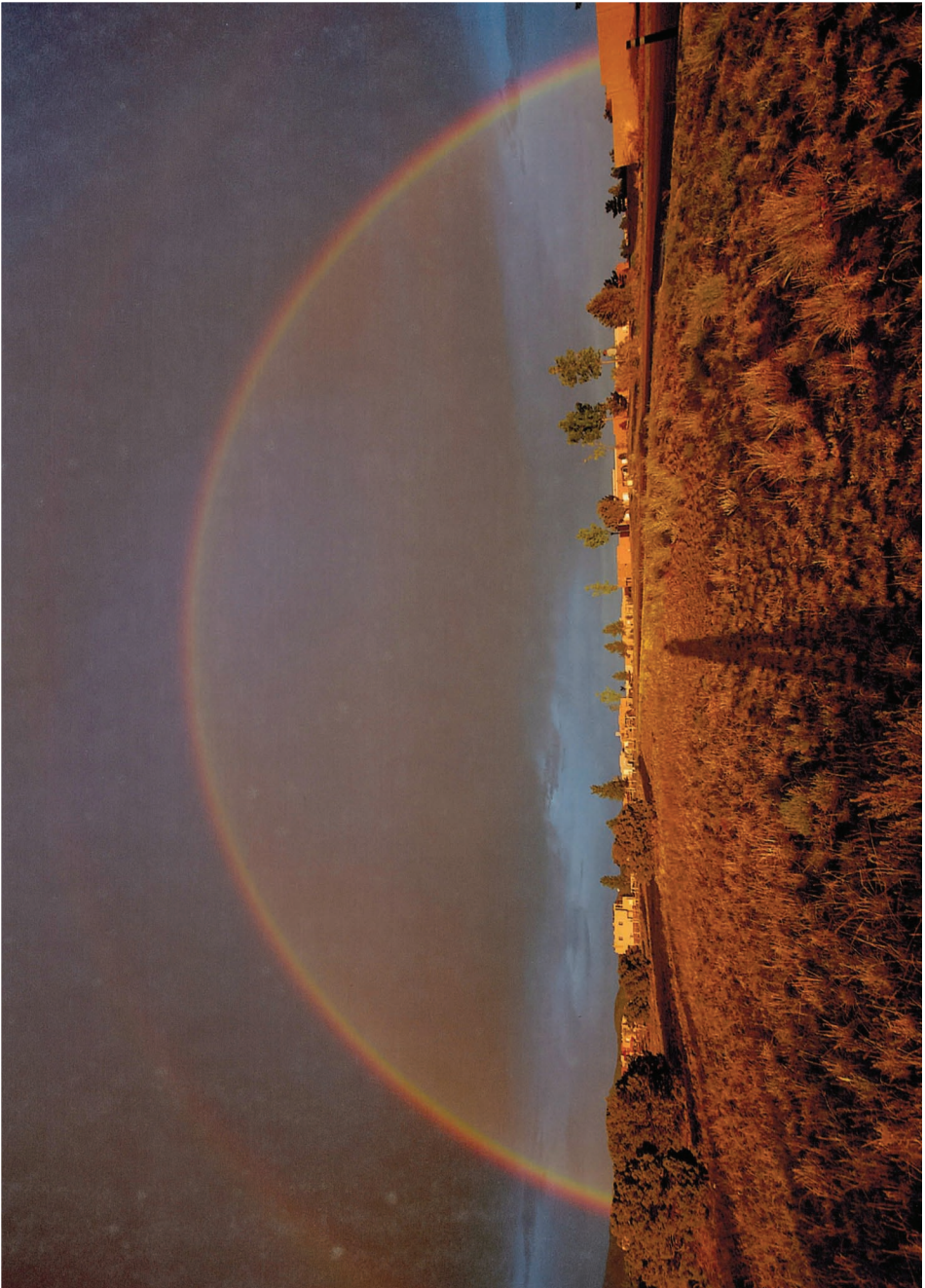
U.S. Army Sergeant Israel P. Nuañes, 38, of Las Cruces died on May 12th from an Improvised Explosive Device during an enemy attack in the Kandahar province of Afghanistan.



"Orange Awesome"

Photo by Andrew Yeh Blackman

Sometimes the earth, sun, sky and clouds combine to create scenes of wonder.
Your eyes feast on the undescrivable beauty of mother earth
and it takes our breath away with the bliss of beauty.



"Double Rainbow"
Photo by R. Thomas Berner

In New Mexico one can be entertained with full rainbows and sometimes even doubles, as is the case here.

STATE AIRCRAFT



Roadrunner VII Balloon

On March 1, 2005, both houses of the state legislature passed a bill approving the **"Hot Air Balloon"** as the state's official aircraft. Governor Bill Richardson signed the bill into law. The state's love of hot air balloons started with flyers Bill and Sid Cutter, who decided in 1973 to give a hot air balloon to their mother for her birthday. They then enticed a few former New Mexico Military Institute graduates into developing a balloon to give more visibility to their alma mater. Other New Mexicans got enthusiastic about hot air ballooning, so a balloon rally was set in Roswell in conjunction with the Wool Bowl Thanksgiving 1973. Then came the World Balloon Championship contests that evolved into the first **"International Balloon Fiesta"** in 1977. Every October in Albuquerque, "the Balloon Capital of the World," the skies are full of hundreds of beautiful, colorful and unusual shaped balloons from all over the world. On the ground are thousands of spectators stretching their necks to view these sights. Their presence assists the economic stability of the state. For more information please visit www.balloonfiesta.com.

STATE AMPHIBIAN



The **"New Mexico Spadefoot"** (*Spea multiplicata*) is found widely through the state, occurring in all 33 counties and in elevation ranges from 3,000 to above 8,500 feet. Outside of New Mexico it is found from central Texas and western Oklahoma to Arizona and south into Mexico.

Males are about 2 1/2 inches in body length. On the top side the animal is variable in color, being gray, brown or dusky green. One identifying mark is the lack of a "boss," a circular round projection, between the eyes. The eyes are close together and appear close to the top of the head. Like other Spadefoots, they have vertical pupils. On each hind leg is a small, hard, wedge-shaped structure which is used for digging into moist soil. Spadefoots remain in these underground refuges until the onset of monsoon rains.

After the rains start and low areas are filled with water, males emerge and begin calling to females. The voice of this species has been described as sounding like a fingernail running across the teeth of a comb. Males frequently call while floating on the surface of the water. When handled or held by a predator, the species gives off an odor which smells like roasted peanuts.

STATE BIRD

The State Bird of New Mexico, the "**Greater Roadrunner**" (*Geococcyx californianus*) is known by a wide variety of names including Chaparral Bird, El Correcaminos, and El Paisano. It is the larger of two ground cuckoos, the other being the "Lesser Roadrunner," found in Mexico and Central America. The "Greater Roadrunner" is found across the American southwest and south to central Mexico.



The "Greater Roadrunner" is found throughout much of New Mexico, mostly at lower elevations (up to 7,000 feet), and is most frequently seen running along side the roads and trails of the state. It can fly but only weakly and hesitates to do so. It has a long tail, a shaggy crest and is streaked brown below with a dusty background. The back is olive to dark grayish brown.

The birds build a bulky stick nest in low brush or even abandoned machinery. Three to six eggs are the normal litter. Roadrunners feed on a wide variety of prey items including snakes, lizards, beetles, small birds and, rarely, cactus fruits.

There is probably no State Bird more closely connected to the people of the state than the "Greater Roadrunner" is to the citizens of New Mexico. Early settlers for example were told that if you got lost a roadrunner would always lead you back to the path for which you were searching. Many Native American groups said that the spirit of this bird has supernatural powers. Hopi tribes used the "X" on Kachina figures to confuse evil spirits because the "X" footprint of a roadrunner doesn't show which direction the bird is traveling.

The State Legislature adopted the "Greater Roadrunner" as the official State Bird on March 16, 1949. In 1969, "Dusty Roadrunner" was adopted as the official symbol of the state of New Mexico to keep the state clean and beautiful.

STATE BUTTERFLY

The "**Sandía Hairstreak**" (*Callophrys mcfarlandi*) is the State Butterfly of New Mexico occurring in 24 of the state's 33 counties. It also occurs in southeastern Colorado, west Texas and into northeastern Mexico. It was originally described in 1960 from a specimen taken in the Sandía Mountains east of Albuquerque.

The wing span ranges from 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 inches. The underside of the wings are a beautiful golden-green, with a white line bordered with black toward the base of the wing. The upperside of the wing in the male is brown, the female is reddish-brown with a narrow black border.



The larval food plant is Beargrass (*Nolina* species) in the Agave Family (Agavaceae) where the caterpillars feed on the flowers and fruits. Caterpillars are widely colored, ranging from pink to maroon to green. Flights (emergence from the cocoon) occur from early spring to early summer with occasional second flights in late summer.

Habitat is dry hillsides with Beargrass. At times this is the most abundant spring butterfly within its range. Adults are more active in the morning and retreat to the base of Beargrass at night. The species is well adapted to droughts.

STATE CAPITOLS

The Land of Enchantment's Reflection of Beauty and Diversity

Like the history of the state, the history of the capitol buildings in New Mexico is rich with diversity, controversy, and even mystery. Disagreements on their location, periods of occupation by the Pueblo and later the Confederate Army, and an unsolved fire have added to this colorful story. A significant aspect of this history is that New Mexico claims the distinction of having the oldest and the newest state capitol buildings in the United States.

THE PALACE OF THE GOVERNORS

Built in 1610 by Spanish Governor, Don Pedro Peralta, this was the first major building in the new city of La Villa de Santa Fe. It is considered to be the oldest public building in continuous use in the United States. It was the seat of government for nearly three centuries and was used by three countries—Spain, Mexico, and the United States.

The Palace of the Governors was occupied by the Pueblo Indians after their ouster of the Spanish in 1680, and later for less than a month by the confederate Army in 1862. The Palace of the Governors was part of a larger complex known as the Casa Reales, or royal houses. It has been known as the Palacio Real (Royal Palace), and El Palacio (The Palace).

In 1850, the first session of the Territorial Legislature reaffirmed Santa Fe as the capitol and petitioned the U.S. Congress for funds to build a new capitol building to replace the Palace of the Governors. Hampered by the Civil War and shortages in funding, work on the building was slow and by the time it was completed it was abandoned as a capitol building.



The Palace of the Governors, 1610-1886, 1892-1900
Photo Courtesy: Museum of New Mexico, Negative 15376, ca. 1881

STATE CAPITOLS

DOUBLE-DOMER TERRITORIAL CAPITOL

Growing arguments to move the capitol to Albuquerque caused several interested parties, opposing such a move, to influence the Territorial Legislature to vote that it remain in Santa Fe. The measure passed by a single vote. The construction of the Double-Domer Territorial Capitol Building was finished in 1886. The building was four stories, boasting richly carved cornices, beautiful stained glass windows, four colossal bronze statues representing Liberty, Justice, Industry, and Commerce at each corner of the building and two majestic domes. A thing of pride, but unfortunately there was no money left in the budget to insure the structure.

In 1892, a mysterious fire destroyed the building. Volunteers responding to the fire found that the water main has been shut off and the fire hoses had been slashed. The perpetrators were never brought to justice. The New Mexican said of the fire, "In spite of the devastating fire, however the Capitol has been of such solid construction that the walls had to be torn down with dynamite.



Double-Domer Territorial Capitol, 1886-1892

Photo Courtesy: Museum of New Mexico, Negative 76041, ca. 1890

STATE CAPITOLS



Single Dome Territorial Capitol, 1900-1950

Photo Courtesy: Museum of New Mexico,
Negative 51280, ca. 1903

SINGLE DOME

TERRITORIAL CAPITOL

In 1895, The Territorial Legislature approved a capitol rebuilding board to supervise the construction of a new building. Due to a money shortage however, it was three years before construction began. Every effort was made to cut costs in construction. Stone that could be salvaged from the old structure were cleaned and used again. Special rates were obtained by the railroads, newspapers were asked to reduce the cost of advertising public bids, and free labor was brought in from the state penitentiary. Records indicated that the rebuilding

board was upset when a blacksmith was pardoned from jail because that meant they would have to pay a citizen \$3.00 a day to replace him. The three story, silver-domed building was completed on June 4, 1900 for the incredibly low cost of \$140,000.



Territorial-Style Capitol, 1950-1966

Photo Courtesy: Museum of New Mexico,
Negative 56411, ca. 1953

TERRITORIAL-STYLE CAPITOL

Originally the capitol completed in 1900 was like most other state capitols, a miniature version of the United States Capitol with steep steps that rose to an entry held aloft by six fluted columns, a deep foyer, and a large dome. It was designed this way, in part, to convince others that the territory was worth of statehood; an honor bestowed upon it in 1912.

Between the time the capitol was dedicated and New Mexico

became a state, the Territorial Legislative Assembly authorized construction of several annexes to the capitol, as well as the governor's mansion, on the same property. In 1922, the cornerstone was laid for a wing facing Don Gaspar Street. In 1938, the Supreme Court building was constructed east of the state house with New Deal funding. However, during the 1950's, Santa Feans had become increasingly proud of their native pueblo and territorial architecture and the capitol had become unfashionable. To be distinctly Santa Fe, the silver dome came off and the yellow brick executive mansion, with its gardens and white columns was torn down. The project to "Santa Fe-ize" the capitol building was complete in 1953.

THE ROUNDHOUSE

By the 1960's the government had outgrown its quarters and the 1963 legislature approved funds for construction of a new building to house the executive and legislative branches. It was designed by W.C. Kruger and constructed by Robert E. McKee. It is an adaptation of the Greek revival period to the Pueblo Indian adobe architecture and modified to form the Zia Indian Sun Symbol that appears on the state flag. Construction completed in 1966.



The Roundhouse, East view, 1966-Present

In 1992, the first of two major renovations to the capitol was completed. It included removal of asbestos and mechanical and electrical renovations. It created larger committee rooms for greater public participation, and brought the building up to date on safety and handicap requirements.

January 2000 marked the completion of the second major renovation to the Roundhouse. It converted the old State Library into the new State North Annex. Redesigned to resemble the architecture of the Roundhouse, it includes a mini-rotunda with a large bronze fountain in the center. A long hallway, brightened by a row of skylights, connected the two buildings and an interesting collection of original fine art is displayed throughout this hallway or passageway. The new Capitol North Annex building houses several legislators, the Secretary of State's Office, the Office of the Legislative Finance Committee and the Legislative Education Study Committee. Other displays for public information, include plaques designating senators; commemorating women who have served in the New Mexico State Senate. Photographs in both legislative houses identify the pictures of the legislators who have served New Mexico since statehood. A bronze plaque can also be found on the first floor that memorializes the men who served in the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in New Mexico during the 1930's and early 1940's. Flags from the 33 counties of the state, hang over the Rotunda. Fine art exhibits are rotated throughout the year in the lobby of the building and busts of former governors can also be seen on the west entry area of the building.

On the grounds around the building, bronze sculptures done by New Mexico artists can be found. An additional life size bronze statue located on the west side of the capitol honors the work of a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Worker. It faces the Bataan Memorial Eternal Flame structure located just across the street and was the 54th CCC statue to be placed in the nation.

More expansion required the creation of the Capitol South complex on South St. Francis Drive with three buildings built to house Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Dept., General Services Dept, and Taxation and Revenue Dept. and Capitol West Complex which houses the State Records and Archives and State Library. Some of these buildings have been named to honor former NM statehood governors.

STATE COOKIE

BISCOCHITOS

This is the recipe for New Mexico's state cookie.

6 C.	flour	2	eggs
1/4 Tsp.	salt	2 C.	lard
3 Tsp.	baking powder	1/4 C.	brandy
1 1/2 C.	sugar	*1/4 C.	sugar
2 Tsp.	anise seeds	*1 Tbsp.	cinnamon

Sift flour with baking powder and salt. In separate bowl, cream lard with sugar and anise seeds until fluffy. Beat in eggs one at a time. Mix in flour and brandy until well blended. Refrigerate 2-3 hours. Turn dough out on floured board and pat or roll to 1/4- or 1/2-inch thickness. Cut into shapes (the fleur-de-lis is traditional). *Dust with mixture of sugar and cinnamon. Bake 10-12 minutes at 350° or until browned.



The New Mexico Legislature adopted the "**Biscochito**" (Bizcochito) as the official state cookie in 1989. This act made New Mexico the first state to have an official state cookie. The Biscochito is a small anise-flavored cookie, which was brought to New Mexico by the early Spaniards. The cookie is used during special celebrations, wedding receptions, baptisms, Christmas season, and other holidays. It was chosen to help maintain traditional home-baked cookery.

STATE FISH



The "**Río Grande Cutthroat Trout**" (*Oncorhynchus clarki*) is also known as the "New Mexico Cutthroat Trout." This species is native to cold mountain streams and lakes of much of northern New Mexico. They have a yellow-green to gray-brown body with scattered black spots. The latter third of the fish is heavily spotted with black.

There are several red streaks under the throat which give its name. Typical adults are up to 10 inches in length and weight about 1 pound. Río Grande Cutthroat Trout live up to 8 years.

The species feeds on a wide variety of aquatic invertebrates including insects, zooplankton and crustaceans. They breed in spring and early summer and prefer water temperature between 48-52 degrees Fahrenheit. Females lay a wide range of eggs from 200 to 4,500. They are laid in a gravel nest in flowing water where there are high levels of dissolved oxygen.

The species has declined in recent years because of the introduction of Rainbow Trout and neighboring land practices. The New Mexico Department of Game and Fish is responsible for managing sport fishing in the state and has a program to restore and rehabilitate populations in the state.

STATE FLAG

The image to the right features that 1915 original flag which over time has faded from blue to white. It is currently on loan to the NM Farm and Ranch Museum in Las Cruces from the State History Museum collection. Another graphic image of this flag can be found in the Centennial Section of this book along with the other flags that have flown over New Mexico.



Former New Mexico historian, Ralph Emerson Twitchell, designed the first flag of New Mexico statehood, as authorized in 1915. It consisted of a blue field with a miniature United States flag in the upper left corner, including 48 glass stars the state's great seal in the lower right corner and "New Mexico" embroidered diagonally across the field from the lower left to the upper right corner also blue herringbone colcha-stitch around edge, gold metallic fringe and 47 in top right corner.



In 1920, the New Mexico Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (D.A.R.) advocated the adoption of a flag representative of New Mexico's unique character. Three years later, the D.A.R. conducted a design competition, which was won by the distinguished Santa Fe physician and archeologist, Dr. Harry Mera. The doctor's wife, Reba, made the winning flag design with a symbolic red Zia on a field of yellow. In March 1925, Governor Arthur T. Hannett signed the legislation that proclaimed the Mera design as the official state flag.

The State Flag of New Mexico has a modern interpretation of an ancient symbol of a sun design as seen on a late 19th century water jar from Zia Pueblo. The red sun symbol was called a "Zia" and is shown on a field of yellow.



This distinctive design reflects the Pueblo's Tribal philosophy, with its wealth of pantheistic spiritualism teaching the basic harmony of all things in the universe. Four is the sacred number of Zia, and the figure is composed of a circle from which four points radiate. To the Zia Indian, the sacred number is embodied in the earth with its four main directions; in the year with its four seasons; in the day, with sunrise, noon, evening and night; in life, with its four divisions - childhood, youth, adulthood and old age. Everything is bound together in a circle of life, without beginning, without end. The Zia believe, too, that in this great brotherhood of all things, man has four sacred obligations: he must develop a strong body, a clear mind, a pure spirit, and a devotion to the welfare of his people.

The red and yellow symbolize the colors of Isabel of Castilla, which the Spanish Conquistadors brought to the New World. The symbol's proportions are fixed by legislative act, with the four groups of rays set at right angles, the two inner rays, one-fifth longer than the outer rays. The diameter of the circle in the center is one-third the width of the symbol. The flags of Spain, the Republic of Mexico, the Confederate States of America, and the United States of America have flown over the "Land of Enchantment" during the state's history.

OFFICIAL SALUTE TO THE STATE FLAG		
	English - <i>"I salute the flag of the state of New Mexico, the Zía symbol of perfect friendship among united cultures."</i>	
	Spanish - <i>"Saludo la bandera del estado de Nuevo Méjico, el símbolo Zía de amistad perfecta, entre culturas unidas."</i>	
<p>Mrs. T.K. Martin, Mrs. W.B. Oldham, Mrs. Thomas E. Mears, Jr., and Mrs. James D. Turner of the Portales Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy composed the words to the salute. Mr. Thomas E. Mears, Jr. wrote the proposal for presentation to the 26th Legislature, which adopted the salute on March 13, 1963. The Spanish version was translated by Maria E. Naranjo of Larragoite School in Santa Fe, and adopted by the 31st Legislature in 1973.</p>		

STATE FLOWER

One of the more common sights across lower elevations in New Mexico are various species of yucca. One of these, **"Soaptree Yucca"** (*Yuca elata*) is one of the more widespread species. Yucca are members of the Family Agavaceae. Yucca (pronounced "yuh-ka") are hardy plants that thrive under trying conditions.

Soaptree Yucca can grow up to 30 feet, rarely to 35, in height with roots stretching for a hundred feet or more in search of water. This is easily seen in areas where there are moving sand dunes such as at White Sands National Monument near Alamogordo. Flowers are a creamy white and borne on a long slender stalk. Some individuals grow low while others form a tall stalk topped with broad, sharp-edged leaves.



It occurs in sandy soils, gypsum area, rocky areas, grasslands and similar areas from the lowest elevations up to 6,000 feet. The flowers can be eaten and are fed on by cattle during times of drought. Settlers would crush the roots and stems for a soap substitute. Leaf fibers were once used to make rope and twine.

After a survey of students was conducted, they chose yucca as the State Flower. The New Mexico Federation of Women's Clubs supported their choice, and the New Mexico State Legislature adopted the yucca as the official State Flower on March 14, 1927.

STATE FOLKLORIST

Claude Stephenson, Folk Arts Coordinator and the State Folklorist, also serves as the ADA Coordinator. Claude currently sits on the New Mexico Music Commission and the New Mexico Centennial Steering Committee. He also manages the New Mexico component of the National Endowment for the Arts American Masterpieces program. He has been with New Mexico Arts since 1991.



Photo Courtesy:
Dr. Claude Stephenson

Claude obtained his Ph.D. in American Studies at the University of New Mexico in 2001. He grew up in Alamogordo, New Mexico, and outside of a year stay in Washington, DC, has lived in Albuquerque since 1970. Claude is an avid musician and award-winning mandolin player. He and his wife live in an old adobe down by the river in the South Valley where they grow lots of vegetables.

Contact information for Dr. Stephenson;
claudestephenson@state.nm.us.

STATE FOSSIL

Studying the past in New Mexico has always resulted in rich finds on early human history and information about those species that were here millions of years before. One of these species was the "**Coelophysis**" (see-low-FYS-iss), an early Triassic dinosaur which was named the New Mexico State Fossil by the State Legislature on March 17, 1981.

Coelophysis bauri first appeared in the Mid Triassic Period around 228 million years ago. The genus name, *Coelophysis*, means "hollow form" and refers to the hollow limb bones. It was a small dinosaur compared with those that have appeared on movie and TV screens. *Coelophysis* was up to almost 9 feet in length and about three feet high at the hips. It has a long tail that probably acted as a counterweight when it was running and maneuvering at high speeds. It was thought to have weighed around 50 pounds and some researchers have speculated that it was warm-blooded.



Photo Courtesy: Tracey Littrell

It is believed that the species was probably an opportunistic feeder, eating both live prey and scavenging on dead materials. The teeth are typical of carnivorous dinosaurs being blade-like, recurved and serrated and were continually replaced as they were damaged or worn out. Initially it was thought that the species was cannibalistic, but recent studies have proven this to be incorrect.

The first remains of the fossil were found in 1881, and was classified by Edward D. Cope in 1889. In 1947, a large "graveyard" of *Coelophysis* was found at the Ghost Ranch in Río Arriba County not far from the original find. It is thought that the mass burial was caused by a flash flood which trapped other species in addition to this one. The species has also been found in Arizona and possibly in Utah.

In addition to its long history in the geology of New Mexico, *Coelophysis* was also the second dinosaur in space! In 1998, a *Coelophysis* skull from the Carnegie Museum of Natural History accompanied the Space Shuttle Endeavour mission STS-89. It was also taken onto the Space Station Mir before returning to Earth.

STATE GEM

Hundreds of years before the Spanish explorers arrived, the Indians were mining and fashioning ornaments out of "**Turquoise**" in combination with shell and coral from the California coast they acquired in trading with other tribes.

Chemically, it is a phosphate of aluminum carrying small quantities of copper and iron and a green mineral, variscite. These give the gemstone its color as well as its value and beauty. This is the only phosphate that is considered a precious stone.

The Navajo and Pueblo Indians of the Southwest call turquoise "Chalchihuitl," as did the ancient peoples of Mexico and Central America who used the same word to describe jade or green turquoise. Turquoise set in silver by numerous silversmiths is a big industry in New Mexico and beautiful and authentic pieces may be purchased on reservations or at fashionable stores throughout the United States. The State Legislature adopted the turquoise as the State Gem on March 23, 1967.



Photo Courtesy: Tracey Littrell

STATE GRASS



The "**Blue Grama**" (*Bouteloua gracilis*) is one of the more widespread species of grass in New Mexico occurring in all 33 counties. This perennial grass is a warm season grass and is without doubt the most valuable forage grass in the state for cattle. The plant usually grows up to 1 foot in height but can occasionally grow as high as four feet. The seed stalks have two curling comb-like spikes that appear purple and is probably the reason for the name Blue Grama. Sometimes called White Grama, it is neither blue nor white.

Native Americans used the seeds to make a flour for bread and Blackfoot Indians predicted the weather based on the number of branches grown during the

current growing season. This is a valuable plant for xeriscaping and provides a good alternative to thirsty lawns of non-native grasses.

The species grows from the lowest elevations up to 8,000 feet, rarely higher, in a variety of habitats including sandy and loamy soils, shallow sites, rocky slopes, bottomlands and mountain grasslands.

STATE GUITAR



The Pimentel guitar known as “the New Mexico Sunrise” was approved as the official State Guitar in 2010 and was first created in 1951. This particular guitar was designed and built by Rick, Robert, Victor and Augustin Pimentel under the auspices of their late father, Lorenzo Pimentel. It is meticulously garnished up the fingerboard with the Zia symbol in mother of pearl, coral, and exotic woods. This sacred symbol design from the Zia Pueblo was used with permission from the pueblo. The US flag is also depicted on the guitar. This guitar masterpiece was created originally to honor the four men’s parents and their positive influence and remarkable qualities such as humility and love for music and craftsmanship. These guitars are only built in New Mexico by this family. Examples are on display at the Smithsonian Museum, the Music Museum in South Dakota and in the NM Art Museum in Santa Fe.

Pimentel Guitar

Photo Courtesy: Rick Pimentel

STATE INSECT



The "**Tarantula Hawk Wasp**" or Tarantula Hawk (*Pepsis formosa*) was selected because of an initiative from a classroom in Edgewood, NM. An elementary class and their teacher researched states that had selected state insects, and then selected three insects for students around the state to vote on. This species was then selected by the 39th legislature in 1989. A class in Alaska became interested in the project and attended the legislative session where the bill was introduced.

The insect is black satin in color with orange wings which are smoky near the margins. It has long legs and holds the wings at its side when not flying. It is from 0.8 to 1.2 inches in length. It is a solitary wasp and probably the largest wasp in the United States.

Many species in this group (there are about 20 species in the U.S. and 250 in the world) burrow into the ground and form branching tunnels. Females hunt for large spiders, sting them and drag them to the burrow where an egg is attached to the spider. After hatching the larva, it will then feed on the paralyzed spider. Adults of both sexes frequent flowers of trees, shrubs and, especially, milkweed.

STATE MAMMAL

The "**American Black Bear**" (*Ursus americanus*), or Oso Negro, is found from Alaska to northern Mexico and occurs widely in wooded areas throughout the state. They are omnivorous, feeding mostly on a wide variety of plants but also on animals (mostly small rodents) in addition to carrion. Large bears can weigh in excess of 400 pounds. Females usually breed every two years, having 2-3 cubs, rarely 4 cubs, being born after a 7-8 month gestation period.



The bear's head appears as the symbol of the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. It is a protected game animal and may be hunted only by license in certain parts of the state and year.

The "American Black Bear" was selected as the state's official animal on February 8, 1963, by the New Mexico Legislature.

Smokey Bear, probably the most famous bear in the history of the United States, was a cub first found cowering after an injury in a tree after a 17,000 acre forest fire in the Lincoln National Forest near Capitán, New Mexico. In 1950, Smokey was selected by the U.S. Forest Service and the Advertising Council as a spokesman and symbol for fire prevention campaigns all across the country. Smokey served in this capacity for the rest of his life, even after his death in 1975. He is buried in "Smokey Bear State Park" in Capitán.

STATE NECKLACE



Squash Blossom Necklace
Photo Courtesy: Perry Null
Trading Company

The Squash Blossom Necklace was officially adopted in 2011 by the State Legislature as our state's Official Necklace. The Squash Blossom Necklace is a creation by Southwestern Native American tribes that combines the use of the Naja or crescent moon symbol and multiple flower-like silver beads which are similar looking to flowering plants like the pomegranate, sunflower, squash or other flower blossoms that spread out at their ends. The Navajo tribe was the first to create this combination into a necklace, and it is traditionally worn by both male and female—sometimes considered a symbol of wealth. In their language the flower like bead is called “Chil Bitan” and the crescent ornament is called a “Nazhahi.”

Those original creations were not created until after the arrival of the Europeans, possibly around 1880's, and the Spanish crescent moon symbol was commonly included as a silver ornament on the horse's bridle hanging in the center of the animal's forehead. Combining this frequently seen symbol

with their own moon images may have been the source of this “naja” image. The earliest Navajo necklaces were traditionally done in silver but later the Zuni began adding the turquoise inlay patterns in the 19th century.

STATE NICKNAME

Lillian Whiting first noted the phrase, "Land of Enchantment," in the title of her book on New Mexico in 1906. In September 1935, Joseph A. Bursey, Director of the State Tourist Bureau, designed a brochure using this phrase. That same year *New Mexico Magazine* first advertised using "The Land of Enchantment" to encourage tourism in the state. The year this epithet first appeared on New Mexico license plates was in 1941. But it wasn't until 1947 that the Tourist Bureau filed with the Secretary of State for the exclusive right to use the phrase as their trademark. This phrase was adopted as the official nickname of the state on June 18, 1999.

STATE POEM

The poem “**A Nuevo Mexico,**” written by Luis Tafoya in January 1911, was declared to be the official state poem during the 40th Legislative session in January 1991.

A NUEVO MEXICO

*“Levanta, Nuevo Mexico,
esa abatida frente
que anubla los encantos
de tu serena faz,
y alborozado acoje
corona refulgente,
Símbolo de gloria y de ventura
y paz.*

*Después de tantos años de
lucha y de porfía,
tu suerte se ha cambiado
y ganas la victoria,
llegando a ver por fin
el venturoso día
que es colmo de tu
dicha y fuente
de tu gloria.*

*Has sido un gran
imperio, colmado de riqueza,
y grandes contratiempos
tuviste que sufrir,
más ahora triunfo pleno
alcanza tu entereza,
y el premio a tu constancia
pudiste conseguir.*

*Tu pueblo por tres
siglos aislado y solitario,
de nadie tuvo ayuda,
de nadie protección,
luchó por su
existencia osado y temerario,
sellando con su sangre
dominio y posesión.
Tras tan heroico esfuerzo
por fin has merecido
el bien que procurabas
con insistencia tanta
de que en la Unión de Estados
fueses admitido
con la soberanía que
al hombre libre encanta.
Obstáculos y estorbos del
todo desaparecen,
y entrada libre tienes
a la gloriosa Unión, En
donde los ciudadanos prosperan
y florecen,
con tantas garantías
y tanta protección.*

*Por tan pasmosa dicha
el parabién te damos,
a tí como a tus hijos,
de honor tan señalado,
y que en tu nueva esfera
de veras esperamos
que a fuer de gran
imperio serás
un gran estado.*

TO NEW MEXICO

*Lift, New Mexico,
your tired forehead
That clouds the enchantment
of your peaceful face,
And joyfully receive
the bright crown,
Symbol of glory, venture,
and peace.*

*After so many years of
fight and persistence
Your luck has changed
and you gain victory,
Reaching up to see your
fortunate day at last
That is an overflow of
happiness and the fountain
of your glory.*

*You have been a great
empire filled with riches,
And many mishaps you
had to suffer,
But now complete triumph
reach up to your integrity,
and reward for your constancy,
you were able to achieve.*

*Your people for three
centuries, isolated and lonely,
With help or protection
from nobody,
They fought for their
existence, reckless and daring,*

*Sealing with their blood
their dominion and possession.
After such heroic effort
finally you deserve
The goodness with such
an insistence you procure,
To be admitted in the state
of the union*

*With the sovereignty that
is a free man's enchantment.
Obstacles and hindrance for
good they disappear,
And free admittance you have
to the glorious union,
Where the people prosper
and flourish*

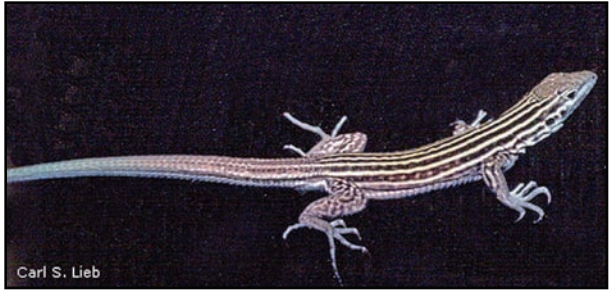
*With so many guarantees
and great protection.
For that marvelous
satisfaction we welcome you,
You and your children
such a deserved honor,
And in your new sphere
we truly hope
That by dint of
imperiousness a great state
you will become.*

STATE QUESTION: "RED or GREEN?"

In 1996, the New Mexico State Legislature passed a House Joint Memorial declaring "**Red or Green?**" as the official state question. This refers to the question always asked whether one prefers red or green chile when ordering New Mexican cuisine. This measure was passed to signify the importance that the chile industry has on the economy of the state. New Mexico produced 99,000 tons of chile in 2000, valued at nearly 49 million dollars, the number one cash crop in terms of sales in the state. With the adoption of this state question, New Mexico is acknowledging the financial gain and national recognition that chile generates for the state.

STATE REPTILE

The "**New Mexico Whiptail**" (*Cnemidophorus neomexianus*) was first recognized by science from a specimen collected in Socorro County in 1947. It became the official state reptile when Governor Bill Richardson signed HB 13 on April 6, 2003.



This 7-striped whiptail is identified by having a wavy vertebral stripe with spots on the sides between the lighter stripes. The tail is gray at the base occurring as greenish to greenish blue toward the tip. The underside of the animal is white to pale blue.

It occurs mostly in the Río Grande Valley from Española south to Presidio County, Texas, into adjacent Mexico and in the southwestern part of the state to western Hidalgo County. It also occurs in the Tularosa Basin. New Mexico Whiptail prefer disturbed riverside habitats and desert-grassland areas.

STATE SEAL

New Mexico's first seal was designed shortly after the Territorial Government was organized in 1851. The original seal has long since disappeared, possibly as part of the artifacts placed into the cornerstone of the Soldiers Monument in the Santa Fe Plaza. Imprints of the original seal showed an American Eagle clutching an olive branch in one talon and three arrows in the other. Along the outside rim was the inscription "**Great Seal of the Territory of New Mexico.**"

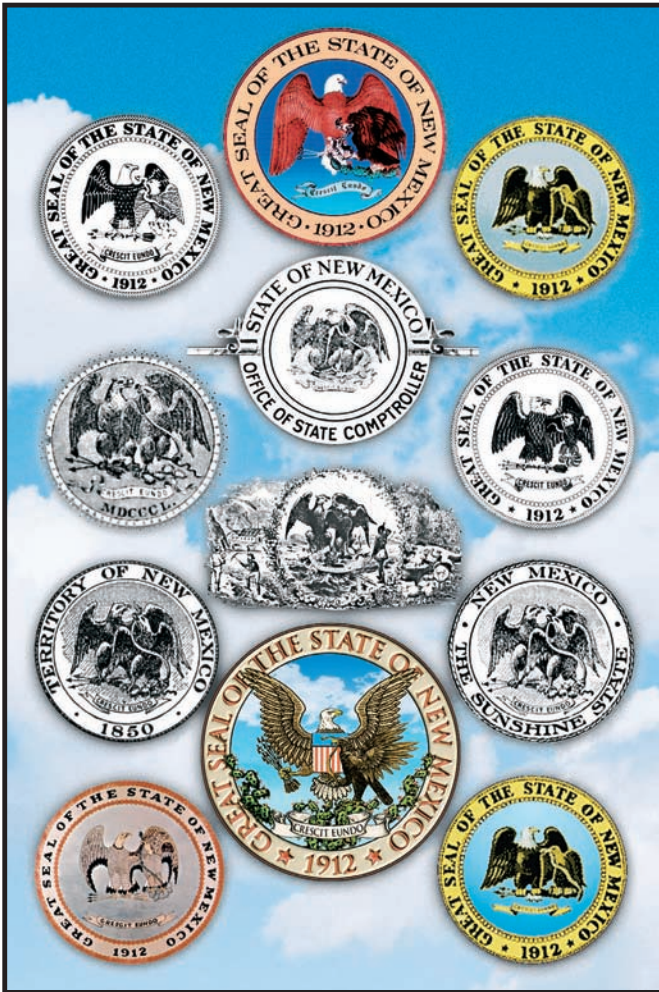
In the early 1860's an unknown official adopted a new seal utilizing a design similar to today's Great Seal. It featured the American Bald Eagle, its outstretched wings shielding a smaller Mexican Eagle, symbolizing the change of sovereignty from Mexico to the United States in 1846. The smaller "Mexican Brown" or "Harpy Eagle," grasped a snake in its beak and cactus in its talons, portraying an ancient Aztec myth. The outside rim of the seal contained the words "Territory of New Mexico," with the date 1850 along the bottom in Roman numerals (MDCCCL).

It is not clear when the Latin phrase "**Crescit Eundo**" was added to the seal, but in 1882, Territorial Secretary, W.G. Ritch, embellished the earlier design with the phrase, which translates as "**it grows as it goes.**" This has also become the **State Motto**. This version of the seal was officially adopted as New Mexico's "official seal and coat of arms" by the territorial legislature in 1887.

When New Mexico became a state in 1912, the legislature named a commission for the purpose of designing a state seal. In the meantime, the legislature authorized interim use of the Territorial Seal with the words "Great Seal of the State of New Mexico" substituted. In June 1913, the commission, which consisted of Governor William C. McDonald, Attorney General Frank W. Clancy, Chief Justice Clarence J. Roberts, and Secretary of State, Antonio Lucero, filed its report adopting the general design of the Territorial Seal, substituting only the date 1912 for the Roman numerals. That seal is still in use today as the Official Seal of New Mexico.



NEW MEXICO STATE SEALS USED IN THE STATE'S HISTORY



Above are official state seals used prior to the existing one. For more information about them, we refer you to the December 1993 issue of the New Mexico Magazine article by Robert Torrez, "State Seal Receives Eagle Eyed Scrutiny." The seal with the human figure (center third from the top) is described in the New Mexico Magazine as the "Ritch seal." It depicts"dramatic mining, manufacturing and agricultural scenes, and includes "an Aztec standing upon the top of his house, his hand shadowing his eyes...watching for the coming of Montezuma." The "Ritch seal," named for Territorial Secretary William G. Ritch, was the cover of the first Legislative Blue-Book in 1882.

STATE SLOGAN:

"Everybody is somebody in New Mexico."

The official state slogan for business, commerce and industry in New Mexico is "Everybody Is Somebody in New Mexico." It was adopted by the New Mexico Legislature on April 3, 1975.

STATE SONGS

"O, Fair New Mexico" was written by Elizabeth Garrett, the blind daughter of famed Sheriff Pat Garrett. In 1917, Governor Washington E. Lindsey signed the legislation making **"O, Fair New Mexico"** the **Official State Song**. In 1928, America's most famous march composer and conductor, John Philip Sousa, presented Governor A.T. Hannett and the people of New Mexico an arrangement of the state song embracing a musical story of the Indian, the Cavalry, the Spanish, and the Mexican.

"Asi Es Nuevo Mexico," written by contemporary composer Amadeo Lucero, was sung with guitar accompaniment to the assembled members of the 1971 Legislature by Lieutenant Governor Roberto Mondragon and was promptly adopted as the Spanish-language version of the **Official Spanish Language State Song**.

"New Mexico" - "Mi Lindo Nuevo México," written by Pablo Mares, was adopted by the Legislature in 1995 as the **Official State Bilingual Song**. Pablo Mares, a distinguished music educator, conductor and composer wrote "New Mexico - Mi Lindo Nuevo Mexico" in 1983. Mares is the only native-born New Mexican published by Carl Fischer Inc., New York, the world's largest publisher of music.

"Land of Enchantment" was written by well know Taos, singer-songwriter, Michael Martin Murphey. He was joined by Don Cook and Chick Rains to create a love song that shares the enticing attractions of the State of New Mexico and the charms she turns on to woo you back to this enchanting place. Consequently the New Mexico State Legislature adopted it as its **Official State Ballad** in March 1989.

"Under New Mexico Skies" - In 2007 the state legislature passed a memorial which created the opportunity for cowboy song writers to create a song that would become the New Mexico Official State Cowboy Song. Twenty six songs were submitted to the Western Music Association's International Music Festival. Edgewood resident, Syd Masters, created the winning song. Rep. Gloria Vaughn then sponsored House Bill 389 during the 2009 legislative session to make Master's song the state's **Official Cowboy Song** since it did such a good job of sharing about the beauty and cultural richness of our state. The bill passed and Master's work joined the four other official state music song symbols.

O, FAIR NEW MEXICO

Words & Music
BY ELIZABETH GARRETT

Andante

poco rit.

The piano introduction consists of two staves. The right hand plays a melody in G-flat major (three flats) with a 2/4 time signature. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. The tempo is marked 'Andante' and the dynamics include a forte 'f' marking. The introduction concludes with a 'Con 8va ad lib.' instruction.

Moderato

with fervor

The vocal melody is written on a single staff in G-flat major, 2/4 time. It begins with a 'S' time signature. The tempo is 'Moderato' and the instruction is 'with fervor'. The lyrics are: 'Un-der a sky of a-zure, Where balm-y breezes blow; Rug-ged and high si-er-ras, With deep can-ans be-low; Days that are full of heart-dreams, Nights when the moon hangs low;'

The piano accompaniment for the first verse consists of two staves. The right hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The left hand plays a similar accompaniment. The dynamics include a piano 'p' marking. The tempo is 'Moderato' and the instruction is 'with fervor'. The lyrics are: 'Un-der a sky of a-zure, Where balm-y breezes blow; Rug-ged and high si-er-ras, With deep can-ans be-low; Days that are full of heart-dreams, Nights when the moon hangs low;'

The vocal melody continues on a single staff in G-flat major, 2/4 time. It begins with a 'S' time signature. The tempo is 'Moderato' and the instruction is 'with fervor'. The lyrics are: 'Kissed by the gold-en sun-shine, Is Nu-e-vo Me-ji-co. Dot-ted with fer-tile val-leys, Is Nu-e-vo Me-ji-co. Beam-ing it's be-ne-dic-tion, O'er Nu-e-vo Me-ji-co.'

The piano accompaniment for the second verse consists of two staves. The right hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The left hand plays a similar accompaniment. The dynamics include a piano 'p' marking. The tempo is 'Moderato' and the instruction is 'with fervor'. The lyrics are: 'Kissed by the gold-en sun-shine, Is Nu-e-vo Me-ji-co. Dot-ted with fer-tile val-leys, Is Nu-e-vo Me-ji-co. Beam-ing it's be-ne-dic-tion, O'er Nu-e-vo Me-ji-co.'

* Meji-co-pronounced: Mé-hi-cô.

Copyright, 1915, by Elizabeth Garrett.

Home of the Mon-te - zu-ma, With fiery heart a - glow,
 Fields full of sweet al - fal-fa, Rich-est perfumes be - stow,
 Land with its bright mai - a - na, Com-ing through weal and woe,

State of the deeds his - tor - ic, Is Nue - vo Me - ji - co.
 State of the ap - ple blossoms, Is Nue - vo Me - ji - co.
 State of our es - per - an - za, Is Nue - vo Me - ji - co.

REFRAIN

Slightly faster
 O, fair New Mex - i - co, We love, we love you so.

mf a tempo
Con Sba ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯

Our hearts with pride o'er-flow No mat-ter where we go,

This system contains the first two staves of music. The vocal line is in the upper staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The melody is simple and folk-like.

O, fair New Mex-i-co, We love, we love you so.

mf a tempo

*Two * Two **

This system contains the third and fourth staves. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the right hand and a more active bass line in the left hand. The tempo marking is *mf a tempo*.

The grand-est state to know, New Mex-i-co.

f accelerando

Con 8va

This system contains the fifth and sixth staves. The piano accompaniment becomes more complex with sixteenth notes. The tempo marking is *f accelerando*. The instruction *Con 8va* appears below the piano part.

co.

a tempo

accelerando

Con 8va

Con 8va

D.S. 3

This system contains the seventh and eighth staves. The piano accompaniment returns to a simpler eighth-note pattern. The tempo marking is *a tempo*. The instruction *accelerando* appears above the piano part. The instruction *D.S. 3* is written above the vocal line. The instruction *Con 8va* appears twice below the piano part.

Así es Nuevo México

Letra y Música
Le Amadeo Lucero

C G7 F

1. Un can to que traí go muy den tro del al ma lo can to a mi es
2. El ne gro, el his pan o el an glo el in dio to dos son tus
3. El ri o del nor te que es el ri o gran de sus ag uas ríen
4. Tus cam pos se vis ten de flo res de ma yo de lin dos co
5. Mi tier ra en can ta da de his to ria ba na da tan lin da tan

G7 C G7

ta do mi tie rra na tal de flor es do ra da mi tier ra encan
hi jos to dos por i gual tus pue blos y al deas mi tier ra encan
cor tes flu yen hasta el mar y rie gan tus cam pos mi tier ra encan
lo res que dios les do ra cion to tus pa ja ros can tan mi tier ra encan
bel la sin com pa ra cion rin do home na je rin do ca

C

ta da de lin das mu je res que no tiene i gual
ta da de lin das mu je res que no tiene i gual
ta da de lin das mu je res que no tiene i gual
rin o sol da do va mor lien te rin de les su a tial mor

C C7 F D7 G G7

Así es Nue vo Me ji co a si es esta tier ra del sol de sier ras y

F G7 C C

va lles de tier ras fru les asi es Nue vo Me ji co

Music and words by Pablo Mares

Copyright Carl Fischer, Inc., New York, 1947
Copyright Pablo Mares, 1983

Land of Enchantment

by Michael Martin Murphey (BMI)
Don Cook (ASCAP)
Chick Rains (ASCAP)

1. I met a la- dy in my drift- in days,
2. We watched the sun- set by the Ri- o Grande,
3. From her arms I wan- dered far a- cross the sea,

A E7

I quick- ly fell un- der the spell of her lo- vin' ways
A mis- sion bell rang fare- well she took my hand
I of- ten heard her gen- tle words haunt- ing me

E7 Bm E A

a rose in the des- ert I loved her so-- o o,
she said come back a- mi- go I love you so-- o o,
Come back a- mi- go I miss you so-- o o,

A E7 A A7 D

in the land of en chant- ment, New Mex- i- co.
to the land of en chant- ment, New Mex- i- co.
to the land of en chant- ment, New Mex- i- co.

Bm A E7 A

Tag ending: "Come back again amigo, no matter where you go, to the land of enchantment, New Mexico"

(c) 1989 Timberwolf Music Inc., BMI/Cross Keys Pub. Co., Inc.
(Tree Group)/Angel Fire Music ASCAP

STATE COWBOY SONG

Under New Mexico Skies

The Official State Cowboy Song of New Mexico

Words and Music by Syd Masters

Cowboy Swing ♩ = 124

Where the

Verse 1

4 F A⁷ B^b C C⁷
pin - on me - sa rolls — And the camp - fire cures your woes — Watch - in' the

8 F A⁷ B^b C C⁷
sly road - run - ner flee - ee On the tails of an au - tumn breeze — I'm




12 F A⁷ B^b C
lean - in' 'gainst a ju - ni - per bole — As the creek wa - ter takes a

15 D^m C G^m B^b
stroll - oll




The musical score is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It includes guitar chord diagrams for various chords: Bb6, C7, F, C7, F, A7, Bb, C, C7, F, A7, Bb, C, C7, Dm, C, Gm, and Bb. The lyrics are: 'Where the pin - on me - sa rolls — And the camp - fire cures your woes — Watch - in' the sly road - run - ner flee - ee On the tails of an au - tumn breeze — I'm lean - in' 'gainst a ju - ni - per bole — As the creek wa - ter takes a stroll - oll'. The score includes triplet markings and a '3' marking at the end.

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Chorus

18   

That's where you - 'll find me___ Where the big back co-un-try lies.







21   

There the cow - boy's free - ee to ride___ Out






24   

UN - DER NEW MEX - I - CO SKIES Where the









Verse 2

27      

lean jack hops a- long___ And the co-yote sings his song___ Up high the ro-cky spi-ires sha-

32     

ade The sun - ny de-sert days___ I'm lean - in' 'gainst a - do-be walls

36        

___ of old___ Their sto-ries to be to - old 3 8va 1

Chorus






41    






That's where you - 'll find me___ Where the big back co-un-try lies___ There the

45     







cow - boy's free-ee to ride___ Out UN - DER NEW MEX - I - CO SKIES

Instrumental Solo

50     

54     

Bridge





58      

me and a co-vey of a gam-ble-in' quail Lo - pin' down the Tur-quoise Tra - ail___ Just

Chorus

62    

That's where you'll find me___ Where the big back co-un try lies___ There the

66    

cow-boy's free-ee to ride___ Out UN - DER NEW MEX - I - CO SKIES

70     

UN - DER NEW MEX - I - CO_____ SKI - I - I - IES

STATE TIE

The "**Bolo Tie**" is a Western fashion staple, hailed for its comfort and versatility. Employing several types of clasps, the bolo tie can be worn with a closed or loosened collar.

In the 1930's, Navajo men would fasten a silver conch to their necks with a sting. The Bolo Tie is also traced to the neckerchiefs worn by Boy Scouts and Argentine cowboys.

In the United States Bolo Ties are widely associated with Western wear, and are common in the western areas of the country.

New Mexico passed a non-binding measure to designate the Bolo as the state's official neckwear in 1987. The State Legislature adopted the Bolo Tie as the official State Tie on March 13, 2007.



Photo Courtesy:
Tony F. Martinez

STATE TRAIN

The Cumbres & Toltec Railroad was named New Mexico's official State Train in 2005. This railroad, built in the 1880's, runs 64 miles between Chama, New Mexico and Antonito, Colorado over gorgeous mountainous terrain, through tunnels and on high narrow trestles as a tourist attraction for both states. The steam engine locomotives and preserved cars have changed little since their early days as the Denver and Río Grande narrow gauge line and are known as "America's longest and highest narrow-gauge steam railroad." Making the trip all the way between the two points or getting off midway at the top of the mountain in Osier, and returning back by bus to your departure point, gives one an opportunity to travel back in time to the early days of the twentieth century. These trips run daily from late May to mid October with special trips offered in the winter.

For more history and specific trip information, call (505) 756-2151 or www.cumbrestoltec.com.



Photos courtesy: Cumbres & Toltec Railroad



STATE TREE

Few plants or animals are more ingrained in the culture and biology of New Mexico than the "**Piñon Pine**" (*Pinus edulis*). It is also sometimes called "Two Needle Piñon." The species is found mostly in New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, and Arizona with small populations in some of the adjacent states.

The species grows very slowly, often in more dry habitats in the mountains at an elevation of 4,500 to about 8,000 feet. The adult trees are usually between 15-35 feet tall. The round to ovate cones are distinctive.

The New Mexico Federation of Women's Clubs was asked to select the State Tree and the Piñon Pine proved to be their favorite. On March 16, 1949, the State Legislature officially adopted the Piñon Pine as the State Tree.

Seeds (pine nuts) of the plant were collected by Native Americans for centuries. This was noted by the first Spanish settlers arriving in the 1600's. Every few years Piñon Pine will produce a bumper crop of nuts which are gathered by people, and eaten by birds, bears and other wildlife. Jays, especially Piñon Jays, depend heavily on the nuts of this plant and even help to spread the plant by caching deposits of seeds.

Piñon wood warms New Mexicans across the state and gives off a distinctive and very pleasant incense smell. In recent years many Piñon Pines across the state have died off due to drying and warming conditions which have made them more vulnerable to bark beetles. Global warming will only make their recovery more difficult.

STATE VEGETABLES

"Chile" (*capsicum annum* L.) and **"Frijoles"** (pinto beans of the *phaseolus vulgaris* family), New Mexico's state vegetables, are a unique part of the New Mexico diet. The pinto bean, along with maize (corn) and squash, has been a staple of the Pueblo Indian diet since pre-historic times. The early Spanish settlers brought the chile plant to New Mexico from the Valley of Mexico, where the Aztecs had cultivated the



plant for centuries. Chile is a pungent pepper which is harvested in the early fall, toasted, peeled and served as a delicious stew, stuffed with cheese or made into a favorite recipe. When the chile ripens it turns bright red. It is then strung (*chile ristras*) and hung out to dry. There are as many ways to prepare red chile, as there are claims of who harvests the mildest or the hottest. New Mexico State University can take credit for developing a variety of strains. The use of frijoles, chile and corn has given the state a distinctive cuisine, which can only be considered "Native New Mexican."

The combination of the vitamin-rich chile and the protein-rich frijoles offers natives and visitors alike a memorable dining experience. In 1965, the legislative debate over adoption of the vegetable centered over the argument that the two vegetables were inseparable so

NEW MEXICO'S "LOST" SYMBOL

From the time of ancient peoples to 1940, the world wide symbol of the swastika was important to New Mexicans. By the 1920's it appeared on rugs, jewelry, buildings, business logos, ads, as the name of a town and newspaper, the New Mexico State University yearbook and on National Guard insignia. It quickly faded as a New Mexico icon with the onset of the European war beginning in 1939.

THE NEW MEXICO MARCH

The New Mexico March was created and published by John Philip Sousa. One can hear the chorus of "O Fair New Mexico" in this march composed by John Philip Sousa at the request of the President of the University of New Mexico, J.F. Zimmerman, who wanted something not just for the university but for the whole state. And that is what he got. The march was written in 1928 and dedicated to Governor R.C. Dillon and the people of New Mexico. It includes portions of traditional Hispanic songs - "La Desgracia," "La Pena" and "Recuerdos de Amistad" and some segments of indian-style drumming all combined with moments of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean" and "There is a Tavern in the Town." A multi-cultured march for a multi-cultured state.



"Summer Blessing"

Photo by Tom Spross

Driving north on I-25 near Algodones, one should stop and view this iconic scene of mesas and towering cumulous and nimbus clouds

VOTER INFORMATION

ELIGIBILITY

To become eligible to register to vote in the state of New Mexico you must meet the following qualifications:

- You must be a citizen of the United States;
- You must be a resident of the State of New Mexico. (Residency is established when one takes up permanent residence in the state. There is no waiting period.);
- Your right to vote has not been denied by a court of law by reason of mental incapacity.
- If you have had a felony conviction, you must have served the entirety of your sentence or have been discharged from probation or parole;
- You are, or will be at the time of the next election, eighteen (18) years of age.

REGISTRATION

The following information will be required to complete your application for voter registration:

- Your first name, middle name or initial, and last name
- Birth date
- Gender
- Social security number
- Address of residence (physical address)
- Mailing address if different from resident address
- Party affiliation, if any.

New Mexico has a "closed" Primary system, which means that you must affiliate with a major party in order to vote in that party's Primary Election. Minor parties do not participate in Primary Elections in New Mexico.

Voter registration closes in New Mexico at 5:00 p.m. on the 28th day preceding any election and re-opens on the Monday following that election. You may register to vote during the 28-day period that the books are closed; however, a voter who registers within this period will not be eligible to vote in that election. Please contact your county clerk to determine locations for voter registration. There is no fee to register.

Registration is permanent unless cancelled because the voter:

- Dies; (1-4-25 NMSA 1978)
- Is declared legally mentally incompetent; (1-4-26 NMSA 1978)
- Is convicted of a felony and has not served the entirety of the sentence or has not been discharged from probation or parole; (1-4-27.1 NMSA 1978)
- Requests that their voter registration be cancelled; (1-4-30 NMSA 1978)
- or cancelled by a Board of Registration pursuant to 1-4-28 NMSA 1978

EARLY & ABSENTEE VOTING

Any registered voter in the state of New Mexico may **vote absentee** from the 28th day preceding an election. Voters may also vote early from the third Saturday preceding an election up until the Saturday preceding the election at alternate locations. For information on absentee voting options, please contact your county clerk.

HELP AMERICA VOTE ACT IN NEW MEXICO

On October 29, 2002, our national government signed the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) [Public Law 107-252, Help America Vote Act 2002, Section 253 (b)] into law in order to assist states in the administration of federal elections and to "establish minimum standards for states and units of local governments with the responsibility for the administration of federal elections." The Act includes provisions for the statewide voter files, voting systems that are accessible to the disabled and language minorities, provisional voting, voter education and election official training. The Act requires each state to submit a plan that meets the requirements of the Act.

VOTING SYSTEMS' STANDARDS

Section 301 of the Help America Vote Act sets forth specific standards for voting systems. HAVA requires each voting system to:

- Permit voters, before casting their vote, to verify the candidates or questions they may have;
- Allow voters to change or correct their vote in a private and independent manner, inform voters if they have overvoted (voting for more than one candidate for a single office) and provide information to the voter on the opportunity to receive a replacement ballot;
- Have the capacity to produce a paper record with a manual audit capability;
- Be accessible for the disabled through the use of at least one HAVA compliant voting system located at each polling place;
- Provide alternative language accessibility as required by Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965; and
- Comply with error rates established under the provisions of HAVA.



"Shiprock"

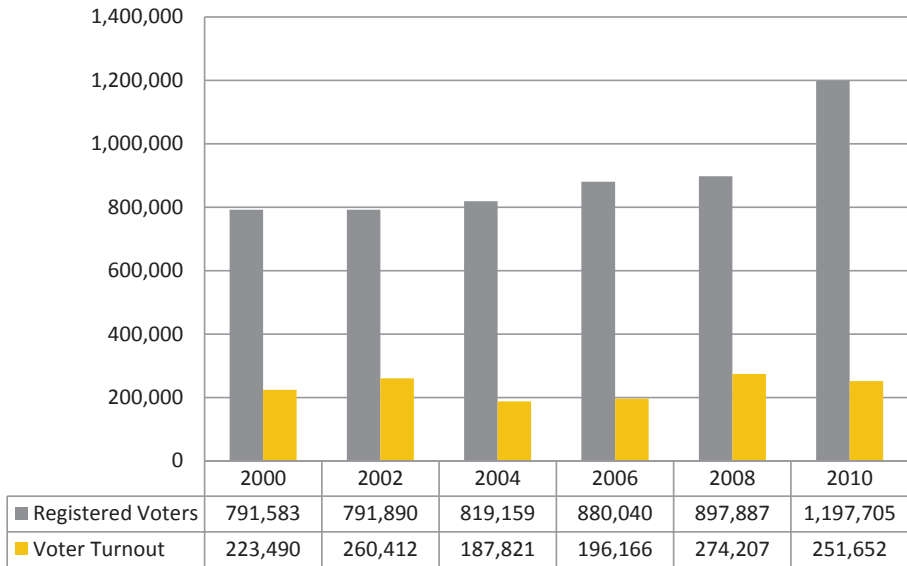
Photo by Michael Murillo

This spectacular rock formation in northern New Mexico captures the imagination. It rises out of the desert, towers above the landscape

2010 GENERAL ELECTION TURNOUT

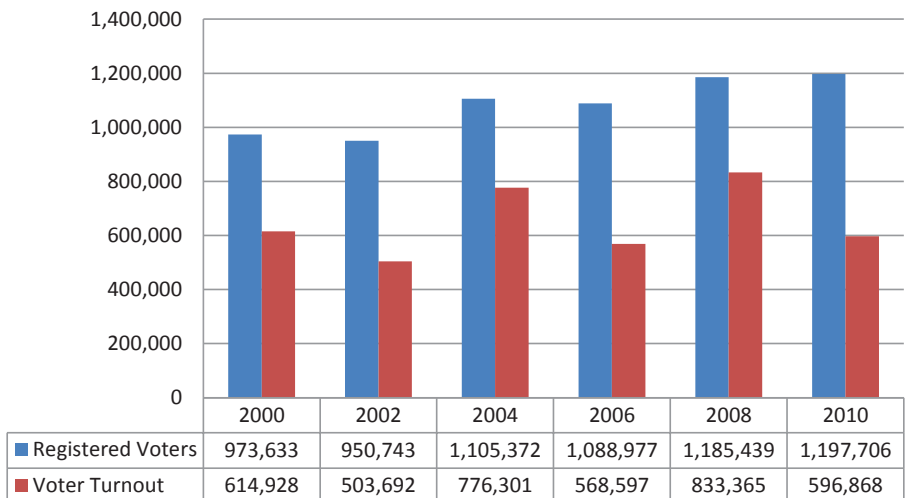
	Registered	Total	%	Early	% Turnout	Absentee	% Turnout
County	Voters	Turnout	Reg. Voters	Voting	Early Voting	Voting	Abs Voting
Bernalillo	395,298	203,860	51.5%	80,814	20.4%	37,722	.095%
Catron	2,895	1,923	66.4%	431	14.8%	358	12.3%
Chaves	31,285	16,138	51.5%	6,937	22.1%	1,503	.048%
Cibola	13,794	6,600	47.8%	1,785	12.9%	454	.032%
Colfax	8,985	4,921	54.7%	887	.098%	547	.06%
Curry	20,205	10,084	49.9%	3,519	17.4%	823	.04%
DeBaca	1,357	920	67.7%	182	13.4%	129	.095%
Dona Ana	100,580	48,002	47.7%	16,793	16.6%	4,180	.041%
Eddy	28,053	14,760	52.6%	4,705	16.7%	1,201	.042%
Grant	19,661	10,710	54.4%	3,375	17.1%	1,719	.087%
Guadalupe	3,422	1,962	57.3%	512	14.9%	452	13.2%
Harding	757	555	73.3%	159	21.0%	128	16.9%
Hidalgo	2,941	1,763	59.9%	357	12.1%	259	.088%
Lea	27,426	13,137	47.8%	3,899	14.2%	1,295	.047%
Lincoln	13,163	7,609	57.8%	2,948	22.3%	1,070	.081%
Los Alamos	12,944	8,846	68.3%	2,031	15.6%	1,679	12.9%
Luna	11,759	6,208	52.7%	2,683	22.8%	585	.049%
McKinley	35,863	16,999	47.3%	3,601	.1%	497	.013%
Mora	4,011	2,673	66.6%	904	22.5%	315	.078%
Otero	30,005	16,073	53.5%	6,890	22.9%	1,396	.046%
Quay	5,707	2,977	52.1%	1,090	1.9%	204	.035%
Rio Arriba	24,653	11,987	48.6%	2,991	12.1%	814	.033%
Roosevelt	9,498	4,478	47.1%	1,516	15.9%	250	.026%
San Juan	65,175	35,956	55.1%	12,900	19.7%	2,785	.042%
San Miguel	21,748	9,237	42.4%	2,423	11.1%	775	.035%
Sandoval	77,850	42,933	55.1%	13,729	17.6%	6,947	.089%
Santa Fe	90,570	53,882	59.4%	21,137	23.3%	6,794	.075%
Sierra	7,343	4,452	60.6%	1,874	25.5%	415	.056%
Socorro	11,295	6,366	56.3%	1,948	17.2%	769	.068%
Taos	22,978	11,999	52.2%	4,696	20.4%	734	.031%
Torrance	9,568	5,693	59.5%	1,066	11.1%	888	.092%
Union	2,368	1,506	63.5%	396	16.7%	199	.084%
Valencia	39,760	22,491	56.5%	5,935	14.9%	4,769	1.19%
Total	1,152,917	607,700	52.7%	215,113	18.6%	82,655	.071%

New Mexico Voter Turnout/Registration Primary Elections 2000-2010



ELECTION TRENDS

New Mexico Voter Turnout/Registration General Election 2000-2010



NEW MEXICO VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS

As of May 29, 2012

County	Democrat	Republican	Declined to State	Other	Grand Total
Bernalillo	189615	130201	73459	14946	408221
Catron	906	1683	375	86	3050
Chaves	10793	15404	4977	985	32159
Cibola	9323	2809	1783	387	14302
Colfax	5122	2877	1215	61	9275
Curry	7271	10181	4037	56	21545
De Baca	782	484	88	13	1367
Dona Ana	50232	29408	21610	3560	104810
Eddy	13417	11499	4406	412	29734
Grant	11677	4898	3052	528	20155
Guadalupe	2854	480	100	48	3482
Harding	334	381	2	39	756
Hidalgo	1959	838	282	56	3135
Lea	9019	14260	5075	117	28471
Lincoln	3567	7560	2165	459	13751
Los Alamos	4891	5194	2763	370	13218
Luna	5899	3752	2328	255	12234
McKinley	23724	6053	6605	671	37053
Mora	3109	712	137	65	4023
Otero	10407	14857	6317	366	31947
Quay	3030	1960	850	98	5938
Rio Arriba	19945	2738	2199	451	25333
Roosevelt	3311	4783	1507	215	9816
San Juan	23553	30763	12740	1799	68855
San Miguel	15727	2937	2588	605	21857
Sandoval	36527	29262	12707	3176	81672
Santa Fe	59327	15941	17309	2147	94724
Sierra	2953	3327	1341	91	7712
Socorro	6008	3489	1655	388	11540
Taos	16358	3204	3341	859	23762
Torrance	3830	4294	1387	358	9869
Union	1270	1048	219	23	2560
Valencia	19635	13721	6737	1322	41415
Grand Total	576375	380998	205356	35012	1197741

NEW MEXICO VOTING AGE BY POPULATION

TOTAL VOTES CAST & TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS DURING 1970 - 2010

Voting Year	Voting Age by Population***	Registered Voters	% Registered Voting by Age Population	Turnout
1970	554,000	406,275	73%	301,104
1972*	669,000	505,432	76%	395,911
1974	726,000	504,197	69%	339,074
1976*	783,000	527,278	67%	426,350
1978	841,500	597,754	71%	356,509
1980*	900,000	652,687	73%	464,848
1982	951,000	582,646	61%	417,945
1984*	1,002,000	650,929	65%	522,328
1986	1,051,500	632,787	59%	408,621
1988*	1,101,000	674,826	61%	535,694
1990	1,102,500	658,374	60%	429,509
1992*	1,104,000	707,012	64%	590,901
1994**	1,164,000	713,645	61%	485,709
1996*	1,224,000	837,794	68%	579,763
1998	1,250,000	912,964	73%	517,350
2000*	1,263,000	972,895	77%	598,605
2002	1,354,553	950,743	70%	614,928
2004*	1,403,012	1,105,372	78%	775,301
2006	1,465,949	1,088,977	75%	568,597
2008*	1,473,000	1,185,439	70%	833,365
2010	1,514,872	1,152,917	76%	607,700

* Presidential Elections

** Election Prior to National Voter Registration Act (NVRA)

*** Voting Age Population Figures from Federal Election Commission (FEC)

Compiled by the Office of the Secretary of State

VOTES CAST FOR GOVERNOR

1911	William C. McDonald (D) Holm O. Bursum (R)	31,036 28,019	1954	John F. Simms, Jr. (D) Alvin Stockton (R)	10,583 83,373
1916	Ezequiel C. de Baca (D) Holm O. Bursum (R)	32,875 31,552	1956	Edwin L. Mechem (R) John F. Simms, Jr (D)	31,488 20,263
1918	Octaviano C. Larrazolo (R) Felix García (D)	23,752 22,433	1958	John Burroughs (D) Edwin L. Mechem (R)	103,481 101,567
1920	Merritt C. Mechem (R) Richard H. Hanna (D)	54,426 50,755	1960	Edwin L. Mechem (R) John Burroughs (D)	153,765 151,777
1922	James F. Hinkle (D) Dr. C. L. Hill (R)	60,317 49,363	1962	Jack M. Campbell (D) Edwin L. Mechem (R)	130,933 116,184
1924	Arthur T. Hannett (D) Manuel B. Otero (R)	56,183 55,984	1964	Jack M. Campbell (D) Merle H. Tucker (R)	191,497 126,540
1926	Richard C. Dillon (R) Arthur T. Hannett (D)	56,394 52,523	1966	David F. Cargo (R) T. E. Lusk (D)	134,625 125,587
1928	Richard C. Dillon (R) Robert C. Dow (D)	65,967 52,550	1968	David F. Cargo (R) Fabian Chávez, Jr (D)	160,140 157,230
1930	Arthur Seligman (D) Clarence M. Botts (R)	62,289 55,026	1970	Bruce King (D) Pete V. Domenici (R)	148,835 134,640
1932	Arthur Seligman (D) Richard C. Dillon (R)	83,612 67,406	1974	Jerry Apodaca (D) Joseph R. Skeen (R)	164,172 160,430
1934	Clyde Tingley (D) Jaffa Miller (R)	98,390 71,899	1978	Bruce King (D) Joseph R. Skeen (R)	174,631 170,848
1936	Clyde Tingley (D) Jaffa Miller (R)	98,089 72,511	1982	Toney Anaya (D) John B. Irick (R)	215,840 191,626
1938	John E. Miles (D) Albert K. Mitchell (R)	82,344 75,017	1986	Garrey F. Carruthers (R) Ray B. Powell (D)	209,455 185,378
1940	John E. Miles (D) Maurice Miera (R)	103,035 82,306	1990	Bruce King (D) Frank M. Bond (R)	224,564 185,692
1942	John J. Dempsey (D) Joseph F. Tondre (R)	59,258 49,380	1994	Gary E. Johnson (R) Bruce King (D) Roberto A. Mondragón (G)	232,945 186,686 47,990
1944	John J. Dempsey (D) Carroll G. Gunderson (R)	76,443 71,113	1998	Gary E. Johnson (R) Martin J. Chávez (D)	271,948 226,755
1946	Thomas J. Mabry (D) Edward L. Safford (R)	70,055 62,575	2002	Bill Richardson (D) John A. Sánchez (R) David E. Bacon (G)	268,693 189,074 26,466
1948	Thomas J. Mabry (D) Manuel Luján, Sr. (R)	03,969 86,023	2006	Bill Richardson (D) John Dendahl (R)	384,806 174,364
1950	Edwin L. Mechem (R) John E. Miles (D)	96,864 83,359	2010	Diane D. Denish (D) Susana Martinez (R)	280,614 321,219
1952	Edwin L. Mechem (R) Everett Grantham (D)	27,116 11,034			

Totals are shown for candidates who received at least 5% of the total votes cast.

MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES IN NEW MEXICO



REPUBLICAN PARTY

5150 A San Francisco, NE
Albuquerque, NM 87109
Phone: (505) 298-3662
Fax: (505) 292-0755
Email: administrator@gopnm.org
Web: www.gopnm.com

Chair: Monty Newman
1st Vice-Chair: John Billingsley
2nd Vice-Chair: Robert Perea
Executive Director: Bryan Watkins

Platform of the Republican Party of New Mexico Protecting The American Dream

Adopted March 16, 2002. Amended March 18, 2006. Further Amended March 13, 2010.

Philosophy

The Republican Party of New Mexico is a party of the people and for the people. We seek to be faithful to the best traditions of our national party, the party that ended slavery, granted homesteads, built land grant colleges, and moved control of government back into the hands of the people. We champion the worth and abilities of the individual and seek to protect the American Dream for all. We believe our God-given freedom is inseparable from our responsibility to serve our community, state and nation. In this, we draw inspiration from our first Republican President, Abraham Lincoln, who challenged us to “dare to do our duty as we understand it.”

Economic Freedom

We support private sector solutions and government policies that lower taxes, encourage limited government, local control and a system that promotes work, job creation and prosperity. **We believe that elections to certify any union as a bargaining agent in the workplace should be conducted using a secret ballot.** We support a person's right to voluntarily join a union and believe that union dues should be used for political purposes only with the acknowledged consent of the member.

Crime/Personal Safety

Personal safety is paramount to the pursuit of the American way of life. We believe justice must be served; criminals and evil doers must be punished to the fullest extent of the law; and the rights of the innocent must be protected over the rights of the convicted. We support our United States and New Mexico Constitutional right to keep and bear arms for personal security and defense.

Private Property

The ownership of private property is the foundation of a free society. We support the vigorous protection of private property rights, including water rights. Water is essential to our quality of life in New Mexico. We call on the State of New Mexico to stand up for its people and defend private property and water rights against any claims, threats or takings. The state or a local public body shall not condemn private property if the taking is to promote private or commercial development and title to the property is transferred to another private entity.

Education

We support excellence in education through accountability, parental involvement, local control and school choice as a key to success and the ability to compete in a complex and changing world. We reject any education policy that traps minorities, disadvantaged or other children in failing schools.

Healthcare

Fix it, don't Federalize it! We support accessible healthcare for all New Mexico citizens. We encourage

private sector solutions to healthcare concerns and the preservation of healthcare benefits for the elderly.

Equal Rights

We support vigorous enforcement of the letter and spirit of Civil Rights laws that prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, gender, handicap, religion and national origin.

Life Issues

We believe in the protection and sanctity of human life from preborn to the elderly, infirm and disabled until natural death. We are opposed to human embryo research, human cloning and tax-funded abortion.

Controlled Substances

Substance abuse destroys lives, families and communities. We support a balanced approach to New Mexico's drug problems. We encourage the empowerment of local communities to deal with substance abuse problems. We support funding for effective treatment, Drug Courts and faith-based restoration/mentoring. We disapprove of efforts to legalize or decriminalize drugs.

Immigration

We support and welcome all legal immigrants and others who are here by due process and are productive, law-abiding persons. Further, we support vigorous enforcement of all laws dealing with immigration.

Election Integrity

We support enacting legislation that protects the electoral franchise by requiring proof of identity and residency prior to voting at the polls and believe that no eligible voter should be denied the right to vote. Furthermore, we insist that all ballots be given comprehensive security.

Environment

We support environmental policy that is based on sound science. We believe a clean environment and a sound economy are compatible.

Family Issues

We support strengthening the family and preserving the sanctity of marriage. We support a Constitutional amendment that defines marriage as between one man and one woman.

Homeland Security

Ensuring the integrity of our borders is vital to ensuring the safety of the citizens of New Mexico. We urge all state and local law enforcement agencies to fully cooperate and support federal law enforcement efforts to secure our borders and prevent illegal entry. We support all legal and constitutional activities to detect terror threats and prevent terrorist attacks on the United States.



DEMOCRATIC PARTY

3200 Monte Vista, NE
Albuquerque, NM 87106
Phone: (505) 830-3650 or 1-800-624-2457
Web: www.nmdemocrats.org

Party Chair: Javier Gonzales
Vice-Chair: Annadelle Sanchez
Executive Director: Scott Forrester

PLATFORM FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF NEW MEXICO

The statements below reflect the values and major planks of the Democratic Party of New Mexico, followed by a brief summary of all resolutions passed by the State Central Committee (SCC) from 2006 to 2009, and presented to the SCC at the Pre-Primary Convention on March 13, 2010.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS AND THE ARTS

We believe in a vibrant arts community that is advanced by and accessible to the public.

ECONOMY

We believe in a balanced budget that supports the needs of all citizens by applying progressive taxes, fair trade, fair labor practices, and measures to ensure a sustainable environment. We support:

- national and state budgets that consider all citizens' needs
- repealing tax cuts for the wealthy
- fair trade practices, repeal of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and withdrawal from the World Trade Organization (WTO)
- fair labor practices
- research for best energy solutions

ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY

We value the people, land, water, and air that sustain us and believe that we have a responsibility to protect the environment for future generations. We support:

- immediate efforts to reverse climate change through a comprehensive energy plan emphasizing renewable sources of energy
- active environmental policies that promote conservation and energy independence
- protecting water resources
- protecting local agricultural resources and seed stocks
- the cleanup of nuclear waste produced during research and commercial nuclear activities

GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

We value an ethical, open, and participatory government that protects the freedom and liberty of its citizens. We support:

- protecting constitutional rights and civil liberties, including reproductive choice and marriage equality
- holding all citizens, residents, and officials accountable for upholding the Constitution and the rule of law
- ethical and transparent governmental practices
- a paid legislature elected by clean and verifiable elections
- fair media practices

HEALTH, EDUCATION and SOCIAL SECURITY

We believe that every citizen has a right to universal health care, superior education, and a protected future. We support:

- adopting a comprehensive, single-payer, universal health care coverage which includes alternative and preventative health care
- strengthening public education with increased teacher pay, graduation rates and curriculum requirements
- eliminating any consideration of voucher plans
- protecting Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid

MILITARY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

We believe in a multilateral foreign policy that respects the sovereignty of nations, follows international law, and policies that honor our veterans, and protect our national security. We support:

- ending the occupation of Iraq and Afghanistan
- prioritizing diplomatic rather than military solutions to conflict
- punishing war profiteers
- treating veterans with respect and honor
- transitioning from nuclear weapons research to developing renewable and alternative energy resources
- advocating international demilitarization of space
- ensuring US observance of international law

TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY

We believe in protecting tribal sovereignty and the recognition of Native American contribution.

Information provided by the Democratic Party of New Mexico website. www.nmdemocrats.org



"Deer in the Desert"
Photo by Arthur Moreno

These deer came out of the mesquite and yuccas near Hurley, NM, which provided the opportunity to capture the beauty of the desert and animal life in New Mexico.

MINOR POLITICAL PARTIES IN NEW MEXICO

AMERICANS ELECT 2012

Americans Elect is a neutral, nonprofit organization that is not affiliated with any political party, ideology or candidate. It was founded by pioneers in direct technology and citizens from across the political spectrum who are worried that political divisions are keeping our nation's big problems from being solved. Americans elect is funded by individual contributions, and intends to pay back the bulk of our initial financing as more delegates join, so that no single individual will have contributed more than \$10K. Ultimately, Americans Elect candidates will answer only to American voters. Americans Elect believes that we can rebuild hope and trust for a better future for all of us, and opening up the system to new ideas and real solutions will put our country back on track

CONSTITUTION PARTY OF NEW MEXICO

Seven Principles of the Constitution Party:

Life: For all human beings, from conception to natural death;

Liberty: Freedom of conscience and actions for the self-governed individual;

Family: One husband and one wife with their children as divinely instituted;

Property: Each individual's right to own and steward personal property without government burden;

Constitution: and Bill of Rights interpreted according to the actual intent of the Founding Fathers;

States' Rights: Everything not specifically delegated by the Constitution to the federal government, nor prohibited by the Constitution to the states, is reserved to the states or to the people;

American Sovereignty: American government committed to the protection of the borders, trade, and common defense of Americans, and not entangled in foreign alliances.

2270-D Wyoming Blvd., NE, #140

Albuquerque, New Mexico 87112

Phone: (505) 990-5908

www.cpnm.us

cpnm@libertyconnection.us

GREEN PARTY OF NEW MEXICO

The Greens are a world-wide political movement with roots in democratic, social and ecological principles. The New Mexico Green Party affirms shared Core Values that serve to focus our vision and policies. In professing a politics based on values, we see an intimate connection between our rights as individuals and our responsibility to our neighbors, our community, and the Earth. The New Mexico Green Party declares these values on which our political action is based, and joins the worldwide call to move beyond politics of the past to create a new and independent democratic alternative.

P.O. Box 22485

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87502-2485

Phone: (505) 473-3621

www.gpnm.org

Co-Chair: Michal Mudd

INDEPENDENT AMERICAN PARTY OF NEW MEXICO

To promote: respect for life, liberty and property; strong traditional families; patriotism; and individual, state and national sovereignty — with a strong reliance on the Declaration of Independence and allegiance to the Constitution for the United States of America — by petition to God and by political and educational means.

2160 Don Andres Road, SW

Albuquerque, New Mexico 87105

Phone: (505) 379-6050

www.independentamericanparty.org

Chair: Robert Bridgewater

MINOR POLITICAL PARTIES IN NEW MEXICO

LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF NEW MEXICO

We hold that all individuals have the right to exercise sole dominion over their own lives, and have the right to live in whatever manner they choose, so long as they don't forcibly interfere with the equal right of others to live in whatever manner they choose. That the government has no authority to dispose of the lives of individuals or the fruits of their labor. Governments must not violate the rights of any individual, namely the rights to life, liberty and property. We oppose the interference by government in the areas of voluntary and contractual relations among individuals.

The Libertarian Party believes that governments exist for the purpose of protecting the rights of individuals to life, liberty and property. That the rights of the people are born within them, not granted by governments. Governments must not take what belongs to one individual and give it to another to whom it does not belong. That governments today are far too large, too expensive and too intrusive. That the government exists to serve the people, not to be served by the people. Governments should do only those things which cannot be done by the people themselves. That people should be free to live their lives as they see fit, so long as they respect the same right in all others.

918 Ivory Road, SE
Río Rancho, NM 87124-4228
Phone: (505) 891-4541
www.lpnw.us
Chair: Jay Vandersloot
Vice Chair: Elisheva Levin



"Fenton Reflection"
Photo by Tom Jamison

Fenton Lake captured on a perfectly calm morning and
enjoyable fishing in the Jemez Mountains.



"Abiquiu Overlook"

Photo by Charles L. Sargent

Reflections of the mesa, the farm land and the snow capped Sangre de Cristo Mountains that geographically make up New Mexico.

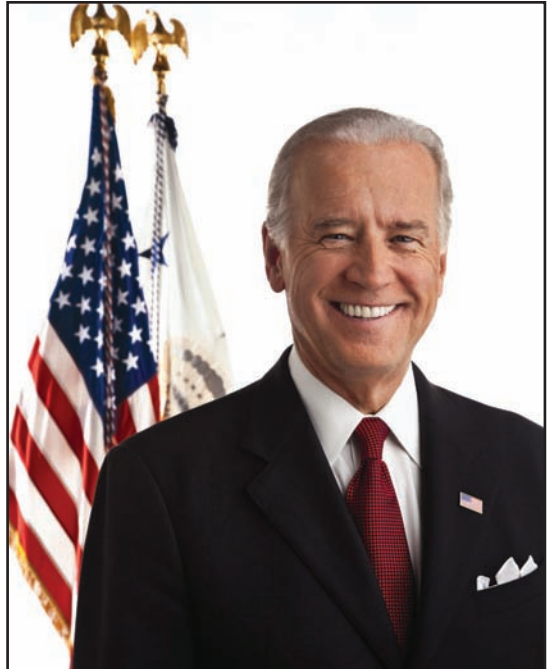
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



Barack H. Obama (D)
President of the United States

White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20500
(202) 456-1414

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



Joseph R. Biden (D)
Vice President of the United States

White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20500
(202) 456-1414

U.S. PRESIDENTS AND VICE PRESIDENTS (1789 to Present)

The following historical chronology of the U.S. Presidents and Vice Presidents was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

Term	Dates of Service		Presidents	P ¹		Vice Presidents	P ¹
3 yrs. 10 mos.*	APR 1789 to MAR 1793*	1	George Washington	NP	1	John Adams	NP
4 yrs.	MAR 1793 to MAR 1797		George Washington	NP		John Adams	NP
4 yrs.	MAR 1797 to MAR 1801	2	John Adams	F	2	Thomas Jefferson	D/R
4 yrs.	MAR 1801 to MAR 1805	3	Thomas Jefferson	DR	3	Aaron Burr	D/R
4 yrs.	MAR 1805 to MAR 1809		Thomas Jefferson	DR	4	George Clinton	D/R
4 yrs.	MAR 1809 to MAR 1813	4	James Madison	DR		George Clinton ²	D/R
4 yrs.	MAR 1813 to MAR 1817		James Madison	DR	5	Elbridge Gerry ³	D/R
4 yrs.	MAR 1817 to MAR 1821	5	James Monroe	DR	6	Daniel D. Thompson	D/R
4 yrs.	MAR 1821 to MAR 1825		James Monroe	DR		Daniel D. Thompson	D/R
4 yrs.	MAR 1825 to MAR 1829	6	John Q. Adams	DR	7	John C. Calhoun ⁴	D/R
4 yrs.	MAR 1829 to MAR 1833	7	Andrew Jackson	D		John C. Calhoun ^{4,5}	D
4 yrs.	MAR 1833 to MAR 1837		Andrew Jackson	D	8	Martin Van Buren	D
4 yrs.	MAR 1837 to MAR 1841	8	Martin Van Buren	D	9	Richard M. Johnson	D
4 yrs.	MAR 1841 to APR 1841	9	William H. Harrison ⁶	W	10	John Tyler	W
	APR 1841 to MAR 1845	10	John Tyler ⁶	W			
4 yrs.	MAR 1845 to MAR 1849	11	James K. Polk	D	11	George M. Dallas	D
4 yrs.	MAR 1849 to JUL 1850	12	Zachary Taylor ^{7,8}	W	12	Millard Fillmore	W
	JUL 1850 to MAR 1853	13	Millard Fillmore ⁸	W			
4 yrs.	MAR 1853 to MAR 1857	14	Franklin Pierce	D	13	William R. King ⁹	D
4 yrs.	MAR 1857 to MAR 1861	15	James Buchanan	D	14	John C. Breckinridge	D
4 yrs.	MAR 1861 to MAR 1865	16	Abraham Lincoln	R	15	Hannibal Hamlin	R
4 yrs.	MAR 1865 to APR 1865		Abraham Lincoln ¹¹	R	16	Andrew Johnson ¹⁰	U
	APR 1865 to MAR 1869	17	Andrew Johnson ¹⁰	U/D			
4 yrs.	MAR 1869 to MAR 1873	18	Ulysses S. Grant	R	17	Schuyler Colfax	R
4 yrs.	MAR 1873 to MAR 1877		Ulysses S. Grant	R	18	Henry Wilson ¹²	R
4 yrs.	MAR 1877 to MAR 1881	19	Rutherford B. Hayes ¹³	R	19	William A. Wheeler	R

*The first presidential and vice presidential terms of George Washington and John Adams began on April 30, 1789, and ended on March 3, 1793. Thereafter, the terms began on March 4 and ended four years later on March 3—until the 1933 adoption of the 20th amendment, after which the terms began at noon on January 20, and ended four years later at noon on January 20.

**Projected end-of-term

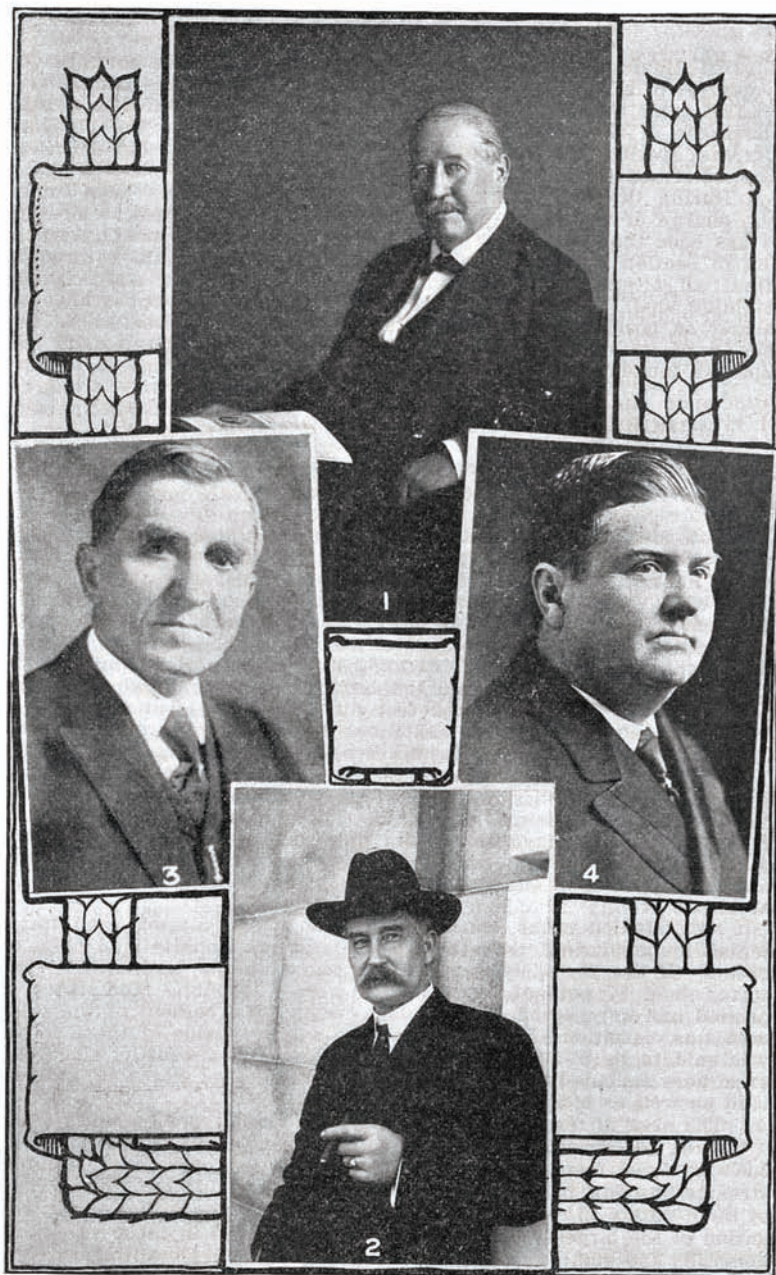
Term	Dates of Service		Presidents	P ¹		Vice Presidents	P ¹
4 yrs.	MAR 1881 to SEP 1881	20	James A. Garfield ¹⁴	R	20	Chester A. Arthur	R
	SEP 1881 to MAR 1885	21	Chester A. Arthur ¹⁴	R			
4 yrs.	MAR 1885 to MAR 1889	22	Grover Cleveland	D	21	Thomas A. Hendricks ¹⁵	D
4 yrs.	MAR 1889 to MAR 1893	23	Benjamin Harrison	R	22	Levi P. Morton	R
4 yrs.	MAR 1893 to MAR 1897	24	Grover Cleveland	D	23	Adlai E. Stevenson	R
4 yrs.	MAR 1897 to MAR 1901	25	William McKinley	R	24	Garret A. Hobart ¹⁶	D
4 yrs.	MAR 1901 to SEP 1901		William McKinley ¹⁷	R	25	Theodore Roosevelt	R
	SEP 1901 to MAR 1905	26	Theodore Roosevelt ¹⁷	R			R
	MAR 1905 to MAR 1909		Theodore Roosevelt	R	26	Charles W. Fairbanks	R
4 yrs.	MAR 1909 to MAR 1913	27	William H. Taft	R	27	James S. Sherman ¹⁸	R
4 yrs.	MAR 1913 to MAR 1917	28	Woodrow Wilson	D	28	Thomas R. Marshall	D
4 yrs.	MAR 1917 to MAR 1921		Woodrow Wilson	D		Thomas R. Marshall	D
4 yrs.	MAR 1921 to AUG 1923	29	Warren G. Harding ¹⁹	R	29	Calvin Coolidge	R
4 yrs.	AUG 1923 to MAR 1925	30	Calvin Coolidge ¹⁹	R			
4 yrs.	MAR 1925 to MAR 1929		Calvin Coolidge	R	30	Charles G. Dawes	R
4 yrs.	MAR 1929 to MAR 1933	31	Herbert C. Hoover	R	31	Charles Curtis	R
3 yrs. 46 wks.	MAR 1933 to JAN 1937	32	Franklin D. Roosevelt ²⁰	D	32	John N. Garner ²⁰	D
4 yrs.	JAN 1937 to JAN 1941		Franklin D. Roosevelt	D		John N. Garner	D
4 yrs.	JAN 1941 to JAN 1945		Franklin D. Roosevelt	D	33	Henry A. Wallace	D
4 yrs.	JAN 1945 to APR 1945		Franklin D. Roosevelt ²¹	D	34	Harry S. Truman	D
4 yrs.	APR 1945 to JAN 1949	33	Harry S Truman ²¹	D			
	JAN 1949 to JAN 1953		Harry S Truman	D	35	Alben W. Barkley	D
4 yrs.	JAN 1953 to JAN 1957	34	Dwight D. Eisenhower	R	36	Richard M. Nixon	R
4 yrs.	JAN 1957 to JAN 1961		Dwight D. Eisenhower	R		Richard M. Nixon	R
	JAN 1961 to NOV 1963	35	John F. Kennedy ²²	D	37	Lyndon B. Johnson	D
	NOV 1963 to JAN 1965	36	Lyndon B. Johnson ²²	D			
4 yrs.	JAN 1965 to JAN 1969		Lyndon B. Johnson	D	38	Hubert H. Humphrey	D
4 yrs.	JAN 1969 to JAN 1973	37	Richard M. Nixon	R	39	Spiro T. Agnew	R
	JAN 1973 to AUG 1974		Richard M. Nixon ²⁴	R		Spiro T. Agnew ²³	R
					40	Gerald R. Ford ²³	R
	AUG 1974 to JAN 1977	38	Gerald R. Ford ²⁴	R	41	Nelson A. Rockefeller ²⁵	R
4 yrs.	JAN 1977 to JAN 1981	39	James E. Carter, Jr.	D	42	Walter F. Mondale	D
4 yrs.	JAN 1981 to JAN 1985	40	Ronald W. Reagan	R	43	George H.W. Bush	R
4 yrs.	JAN 1985 to JAN 1989		Ronald W. Reagan	R		George H.W. Bush	R
4 yrs.	JAN 1989 to JAN 1993	41	George H.W. Bush	R	44	J. Danforth Quayle	R
4 yrs.	JAN 1993 to JAN 1997	42	William J. Clinton	D	45	Albert A. Gore, Jr.	D
4 yrs.	JAN 1997 to JAN 2001		William J. Clinton	D		Albert A. Gore, Jr.	D
4 yrs.	JAN 2001 to JAN 2005	43	George W. Bush	R	46	Richard B. Cheney	R
4 yrs.	JAN 2005 to JAN 2008		George W. Bush	R		Richard B. Cheney	R
4 yrs.	JAN 2008 TO JAN 2013**	44	Barack H. Obama ²⁶	D	47	Joseph R. Biden, Jr.	D

PRESIDENCY NOTES

1. Political Party Affiliations: (NP) No Party; (F) Federalist; (D/R) Democratic/Republican; (D) Democratic; (W) Whig; (R) Republican; (U) Union.
2. Vice President George Clinton died in office on April 20, 1812.
3. Vice President Elbridge Gerry died in office on November 23, 1814.
4. Vice President John C. Calhoun ran on the DR ticket with John Quincy Adams, and on the Democratic ticket with Andrew Jackson.
5. Vice President John C. Calhoun resigned on December 28, 1832, after having been elected on December 12, 1832, to an unexpired term of a U.S. senatorial vacancy in South Carolina.
6. President William H. Harrison died in office on April 4, 1841, and was succeeded by Vice President John Tyler.
7. Since President Zachary Taylor would not take the presidential oath on a Sunday (March 4), he took the oath of office on Monday, March 5.
8. President Zachary Taylor died in office on July 9, 1850, and was succeeded by Vice President Millard Fillmore.
9. Vice President William R. King died in office on April 18, 1853.
10. "The Republican National Convention of 1864, adopted the name Union Party. It renominated Abraham Lincoln [R] for president; for vice president it nominated Andrew Johnson, a War Democrat. Although frequently listed as a Republican vice president and president, Johnson undoubtedly considered himself strictly a member of the Union Party. When that party broke apart after 1868, he [Johnson] returned to the Democratic Party." (TIME Almanac 2001, p. 58)
11. President Abraham Lincoln died in office on April 15, 1865, and was succeeded by Vice President Andrew Johnson.
12. Vice President Henry Wilson died in office on November 22, 1875.
13. President Rutherford B. Hayes took the oath of office in a private ceremony on March 3, 1877; a public swearing-in took place two days later.
14. President James A. Garfield died in office on September 19, 1881, and was succeeded by Vice President Chester A. Arthur.
15. Vice President Thomas A. Hendricks died in office on November 25, 1885.
16. Vice President Garret A. Hobart died in office on November 21, 1899.
17. President William McKinley died in office on September 14, 1901, and was succeeded by Vice President Theodore Roosevelt.
18. Vice President James S. Sherman died in office on October 30, 1912.
19. President Warren G. Harding died in office on August 2, 1923, and was succeeded by Vice President Calvin Coolidge.
20. The first four-year terms to which President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Vice President John N. Garner were elected were shortened by six weeks because the 20th Amendment (adopted in 1933) changed the beginning and ending dates of the terms to January 20.
21. President Franklin D. Roosevelt died in office on April 12, 1945, and was succeeded by Vice President Harry S Truman. Richard Armour in his book, *Our Presidents*, on page 74, states that "There is not a period after the 'S' in Harry S Truman's name. The 'S' is not an abbreviation of any name, and is said to have been chosen by his parents to avoid any display of favoritism, since his paternal grandfather's name was Shippe (Anderson Shippe Truman) and his maternal grandfather's name was Solomon Young." [Also see *Truman* by David McCullough, p. 37. and *The World Almanac* 1989, p. 423].
22. President John F. Kennedy died in office on November 22, 1963, and was succeeded by Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson.
23. Vice President Spiro T. Agnew resigned on October 10, 1973, and was succeeded by Gerald R. Ford, who, under the provisions of the 25th Amendment (adopted in 1967), was nominated vice president by President Richard M. Nixon on October 12, 1973, confirmed by Congress on December 6, 1973, and sworn in on the same day, thus becoming the first non-elected vice president.
24. President Richard M. Nixon resigned the presidency on August 9, 1974, and was succeeded by Vice President Gerald R. Ford; thus Ford became the first non-elected president.
25. Nelson A. Rockefeller, under the provisions of the 25th Amendment, was nominated vice president by President Gerald R. Ford on August 20, 1974, confirmed by Congress on December 19, 1974, and sworn in on the same day, thus becoming the second non-elected vice president.
26. Obama is the 1st African American to be elected to the Presidency.

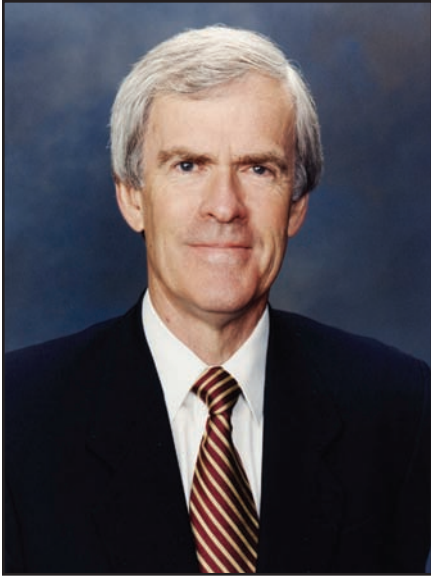
1913 NEW MEXICO CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS



1. T. B. CATRON, U. S. Senator, (long term)
2. A. B. FALL, U. S. Senator, (short term)
3. H. E. FERGUSSON, Representative in Congress. Elected November, 1911. Re-elected November, 1912
4. GEORGE CURRY, Representative in Congress

U.S. SENATORS



JEFF BINGAMAN (D)

www.bingaman.senate.gov

Current Occupant of the CATRON SEAT

ALBUQUERQUE

625 Silver Avenue, SW,
Suite 130
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 346-6601

LAS CRUCES

505 South Main
Las Cruces, NM 88001
(575) 523-6561

FARMINGTON

106 B West Main
Farmington, NM 87401
(505) 325-5030

ROSWELL

200 East 4th St., Suite 300
Roswell, NM 88201
(575) 622-7113

SANTA FE

119 East Marcy, Suite 101
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 988-6647

WASHINGTON, D.C.

703 Hart Senate Office Bldg.
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-5521
TTY: (202) 224-1792
Toll-free (from NM only):
1-800-443-8658



TOM UDALL (D)

www.tomudall.senate.gov

Current Occupant of the FALL SEAT

ALBUQUERQUE

219 Central Ave NW
Suite 210
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 346-6791

CARLSBAD

102 W. Hagerman Street
Suite A
Carlsbad, NM 88220
(575) 234-0366

LAS CRUCES

201 N. Church Street
Las Cruces, NM 88001
(575) 526-5475

SANTA FE

120 South Federal Place
Suite 302
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 988-6511

WASHINGTON, DC

110 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington DC, 20510
(202) 224-6621

NEW MEXICO U.S. SENATORS OF THE CATRON SENATE SEAT

The following historical chronology of New Mexico's CATRON seat was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

THE CATRON SEAT (1912-Present)

U.S. SENATORS	P	DATES OF SERVICE			TERM
¹ Thomas B. Catron	R	APR	1912 - MAR	1917	4 yrs., 11 mos.
² Andrieus A. Jones	D	MAR	1917 - MAR	1923	6 yrs.
³ Andrieus A. Jones	D	MAR	1923 - DEC	1927	} 6 yrs.
^{4,5} Bronson M. Cutting	R	DEC	1927 - NOV	1928	
⁵ Octaviano A. Larrazolo	R	NOV	1928 - MAR	1929	
⁶ Bronson M. Cutting	R	MAR	1929 - JAN	1935	5 yrs., 10 mos.
⁷ Bronson M. Cutting	R	JAN	1935 - MAY	1935	} 6 yrs.
⁸ Dennis Chávez	D	MAY	1935 - NOV	1936	
⁹ Dennis Chávez	D	NOV	1936 - JAN	1941	
Dennis Chávez	D	JAN	1941 - JAN	1947	6 yrs.
Dennis Chávez	D	JAN	1947 - JAN	1953	6 yrs.
Dennis Chávez	D	JAN	1953 - JAN	1959	6 yrs.
¹⁰ Dennis Chávez	D	JAN	1959 - NOV	1962	} 6 yrs.
¹⁰ Edwin L. Mechem	R	NOV	1962 - NOV	1964	
¹¹ Joseph M. Montoya	D	NOV	1964 - JAN	1965	
Joseph M. Montoya	D	JAN	1965 - JAN	1971	6 yrs.
Joseph M. Montoya	D	JAN	1971 - JAN	1977	6 yrs.
Harrison "Jack" Schmitt	R	JAN	1977 - JAN	1983	6 yrs.
Jeff Bingaman	D	JAN	1983 - JAN	1989	6 yrs.
Jeff Bingaman	D	JAN	1989 - JAN	1995	6 yrs.
Jeff Bingaman	D	JAN	1995 - JAN	2001	6 yrs.
Jeff Bingaman	D	JAN	2001 - JAN	2007	6 yrs.
Jeff Bingaman	D	JAN	2007 - JAN	2013*	6 yrs.

*Projected end-of-term

NOTES

1. Catron (and Albert B. Fall) were elected by the NM Legislature to the U.S. Senate on March 28, 1912, and took office on April 4, 1912; Catron drew the 4 years 11 months term (and Fall drew the 11 months term). Thereafter, pursuant to the 17th Amend. (adopted in 1913), U.S. Senators have been elected by the people.
2. Initially, the six-year senatorial terms began on March 4 and ended six years later on March 3; however, after the election of 1934, pursuant to the 20th Amendment (adopted in 1933), the terms began at noon on January 3, and ended six years later at noon on January 3.
3. Jones died on December 20, 1927; seat vacant until December 29, 1927.
4. Cutting was appointed to the Jones vacancy by Governor Richard C. Dillon (R) on December 29, 1927.
5. When Sen. Cutting ran for the following full-senatorial term of 6-years (March 1929 to March 1935), the law was that a U.S. senatorial candidate could not simultaneously run for a full-term and an unexpired term (in this case, from November 1928 to March 1929). The Republican candidate for the unexpired term was Octaviano A. Larrazolo. Both Cutting and Larrazolo won their races. Mexican-born Larrazolo is the only New Mexican, to date, to be elected to both a NM governorship (1919-1920) and a U.S. senate seat.
6. Cutting's six-year term was shortened by almost eight weeks (58 days) because the 20th Amendment changed the beginning and ending dates of the Congressional terms to noon on January 3.
7. Cutting died in early May 1935; seat vacant until late May 1935.
8. Chávez was appointed to the Cutting vacancy by Gov. Clyde Tingley (D). He was the first New Mexican born U.S. Senator, and second Hispanic to serve in the U.S. Senate, but the first Hispanic to be elected to a full senatorial term.
9. Chávez was elected in November 1936, to Cutting's unexpired term.
10. Chávez died on November 18, 1962. On November 30, 1962, Edwin L. Mechem (R) resigned the New Mexico governorship and was succeeded by Lt. Governor Tom Bolack (R), who, on the same day, appointed Mechem to the Chávez vacancy.
11. Montoya was elected in November 1964, to Chávez' unexpired term and the following full term.

NEW MEXICO U.S. SENATORS OF THE FALL SENATE SEAT

The following historical chronology of New Mexico's FALL seat was researched and compiled by
Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

THE FALL SEAT (1912-Present)

U.S. SENATORS	P	DATES OF SERVICE			TERM
¹ Albert B. Fall	R	APR	1912 - MAR	1913	11 mos.
² Albert B. Fall	R	MAR	1913 - MAR	1919	6 yrs.
³ Albert B. Fall	R	MAR	1919 - MAR	1921	} 6 yrs.
⁴ Holm O. Bursum	R	MAR	1921 - SEP	1921	
⁵ Holm O. Bursum	R	SEP	1921 - MAR	1925	
Sam G. Bratton	D	MAR	1925 - MAR	1931	6 yrs.
⁶ Sam G. Bratton	D	MAR	1931 - JUN	1933	} 105 yrs, 10 mos.
⁷ Carl A. Hatch	D	OCT	1933 - NOV	1934	
⁸ Carl A. Hatch	D	NOV	1934 - JAN	1937	
Carl A. Hatch	D	JAN	1937 - JAN	1943	6 yrs.
Carl A. Hatch	D	JAN	1943 - JAN	1949	6 yrs.
Clinton P. Anderson	D	JAN	1949 - JAN	1955	6 yrs.
Clinton P. Anderson	D	JAN	1955 - JAN	1961	6 yrs.
Clinton P. Anderson	D	JAN	1961 - JAN	1967	6 yrs.
Clinton P. Anderson	D	JAN	1967 - JAN	1973	6 yrs.
Pete V. Domenici	R	JAN	1973 - JAN	1979	6 yrs.
Pete V. Domenici	R	JAN	1979 - JAN	1985	6 yrs.
Pete V. Domenici	R	JAN	1985 - JAN	1991	6 yrs.
Pete V. Domenici	R	JAN	1991 - JAN	1997	6 yrs.
Pete V. Domenici	R	JAN	1997 - JAN	2003	6 yrs.
⁹ Pete V. Domenici	R	JAN	2003 - JAN	2009	6 yrs.
Tom Udall	D	JAN	2009 - JAN	2015*	6 yrs.

**Projected end-of-term*

NOTES

1. Fall (and Thomas B. Catron) were elected by the NM Legislature to the U.S. Senate on March 28, 1912, and took office on April 4, 1912; Fall drew the 11 months term (and Catron drew the four years, eleven months term). Fall was re-elected by the same NM Legislature in June 1912, to the following full term. Thereafter, pursuant to the 17th Amendment (adopted in 1913), U. S. Senators have been elected by the people.
2. Initially, the six-year senatorial terms began on March 4 and ended six years later on March 3; however, after the election of 1934, pursuant to the 20th Amendment (adopted in 1933), the terms began at noon on January 3, and ended six years later at noon on January 3.
3. Fall resigned on March 4, 1921, to accept appointment as Secretary of the Interior under President Harding (R); seat vacant until March 11, 1921.
4. Bursum was appointed to the Fall vacancy by Gov. Merritt C. Mechem (R) on Mar. 11, 1921.
5. Bursum was elected in the September 1921, special election to Fall's unexpired term.
6. Bratton resigned on June 24, 1933, to accept appointment as Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals (Tenth Circuit); seat vacant until October 10, 1933.
7. Hatch was appointed to the Bratton vacancy by Gov. Andrew W. Hockenhull (D) on October 10, 1933.
8. Hatch was elected in November 1934, to Bratton's unexpired term.
9. Domenici has been the longest-serving NM U.S. Senator (6 terms: 36 years)
10. This term was shortened by about eight weeks (58) days because the 20th Amendment changed the beginning and ending dates of the congressional terms to noon on January 3.

NEW MEXICO'S U.S. CONGRESSIONAL HISTORY (1851-Present)

The following New Mexico Congressional history was researched and written by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

New Mexico has had three forms of government since it became an American possession on August 15, 1846: **Pre-Territorial** (1846-1851), when New Mexico *did not* have representation in the U.S. Congress; **Territorial** (1851-1912), when New Mexico had a territorial Delegate to Congress; and **Statehood** (1912-present), during which time New Mexico has been represented in the U.S. Senate by two U.S. Senators, and in the U.S. House by two representatives (1912-13): one representative (1913-43); two representatives (1943-83); and three representatives (1983-present).

BEFORE STATEHOOD

New Mexico Territorial Delegates to U.S. House

New Mexico's representation in Congress began after that body enacted the Compromise of 1850 in September 1850, which was subsequently signed into law by President Millard Fillmore in December 1850. The bill included a section organizing New Mexico as a Territory effective with a regular territorial form of government, which ended sixty-one years later—on January 6, 1912, when New Mexico became a state.

As an established Territory, New Mexicans could vote for only one elective federal official, namely, a Territorial Delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives to two-year terms. These Territorial Delegates were non-voting congressmen, but they exercised all privileges of debate and served on various committees. Their major responsibilities included lobbying for statehood, patronage, troops, appropriations, and overseeing Indian Affairs. *See List of Territorial Delegates on next page.*

AFTER STATEHOOD

New Mexico U.S. Senators

When New Mexico became a state on January 6, 1912, it was assigned two U.S. senators (as were all states, regardless of their population). At that time, U.S. Senators were elected by their respective state legislatures. Accordingly, New Mexico's first U.S. Senators, **Thomas B. Catrón (R)** and **Albert B. Fall (R)**, were elected by New Mexico's first state legislature. Thereafter, pursuant to the 17th Amendment (adopted in 1913), all U.S. Senators have been elected by the people.

New Mexico U.S. Representatives

When New Mexico became a state on January 6, 1912, it was initially assigned two U.S. Representatives, but in the General Apportionment Act of 1911, enacted later by the same Congress, the 61st Congress, New Mexico was assigned one congressional seat; nevertheless, New Mexico was permitted to seat two U.S. Representatives: **Harvey B. Fergusson (D)** and **George Curry (R)**. They were elected at-large in the state's first election on November 7, 1911, and sworn in on January 7, 1912. Thereafter, New Mexico was represented by one representative until New Mexico was assigned two congressional seats on the basis of the 1940 U.S. Census. These two representatives were elected at-large through the election of 1966, after which they were elected by congressional districts through the election of 1980, after which New Mexico was assigned three representatives on the basis of the 1980 Census; the number of representatives will remain at three until such time as New Mexico's population merits a loss or gain of a representative on the basis of a future census.

Since the U.S. Congress decided that the number of representatives in the U.S. House was to be 435, the number of representatives assigned to each state has been determined by dividing 435 into the total population of the country, as ascertained by the latest decennial (ten-year) U.S. Census, and dividing the resulting number into a state's population. However, if any state has fewer than the number of people needed to qualify for a representative, that state is still entitled to one representative.

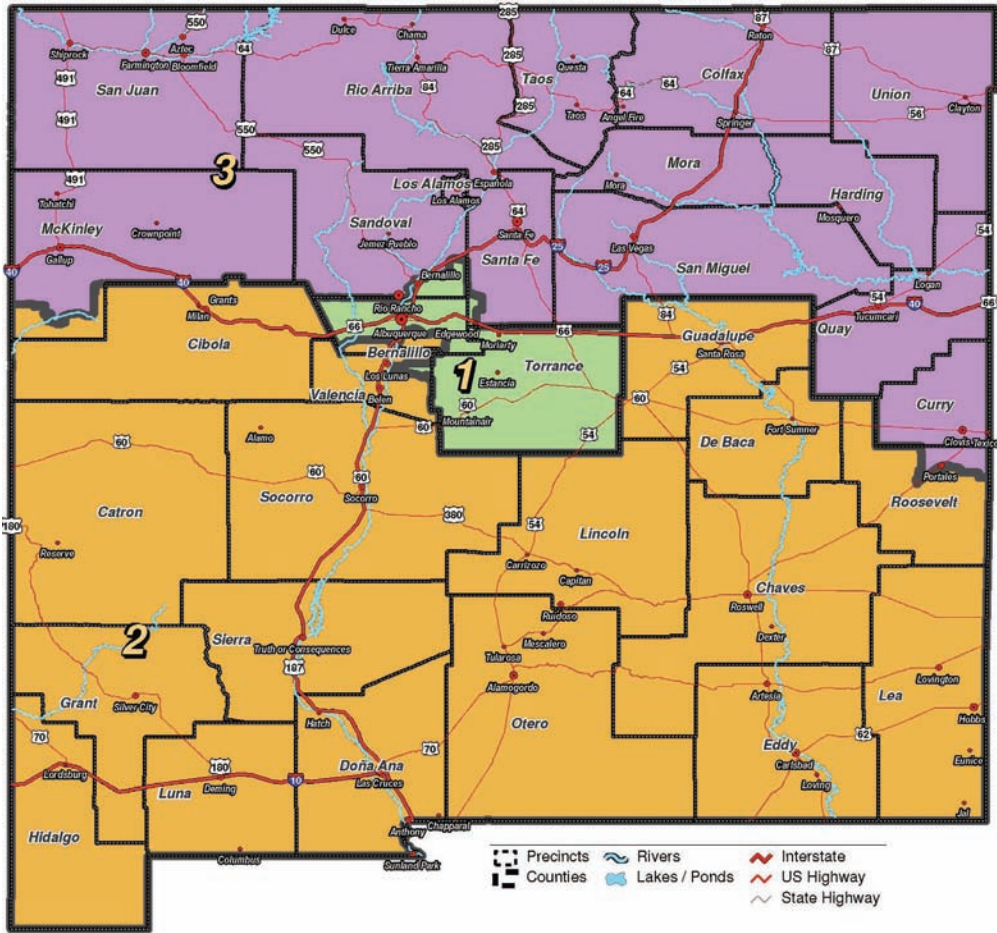
NM TERRITORIAL DELEGATES TO U.S. CONGRESS (1851-1912)

The following historical chronology of NM's territorial delegates to Congress was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

CONGRESS	TERMS	DELEGATES	P
32nd	1851-1853	Richard H. Weightman	D
33rd	1853-1855	¹ José Manuel Gallegos	D
34th	{ 1855-1856	² José Manuel Gallegos	D
	{ 1856-1857	^{2,3,4} Miguel A. Otero (I)	D
35th	1857-1859	Miguel A. Otero (I)	D
36th	1859-1861	Miguel A. Otero (I)	D
37th	1861-1863	John S. Watts	R
38th	1863-1865	⁵ Francisco Perea	R
39th	1865-1867	J. Francisco Chaves	R
40th	{ 1867-1869	Charles P. Clever	D
	{ 1869-1869	³ J. Francisco Chaves	R
41st	1869-1871	J. Francisco Chaves	R
42nd	1871-1873	José Manuel Gallegos	D
43rd	1873-1875	Stephen B. Elkins	R
44th	1875-1877	Stephen B. Elkins	R
45th	1877-1879	Trinidad Romero	R
46th	1879-1881	Mariano S. Otero	R
47th	1881-1883	Tranquilino Luna	R
48th	{ 1883-1884	Tranquilino Luna	R
	{ 1884-1885	³ Francisco A. Manzanares	D
49th	1885-1887	Antonio Joseph	D
50th	1887-1889	Antonio Joseph	D
51st	1889-1891	Antonio Joseph	D
52nd	1891-1893	Antonio Joseph	D
53rd	1893-1895	Antonio Joseph	D
54th	1895-1897	Thomas B. Catron	R
55th	1897-1899	Harvey B. Fergusson	D
56th	1899-1901	Pedro Perea	R
57th	1901-1903	Bernard S. Rodey	R
58th	1903-1905	Bernard S. Rodey	R
59th	1905-1907	William H. Andrews	R
60th	1907-1909	⁶ William H. Andrews	R
61st	1909-1911	William H. Andrews	R
62nd	1911-1912	⁷ William H. Andrews	R

- Gallegos' election was *unsuccessfully* contested by former NM Territorial Governor William Carr Lane (R). Gallegos was a former Catholic priest.
- Gallegos was of the "Mexican faction of the NM Democratic Party, and Otero (I) was of the "American" faction of the Democratic Party, which was soon to become the NM Republican Party (*Trés Macho - He Said, Angelico Chávez, 91-91*).
- Successfully contested the election of the previous office-holder.
- Otero (I) is not to be confused with his son Otero (II), who served as a NM territorial governor; nor is Otero (I) to be confused with his grandson, Otero (III) who served as NM State Auditor and Attorney General.
- Francisco Perea's election was *unsuccessfully* contested by Gallegos.
- Andrews' election was *unsuccessfully* contested by Octaviano A. Larrazolo, a Mexican-born Democrat, who later — as a Republican — was elected a NM governor (1919-1920). Larrazolo was subsequently elected in November 1928 to a four-month unexpired U.S. senate term (for details regarding the 1928 election, see "New Mexico U.S. Senators of the Catron Senate Seat" in the *New Mexico Blue Book*. Larrazolo is the only New Mexican to be elected to both a NM governorship and a U.S. Senate seat.
- Andrews, whose last elective term as a territorial delegate (to the 61st Congress) ended in March 1911, continued — pursuant to the law — to also serve in the 62nd Congress, namely, from March 1911 until January 6, 1912, when NM was officially recognized as a state.

NEW MEXICO CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



CONGRESSMEN REPRESENTING THESE DISTRICTS ARE:

- District 1: Representative Martin Heinrich (D)
- District 2: Representative Steve Pearce (R)
- District 3: Representative Ben R. Luján (D)

U.S. REPRESENTATIVES



MARTIN HEINRICH (D) District 1

Downtown Albuquerque Office

20 First Plaza NW, Suite 603
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 346-6781

Washington, D.C. Office

1505 Longworth HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-6316



STEVE PEARCE (R) District 2

Alamogordo Office

1101 New York Ave., Rm. 115
Alamogordo, NM 88310
(855) 473-2723

Hobbs Office

200 E. Broadway Ste. 200
Hobbs, NM 88240
(855) 473-2723

Las Cruces Office

570 N. Telshor Blvd.
Las Cruces, NM 88011
(855) 473-2723

Los Lunas Office

3445 Lambros Loop, NE
Los Lunas, NM 87031
(855) 473-2723

Roswell Office

1717 W. 2nd St., Ste. 110
Roswell, NM 88201
(855) 473-2723

Socorro Office

111 School of Mines Road
Socorro, NM 87801
(855) 473-2723

Washington, D.C. Office

2432 Rayburn House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2365



BEN R. LUJÁN (D) District 3

Farmington Office

800 Municipal Dr.
Farmington, NM 87401
(505) 324-1005

Gallup Office

110 W. Aztec Ave.
Gallup, NM 87301
(505) 863-0582

Las Vegas Office

903 University Ave.
Las Vegas, NM 87701
(505) 454-3038

Rio Rancho Office

3200 Civic Center NE Ste 330
Río Rancho, NM 87144
(505) 994-0499

Santa Fe Office

811 St. Michael's Dr. Ste. 104
Santa Fe, NM 87505
(505) 984-8950

Tucumcari Office

404 W. Route 66 Blvd.
Tucumcari, NM 88401
(575) 461-3029

Washington, D.C. Office

330 Cannon HOB
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-6190

NEW MEXICO U.S. REPRESENTATIVES (1912-Present)

The following historical chronology of New Mexico's congressional seats was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

ELECTED AT-LARGE

TWO NEW MEXICO U.S. REPRESENTATIVES

TERM REPRESENTATIVE	U.S. REPRESENTATIVE	U.S.
1912-1913	¹ Harvey B. Fergusson D	¹ George Curry R

ONE NEW MEXICO U.S. REPRESENTATIVE

1913 - 1915 ²	Harvey B. Fergusson	D
1915 - 1917	³ B. C. Hernández	R
1917 - 1919	William B. Walton	D
1919 - 1921	³ B. C. Hernández	R
1921 - 1923	⁴ Nestor Montoya	R
1923 - 1925	John Morrow	D
1925 - 1927	John Morrow	D
1927 - 1929	John Morrow	D
1929 - 1931	Albert G. Simms	R
1931 - 1933	Dennis Chávez	D
1933 - 1935	⁵ Dennis Chávez	D
1935 - 1937	John Dempsey	D
1937 - 1939	John Dempsey	D
1939 - 1941	John Dempsey	D
1941 - 1943	Clinton P. Anderson	D

Chávez' second term was shortened by about eight weeks (58 days) because the 20th Amendment changed the beginning and ending dates of the congressional terms to noon on January 3.

TWO NEW MEXICO U.S. REPRESENTATIVES⁶

1943 - 1945	Clinton P. Anderson D	Antonio M. Fernández D
1945 - 1947	⁷ Clinton P. Anderson D	Antonio M. Fernández D
1947 - 1949	Georgia L. Lusk D	Antonio M. Fernández D
1949 - 1951	John E. Miles D	Antonio M. Fernández D
1951 - 1953	John J. Dempsey D	Antonio M. Fernández D
1953 - 1955	John J. Dempsey D	Antonio M. Fernández D
1955 - 1957	John J. Dempsey D	⁸ Antonio M. Fernández D
1957 - 1959	¹⁰ John J. Dempsey D	⁹ Joseph M. Montoya D
1959 - 1961	Thomas G. Morris D	Joseph M. Montoya D

POSITION 1¹¹

POSITION 2¹¹

1961 - 1963	Joseph M. Montoya D	Thomas G. Morris D
1963 - 1965	Joseph M. Montoya D	Thomas G. Morris D
1965 - 1967	Thomas G. Morris D	E.S. Johnny Walker D
1967 - 1969	Thomas G. Morris D	E.S. Johnny Walker D

ELECTED BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT 1

DISTRICT 2

1969 - 1971	Manuel Luján, Jr. R	Ed Foreman R
1971 - 1973	Manuel Luján, Jr. R	Harold Runnels D
1973 - 1975	Manuel Luján, Jr. R	Harold Runnels D
1975 - 1977	Manuel Luján, Jr. R	Harold Runnels D
1977 - 1979	Manuel Luján, Jr. R	Harold Runnels D
1979 - 1981	Manuel Luján, Jr. R	¹² Harold Runnels D
1981 - 1983	Manuel Luján, Jr. R	Joseph R. Skeen R

NEW MEXICO U.S. REPRESENTATIVES

THREE NM U.S. REPRESENTATIVES ¹³

	DISTRICT 1		DISTRICT 2		DISTRICT 3	
1983 - 1985	Manuel Luján, Jr.	R	Joseph R. Skeen	R	Bill Richardson	D
1985 - 1987	Manuel Luján, Jr.	R	Joseph R. Skeen	R	Bill Richardson	D
1987 - 1989	¹⁴ Manuel Luján, Jr.	R	Joseph R. Skeen	R	Bill Richardson	D
1989 - 1991	Steven H. Schiff	R	Joseph R. Skeen	R	Bill Richardson	D
1991 - 1993	Steven H. Schiff	R	Joseph R. Skeen	R	Bill Richardson	D
1993 - 1995	Steven H. Schiff	R	Joseph R. Skeen	R	Bill Richardson	D
1995 - 1997	Steven H. Schiff	R	Joseph R. Skeen	R	Bill Richardson	D
1997 - 1999	¹⁵ Steven H. Schiff	R	Joseph R. Skeen	R	¹⁷ Bill Richardson	D
	¹⁶ Heather Wilson	R			¹⁸ Bill Redmond	R
1999 - 2001	Heather Wilson	R	Joseph R. Skeen	R	Tom Udall	D
2001 - 2003	Heather Wilson	R	Joseph R. Skeen	R	Tom Udall	D
2003 - 2005	Heather Wilson	R	Steve Pearce	R	Tom Udall	D
2005 - 2007	Heather Wilson	R	Steve Pearce	R	Tom Udall	D
2007 - 2009	Heather Wilson	R	Steve Pearce	R	Tom Udall	D
2008 - 2011	Martin Heinrich	D	Harry Teague	D	Ben Ray Luján	D
2010 - 2012*	Martin Heinrich	D	Steve Pearce	R	Ben Ray Luján	D

*Projected end-of-term

NOTES

1. In the Enabling Act of 1910, New Mexico was assigned two congressional seats, but in the General Apportionment Act of 1911, enacted later by the same Congress, New Mexico was assigned one congressional seat; nevertheless, both Curry and Fergusson (who had been elected at large in November 1911) were seated for terms beginning on January 6, 1912, and ending on March 3, 1913.
2. Initially, the two-year congressional terms began on March 4 and ended two years later on March 3; however, after the election of 1934, pursuant to the 20th Amendment (adopted in 1933), the terms began at noon on January 3 and ended two years later at noon on January 3.
3. B.C. (Benigno Cárdenas) Hernández, who was the first New Mexico-born and first NM Hispanic U.S. Representative, is not to be confused with his son, B.C. (Benigno Carlos) Hernández, who served as a judge on the New Mexico Court of Appeals (1972-1981), and as U.S. Ambassador to Paraguay (1967-1969).
4. Nestor Montoya died in January 1923; seat vacant until March 4, 1923.
5. Chaves' second term was shortened by about eight weeks (58 days) because the 20th Amendment changed the beginning and ending dates of the congressional terms to noon on January 3.
6. After the Census of 1940, New Mexico was assigned two representatives; the New Mexico Representatives were elected at-large until the election of 1968, when they were elected by congressional district.
7. Anderson resigned in June 1945 to accept an appointment as Secretary of Agriculture under President Truman (D); seat vacant until January 1947.
8. Fernández died on November 7, 1956, the day after he was elected to his eighth consecutive congressional term; seat vacant until April 1957.
9. Joseph M. Montoya was elected in the April 1957, special congressional election to the seat previously held by Fernández.
10. Dempsey died in March 1958; seat vacant until January 1959. Dempsey died before the 1958 primary election; thus, the NM Democratic Party executive committee chose Morris to run for the vacant Dempsey seat in November 1958.
11. From 1960 until 1966, representatives were still elected at-large, but ran in one of two ballot positions.
12. Rannels died in August 1980; seat vacant until January 1981.
13. After 1980 census, NM assigned three representatives.
14. After serving his last term, Luján was appointed Secretary of the Interior by President George H.W. Bush (R).
15. Schiff died in March 1998; seat vacant until June 1998.
16. Wilson was elected in the June 1998, Special Congressional Election to Schiff's unexpired term.
17. Richardson resigned in February 1997, to accept appointment under President Clinton (D) as U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations; seat vacant until May 1997.
18. Redmond was elected in the May 1997, Special Congressional Election to Richardson's unexpired term.



"The Long Road Home"
Photo by Gail Diane Yovanovich

Off Highway 14 south of Madrid, this dirt road leads far across the plains to a home near the base of the distant foothills. Just looking at the scene with its empty landscape and vast sky both overwhelming and tranquil - it's just pure New Mexico.



**“Carlsbad Caverns – Big Room, Hall of Giants”
Photo by Peter Jones**

That striking landscape under the ground hides its magnificence
above ground.

THE PLURAL EXECUTIVE SYSTEM

New Mexico has a “Plural Executive.” This means that while the Governor heads the Executive Branch of New Mexico State Government, her powers are not absolute. She is not the only elected state official with executive powers.

Besides the Governor, New Mexicans elect other state executives. These officials include the Lieutenant Governor, elected on a slate with the Governor, and separately elected officials such as the Secretary of State, the State Auditor, the State Treasurer, the Attorney General, the Commissioner of Public Lands, as well as five Public Regulation Commissioners. Officials in the Executive Branch can serve two consecutive four-year terms.

The Governor is the state’s Chief Executive, but she shares the responsibility for administering New Mexico’s State Government with these other officials. In addition, a number of appointed officials, primarily in the Governor’s Cabinet, operate in the Executive Branch.

The Governor of New Mexico is titular head of her political party as well as chief executive. In addition to administrative duties, she must represent the state both nationally and internationally, appoint members of boards and commissions, and approve statutes enacted by the legislature.

The New Mexico State Constitution provides that a vacancy occurring in any state office, except Lieutenant Governor and a member of the Legislature, shall be filled by appointment of the Governor, and such appointees shall hold the office until a successor, elected at the next General Election, takes office (Art. V, Sec. 5, New Mexico State Constitution).

The thirteen District Attorneys in the state also operate under the Executive Branch of government because they are law enforcement officers as well as officers of the court.

LINE OF SUCCESSION TO GOVERNORSHIP

“In case the Governor is absent from the state, or is for any reason unable to perform his duties, the Lieutenant-Governor shall act as governor, with all the powers, duties and emoluments of that office until such disability be removed. In case there is no Lieutenant-Governor . . . then the Secretary of State shall perform the duties of Governor, and, in case there is no Secretary of State, then the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, or in case there is no President Pro Tempore of the Senate, or he is for any reason unable to perform the duties of Governor, then the Speaker of the House shall succeed to the Office of Governor, or act as Governor as hereinbefore provided” (Article V, Section 7, New Mexico Constitution, as amended November 2, 1948.)

“If the Governor and all of his constitutional successors are unavailable, the holders of the following offices shall be the disaster successors in the order named: the Attorney General; the State Auditor; the Commissioner of Public Lands; the State Treasurer” (12-11-4 NMSA 1978).

1913 STATE OFFICERS

STATE OFFICERS



1. W. C. McDONALD, Governor
2. E. C. DE BACA, Lieutenant Governor
3. W. G. SARGENT, State Auditor
4. ANTONIO LUCERO, Secretary of State
5. O. N. MARRON, State Treasurer
6. R. P. ERVIEN, Commissioner Public Lands
7. R. L. BACA, Speaker House of Representatives
8. A. N. WHITE, Superintendent of Public Instruction
9. A. S. BROOKES, Adjutant General

GOVERNOR Susana Martinez

Office of the Governor
State Capitol, Room 400
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(505) 476-2200
FAX : (505) 476-2226
www.governor.state.nm.us



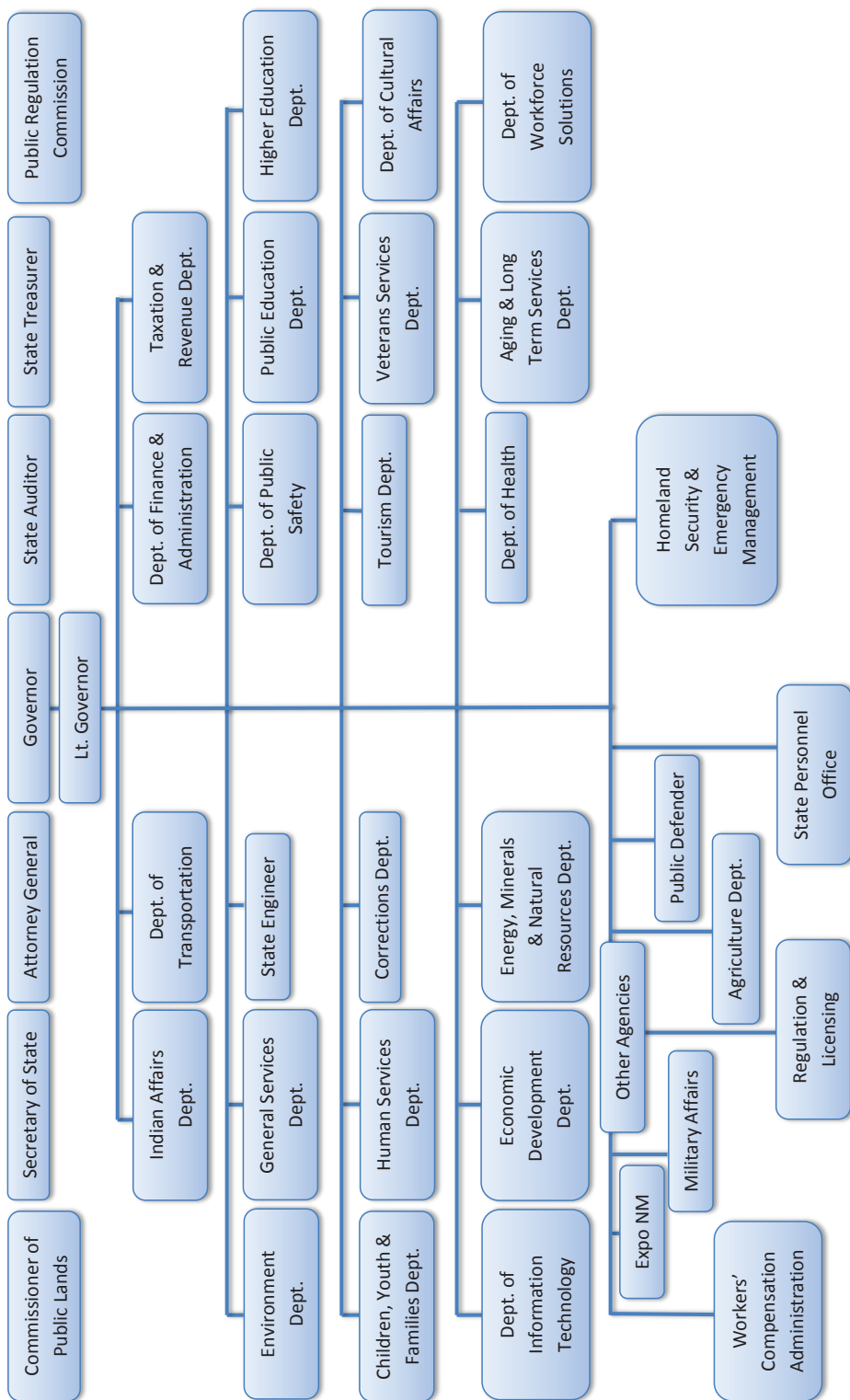
GOVERNOR'S DUTIES

The Governor of New Mexico holds the supreme executive power of the state and sees that laws are faithfully executed. Other responsibilities, as identified in the state's constitution and statutes, include but are not limited to:

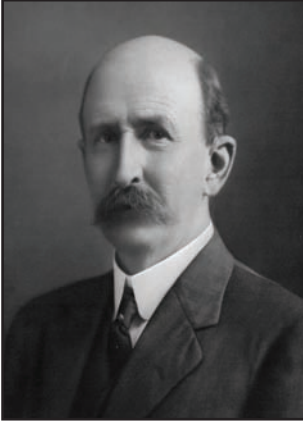
- Nomination and, with the consent of the Senate, appointment of all officers whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for;
- Having the power to grant reprieves and pardons for all crimes except treason and except in cases of impeachment;
- Signing all commissions issued in the name of the state;
- Preparing the state budget and submitting it to the legislature no later than the 25th day of each regular session;
- Overseeing the overall planning for key areas of state government, including economic development, education, human and natural resources, and energy and emergency plan-ning;
- Filling, by appointments, any vacancies that might occur in the Office of the United States Senate, the Court of Appeals, and the Office of Metropolitan Judge until an election is held;
- Designating three disaster successors for each member of the Supreme Court and for each judge of the District Court;
- Establishing temporary disaster locations for the seat of state government and declaring an energy supply alert or emergency and issuing special orders accordingly;
- Declaring a specific area to be in a state of insurrection and instituting martial law;
- Instituting a military draft if the National Guard forces are insufficient or calling the New Mexico Mounted Patrol into service in cases of "insurrection, invasion, riot, breach of the peace or imminent danger;"
- Revoking the commission of a notary public guilty of certain violations; and
- Serving as a member of the State Investment Council, State Board of Finance and the Land Commission and as an Ex-Officio advisory member of the board of regents of each state university.

Susana Martinez (R) – Born in 1959, Martinez grew up in El Paso and graduated from Riverside High School in 1977. Early on she worked in her father's security business as a security guard. Once in college at the University of Texas-El Paso, she obtained her Bachelors there in 1980 and later her law degree from the University of Oklahoma in 1982. While living in Las Cruces, she was the first elected District Attorney for the State's Third District in 1996 and re-elected two other times. In 2010 she was honored by the NM State Bar by being selected as the "Prosecutor of the Year." That was the same year she was elected to become the nation's and New Mexico's first female Hispanic Governor. She is married to Charles "Chuck" Franco and is stepmother to Carlo, who is now serving in the U.S. Navy.

EXECUTIVE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



FORMER NEW MEXICO GOVERNOR'S 1912 - Present



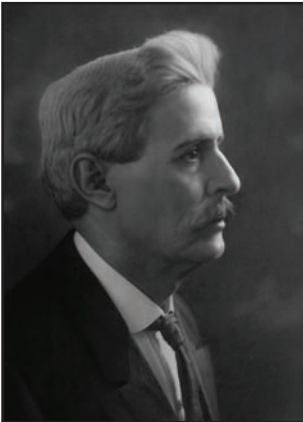
William C. McDonald (D)
1912 - 1916



²Ezequiel C. de Baca (D)
1917



³Washington E. Lindsey (R)
1917 - 1918



Octaviano A. Larrazolo (R)
1919 - 1920



Merritt C. Mechem (R)
1921 - 1922



James F. Hinkle (D)
1923 - 1924



Arthur T. Hannett (D)
1925-1926



Richard C. Dillon (R)
1927-1930



⁶Arthur Seligman (D)
1931-1933

FORMER NEW MEXICO GOVERNOR'S 1912 - Present



⁷Andrew D. Hockenhull (D)
1933-1934



Clyde Tingley (D)
1935-1938



John E. Miles (D)
1939-1942



John J. Dempsey (D)
1943-1946



Thomas J. Mabry (D)
1947-1950



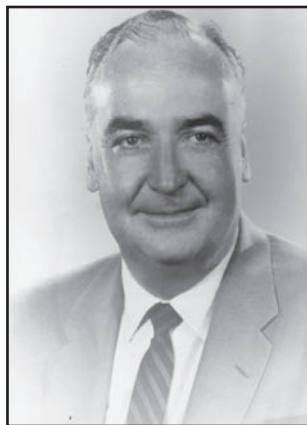
Edwin L. Mechem (R)
1951-1954



John F. Simms, Jr. (D)
1955-1956



Edwin L. Mechem (R)
1957-1958



John Burroughs (D)
1959-1960

FORMER NEW MEXICO GOVERNOR'S 1912 - Present



⁹Edwin L. Mechem (R)
1961-1962



⁹Tom Bolack (R)
1962



Jack M. Campbell (D)
1963-1966



David Cargo (R)
1967-1970



Bruce King (D)
1971-1974



Jerry Apodaca (D)
1975-1978



Bruce King (D)
1979-1982



Toney Anaya (D)
1983-1986



Garrey Carruthers (R)
1987-1990

FORMER NEW MEXICO GOVERNOR'S 1912 - Present



Bruce King (D)
1991-1994



Gary Johnson (R)
1995-2002



Bill Richardson (D)
2003-2010



Susana Martinez (R)
2011-2014*

*Projected end-of-term

NEW MEXICO GOVERNORS (1598 to Present)

New Mexico governors have served under three different governments: Spanish (1598-1821), Mexican (1821-1846), and American (1846-present).

SPANISH NEW MEXICO GOVERNORS (1598-1821)

The following historical chronology of New Mexico governors under Spanish rule was extracted from *The Governors of New Mexico* by Lansing B. Bloom in *NMHR* of April 1935.

DATES	GOVERNORS	DATES	GOVERNORS
1598-1608	Juan de Oñate	1697-1703	Pedro Rodríguez Cubero
1608-1610	Cristóbal de Oñate	1703-1704	Diego de Vargas Z.L.P. de León
1610-1614	Pedro de Peralta	1704-1705	Juan Páez Hurtado
1614-1618	Bernardino de Ceballos	1705-1707	Francisco Cuervo y Valdés
1618-1625	Juan de Eulate	1707-1712	Jose Chacón M.S. y Villaseñor
1625-1629	Felipe Sotelo Ossorio	1712-1715	Juan Ignacio Flores Mogollón
1629-1632	Francisco Manuel de Silva Nieto	1715-1717	Felix Martínez
1632-1635	Francisco de la Mora y Ceballos	1717	Juan Paéz Hurtado
1635-1637	Francisco Martínez de Baeza	1717-1722	Antonio Valverde y Cossio
1637-1641	Luis de Rosas	1722-1731	Juan Domingo de Bustamante
1641	Juan Flores de Sierra y Valdés	1731-1736	Gervasio Cruzat y Góngora
1641-1642	Francisco Gómez	1736-1739	Enrique de Olavide y Micheleña
1642-1644	Alonso de Pacheco de Heredia	1739-1743	Gaspar Domingo de Mendoza
1644-1647	Fernando de Argüello Carvajál	1743-1749	Joachín Codallos y Rabál
1647-1649	Luis de Guzmán y Figueroa	1749-1754	Tomás Véles Cachupín
1649-1653	Hernando de Ugarte y la Concha	1754-1760	Francisco Antonio Marín del Valle
1653-1656	Juan de Samaniego y Xaca	1760	Mateo Antonio de Mendoza
1656-1659	Juan Mansso de Contreras	1760-1762	Manuel del Portillo y Urrisola
1659-1661	Bernardo López de Mendizábal	1762-1767	Tomás Véles Cachupín
1661-1664	Diego Dionisio de Peñalosa B y B	1767-1778	Pedro Fermín de Mendingueta
1664	Tomé Domínguez de Mendoza	1778	Francisco Trebó! Navarro
1664-1665	Juan Durán de Miranda	1778-1788	Juan Bautista de Anza
1665-1668	Fernando de Villanueva	1788-1794	Fernando de la Concha
1668-1671	Juan de Medrano y Mesía	1794-1805	Fernando Chacón
1671-1675	Juan Durán de Miranda	1805-1808	Joaquín del Real Alencaster
1675-1677	Juan Francisco de Treviño	1808	Alberto Maynez
1677-1683	Antonio de Otermín	1808-1814	José Manrique
1683-1686	Domingo Jironza Pétriz de C.	1814-1816	Alberto Maynéz
1686-1689	Pedro Reneros de Posada	1816-1818	Pedro María de Allande
1689-1691	Domingo Jironza Pétriz de C.	1818-1822	Facundo Melgares
1691-1697	Diego de Vargas Z.L.P. de León		

MEXICAN NEW MEXICO GOVERNORS (1821-1846)

The following historical chronology of New Mexico governors under Mexican rule was extracted from *The Governors of New Mexico* by Lansing B. Bloom in *NMHR* of April 1935.

DATES	GOVERNORS
1822	Francisco Xavier Chaves
1822-1823	José Antonio Viscarra
1823-1825	Bartolomé Baca
1825-1827	Antonio Narbona
1827-1829	Manuel Armijo
1829-1832	José Antonio Chaves
1832-1833	Santiago Abreú
1833-1835	Francisco Sarracino
1835-1837	Albino Pérez
1837-1844	Manuel Armijo
1844	Mariano Chaves
1844	Felipe Sena
1844-1845	Mariano Martínez de Lejanza
1845	José Chaves y Castillo
1845-1846	Manuel Armijo
1846	Juan Bautista Vigil y Alarid

AMERICAN NEW MEXICO GOVERNORS (1846-Present)

American New Mexico governors have served in three different periods: pre-territorial (1846-1851), territorial (1851-1912), and statehood (since 1912).

NEW MEXICO PRE-TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

The following historical chronology of New Mexico's pre-territorial governors (1846-1851) was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

DATES	GOVERNORS	SECRETARY
1846-1847	¹ Charles Bent	² Donaciano Vigil
1847-1848	² Donaciano Vigil (Civil)	
1847-1848	² Col. Sterling Price (Military)	
1848-1849	³ Col. John M. Washington	⁴ Donaciano Vigil
1849-1851	³ Col. John Munroe	⁵ Donaciano Vigil

NOTES

1. After Brigadier General Stephen W. Kearny took possession of New Mexico on August 15, 1846, in Las Vegas, New Mexico, he appointed Charles Bent and Donaciano Vigil to the positions of Governor and Secretary of the Territory, respectively, on September 22, 1846.
2. When Bent was assassinated on January 19, 1847, Vigil, as the second-highest civilian official, became the acting governor (and continued to serve as the Secretary) until December 1847, when he was appointed permanent civil governor by Col. Price, who served as military governor between December 1846 and February 1848.
3. Price abolished the office of Secretary of Territory, U.S. Attorney and U.S. Marshall after the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo in February 1848, which ended the Mexican-American War - but the offices were re-established later in October 1848 when Washington became military governor and re-appointed Vigil as Secretary.
4. After New Mexico's annexation to the United States in 1848, the civil and military gubernatorial roles were combined and placed under the military commander: Washington

served from October 1848 to May 1849 and Munroe served from May 1849 to March 1851.

5. At the time the civil and military roles were combined, Vigil was reappointed secretary of the territory, and served in that capacity until March 1851.
6. Vigil, with the exception of the four months Bent served as governor, was the highest ranking American civilian official in the NM Pre-Territorial period (September 1846 -March 1851).

NEW MEXICO TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS (1851-1912)

The following historical chronology of New Mexico's territorial governors was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

DATES	¹ GOVERNORS	P	APPOINTING PRESIDENTS	P
1851-1852	James S. Calhoun	Whig	Millard Fillmore	Whig
1852-1853	William Carr Lane	Whig	Millard Fillmore	Whig
1853-1857	David Meriweather	D	Franklin Pierce	D
1857-1861	Abraham Rencher	D	James Buchanan	D
1861-1866	Henry Connelly	D	Abraham Lincoln	R
1866-1869	Robert B. Mitchell	D	Andrew Johnson	D
1869-1871	William A. Pile	R	Ulysses S. Grant	R
1871-1875	Marsh Giddings	R	Ulysses S. Grant	R
1875-1878	Samuel B. Axtell	R	Ulysses S. Grant	R
1878-1881	Lewis Wallace	R	Rutherford B. Hayes	R
1881-1885	Lionel A. Sheldon	R	James A. Garfield	R
1885-1889	Edmund G. Ross	D	Grover Cleveland	D
1889-1893	L. Bradford Prince	R	Benjamin Harrison	R
1893-1897	William T. Thornton	D	Grover Cleveland	D
1897-1906	² Miguel A. Otero (II)	R	William McKinley	R
1906-1907	Herbert J. Hagerman	R	Theodore Roosevelt	R
1907-1910	George Curry	R	Theodore Roosevelt	R
1910-1912	William J. Mills	R	William H. Taft	R

NOTES

1. The two highest civilian territorial officials—the Governor and the Secretary of the Territory—were appointed by the President of the United States to four-year terms. The territorial secretary served as acting governor when the territorial governor was out of New Mexico, died, resigned or was removed from office. But, unlike today's state lieutenant governor, the territorial secretary did not succeed to the governorship upon the death, resignation, or removal of the territorial governor.
2. Otero (II) is not to be confused with his father, Otero (I), who served as a NM Delegate to the Congress; nor is Otero (II) to be confused with his son, Otero (III), who was elected to two NM state offices: state auditor and attorney general.

N. M. STATE GOVERNORS AND LT. GOVERNORS (1912-Present)

The historical chronology of New Mexico's state governors and lieutenant governors was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

FIVE-YEAR TERM¹

TERM	YEARS	#	GOVERNOR	P	LT. GOVERNOR	P
¹ 5 yrs.	1912-1916	1	William C. McDonald	D	Ezequiel C. de Baca	D

TWO CONSECUTIVE TWO-YEAR TERMS

2 yrs.						
2 yrs.	{ 1917	2	² Ezequiel C. de Baca	D	Washington E. Lindsey	R
	{ 1917-1918	3	³ Washington E. Lindsey	R		
	{ 1919-1920	4	Octaviano A. Larrazolo	R	Benjamin F. Pankey	R
2 yrs.	1921-1922	5	Merritt C. Mechem	R	William H. Duckworth	R
2 yrs.	1923-1924	6	James F. Hinkle	D	⁴ José A. Baca	D
2 yrs.	1925-1926	7	Arthur T. Hannett	D	Edward Sargent	R
2 yrs.	1927-1928	8	Richard C. Dillon	R	Edward Sargent	R
2 yrs.	1929-1930		Richard C. Dillon	R	⁵ Hugh B. Woodward	R
2 yrs.	{ 1931-1932	9	Arthur Seligman	D	Andrew W. Hockenhull	D
2 yrs.	{ 1933		⁶ Arthur Seligman	D	Andrew W. Hockenhull	D
	{ 1933-1934	10	⁷ Andrew D. Hockenhull	D		
2 yrs.	1935-1936	11	Clyde Tingley	D	Louis C. de Baca	D
2 yrs.	1937-1938		Clyde Tingley	D	Hiram M. Dow	D
2 yrs.	1939-1940	12	John E. Miles	D	James Murray Sr.	D
2 yrs.	1941-1942		John E. Miles	D	Ceferino Quintana	D
2 yrs.	1943-1944	13	John J. Dempsey	D	James B. Jones	D
2 yrs.	1945-1946		John J. Dempsey	D	James B. Jones	D
2 yrs.	1947-1948	14	Thomas J. Mabry	D	Joseph M. Montoya	D
2 yrs.	1949-1950		Thomas J. Mabry	D	Joseph M. Montoya	D
2 yrs.	1951-1952	15	Edwin L. Mechem	R	Tibo J. Chávez	D
2 yrs.	1953-1954		Edwin L. Mechem	R	Tibo J. Chávez	D
2 yrs.	1955-1956	16	John F. Simms, Jr.	D	Joseph M. Montoya	D
2 yrs.	1957-1958		Edwin L. Mechem	R	⁸ Joseph M. Montoya	D

TWO CONSECUTIVE TWO-YEAR TERMS

2 yrs.	{ 1959-1960	17	John Burroughs	D	Ed V. Mead	D
2 yrs.	{ 1961-1962		⁹ Edwin L. Mechem	R	Tom Bolack	R
	{ 1962	18	⁹ Tom Bolack	R		
2 yrs.	1963-1964	19	Jack M. Campbell	D	Mack Easley	D

¹⁰Joint Election of Governors and Lt. Governors

2 yrs.	1965-1966		Jack M. Campbell	D	Mack Easley	D
2 yrs.	1967-1968	20	David F. Cargo	R	E. Lee Francis	R
2 yrs.	1969-1970		David F. Cargo	R	E. Lee Francis	R

ONE FOUR-YEAR TERM

TERM	YEARS	#	GOVERNORS	P	LT. GOVERNORS	P
4 yrs.	1971-1974	21	Bruce King	D	Roberto A. Mondragón	D
4 yrs.	1975-1978	22	Jerry Apodaca	D	Robert E. Ferguson	D
4 yrs.	1979-1982		Bruce King	D	Roberto A. Mondragón	D
4 yrs.	1983-1986	23	Toney Anaya	D	Mike Runnels	D
4 yrs.	1987-1990	24	Garrey Carruthers	R	Jack L. Stahl	R
4 yrs.	2011-2014*	27	¹² Susana Martínez	R	John A. Sánchez	R

TWO CONSECUTIVE FOUR-YEAR TERMS

4 yrs.	1991-1994		Bruce King	D	Casey Luna	D
4 yrs.	1995-1998	25	Gary E. Johnson	R	Walter D. Bradley	R
4 yrs.	1999-2002		Gary E. Johnson	R	Walter D. Bradley	R
4 yrs.	2003-2006	26	Bill Richardson	D	¹¹ Diane D. Denish	D
4 yrs.	2007-2010		Bill Richardson	D	Diane D. Denish	D

*Projected end-of-term

NOTES

1. Since the first state election was in 1911 (an odd-numbered year), the Governor and Lt. Governor (and the other state executive officers) served five-year terms.
2. Governor C. de Baca died in office on February 18, 1917. He was the first New Mexico-born state governor.
3. Lt. Governor Lindsey succeeded to the governorship upon the death of Governor C de Baca.
4. Lt. Governor Baca died in office in May 1924.
5. Lt. Governor Woodward resigned in July 1929, to accept a U.S. Attorneyship.
6. Governor Seligman died in office on September 25, 1933.
7. Lt. Governor Hockenhull succeeded to the governorship upon the death of Governor Seligman.
8. Lt. Governor Montoya resigned in April 1957, after being elected to the congressional seat previously held by Antonio M. Fernández.
9. Governor Mechem resigned on November 30, 1962, and was succeeded by Lt. Governor Tom Bolack who, on the same day, appointed Mechem to the U.S. Senate vacancy previously created by the death of Dennis Chávez (on November 18, 1962).
10. The Governor and Lt. Governor of a given political party have been elected as a team since November 1964.
11. Denish is the first woman elected New Mexico Lt. Governor.
12. Martínez is New Mexico's first female Hispanic Governor.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

John Sanchez

Office of the Lieutenant Governor
State Capitol Building, Room 417
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(505) 476-2250 FAX: (505) 476-2257
Toll Free: 1-800-432-4406
www.ltgovernor.state.nm.us



LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S DUTIES AND MISSIONS

- The Lt. Governor serves as the President of the New Mexico Senate, ombudsman for constituent concerns, Acting Governor when the Governor is absent from the state, and member of the Executive Cabinet. Keeps a record of their activities and submits an annual report to the Governor.
- The Lieutenant Governor serves on the following boards and commissions: the Border Authority, the Community Development Council, the Workforce Development Board, the Mortgage Finance Authority, the Space Commercialization Commission, the Military Base Planning Commission and the State Board of Finance.
- Additionally, Lieutenant Governor Sanchez is the Chairperson of the newly formed Children's Cabinet - a body composed of department secretaries and agency heads who deal with children's issues. The Cabinet was created to streamline services to children and create better communication among the agencies charged with their lives.
- As a former small-business owner, this Lieutenant Governor has focused his efforts on job creation and economic growth. He believes healthy networks of small businesses are the backbone of our economy and are vital to the state's economic fortunes.

John Sanchez (R) – Born in 1963, Sanchez grew up as the youngest of eight children in Albuquerque. After graduation from high school he held various jobs including flight attendant, real estate agent and then created his own business, a roofing company. Living in Los Ranchos de Albuquerque with his wife, Debra, he was elected as one of the Trustees of the village in 1997 and then in 2000 was elected to the NM House of Representatives. He followed in the footsteps of his great-great grandfather who served as a Territorial legislator in 1860 and his grandfather as a State Representative in 1930. More recently, Sanchez ran and was elected as the state's Lt. Governor in 2010. In 2011 he initially chose to run for the soon to be vacant U.S. Senate seat but later withdrew his candidacy. Sanchez and his wife have two daughters.

FORMER NEW MEXICO LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS'

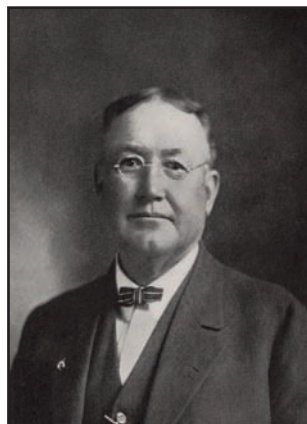
1912 - Present



Ezequiel C. de Baca (R)
1912-1916



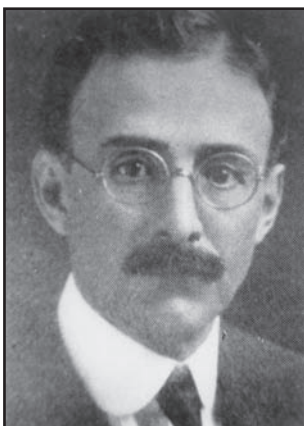
²Washington E. Lindsey (R)
1917-1917



Benjamin F. Pankey (R)
1919-1920



William H. Duckworth (R)
1921-1922



³José A. Baca (D)
1923-1924



Edward Sargent (R)
1925-1928



⁴Hugh B. Woodward (R)
1929-1929



⁵Andrew W. Hockenhull (D)
1931-1933



Louis C. de Baca (D)
1935-1936

FORMER NEW MEXICO LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS'

1912 - Present



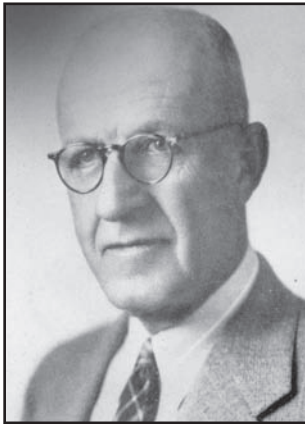
Hiram M. Dow (D)
1937-1938



James Murray, Sr. (D)
1939-1940



Ceferino Quintana (D)
1941-1942



James B. Jones (D)
1943-1946



Joseph M. Montoya (D)
1947-1950



Tibo J. Chavez (D)
1951-1954



⁶Joseph M. Montoya (D)
1955-1957



Ed V. Mead (D)
1959-1960



⁷Tom Bolack (R)
1961-1962

FORMER NEW MEXICO LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS' 1912 - Present



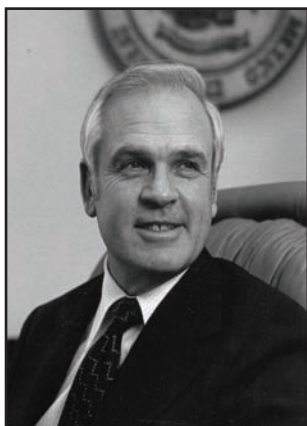
Mack Easley (D)
1963-1966



E. Lee Francis (R)
1967-1970



Roberto A. Mondragon (D)
1971-1974



Robert Ferguson (D)
1975-1978



Roberto A. Mondragon (D)
1979-1982



Mike Runnels (D)
1983-1986



Jack L. Stahl (R)
1987-1990



Casey Luna (D)
1991-1994



Walter D. Bradley (R)
1995-2002

FORMER NEW MEXICO LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS'
1912 - Present



Diane D. Denish (D)
2003-2010



John Sanchez (R)
2011-2014*

*Projected end-of-term

NEW MEXICO STATE LT. GOVERNORS (1912-Present)

The historical chronology of New Mexico's state lieutenant governors has been researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

FIVE-YEAR TERM¹

LT. GOVERNORS		DATES OF SERVICE
1 Ezequiel C. de Baca	R	¹ JAN 1912 - DEC 1916

TWO CONSECUTIVE TWO-YEAR TERMS

2 Washington E. Lindsey ²	R	JAN 1917 - FEB 1917
3 Benjamin F. Pankey	R	JAN 1919 - DEC 1920
4 William H. Duckworth	R	JAN 1921 - DEC 1922
5 José A. Baca ³	D	JAN 1923 - MAY 1924
6 Edward Sargent	R	JAN 1925 - DEC 1926
Edward Sargent	R	JAN 1927 - DEC 1928
7 Hugh B. Woodward ⁴	R	JAN 1929 - JUL 1929
8 Andrew W. Hockenhull	D	JAN 1931 - DEC 1932
Andrew W. Hockenhull ⁵	D	JAN 1933 - SEP 1933
9 Louis C. de Baca	D	JAN 1935 - DEC 1936
10 Hiram M. Dow	D	JAN 1937 - DEC 1938
11 James Murray, Sr.	D	JAN 1939 - DEC 1940
12 Ceferino Quintana	D	JAN 1941 - DEC 1942
13 James B. Jones	D	JAN 1943 - DEC 1944
James B. Jones	D	JAN 1945 - DEC 1946
14 Joseph M. Montoya	D	JAN 1947 - DEC 1948
Joseph M. Montoya	D	JAN 1949 - DEC 1950
15 Tibo J. Chávez	D	JAN 1951 - DEC 1952
Tibo J. Chávez	D	JAN 1953 - DEC 1954
Joseph M. Montoya	D	JAN 1955 - DEC 1956
Joseph M. Montoya ⁶	D	JAN 1957 - APR 1957
16 Ed V. Mead	D	JAN 1959 - DEC 1960
17 Tom Bolack ⁷	R	JAN 1961 - NOV 1962
20 Mack Easley	D	JAN 1963 - DEC 1964

Joint Election of Lt. Governor and Governor

Mack Easley	D	JAN 1965 - DEC 1966
19 E. Lee Francis	R	JAN 1967 - DEC 1968
E. Lee Francis	R	JAN 1969 - DEC 1970

ONE FOUR-YEAR TERM

20 Roberto A. Mondragón	D	JAN 1971 - DEC 1974
21 Robert Ferguson	D	JAN 1975 - DEC 1978
Roberto A. Mondragón	D	JAN 1979 - DEC 1982
22 Mike Runnels	D	JAN 1983 - DEC 1986
23 Jack L. Stahl	R	JAN 1987 - DEC 1990
27 John A. Sánchez	R	JAN 2011- DEC 2014*

TWO CONSECUTIVE FOUR-YEAR TERMS

24 Casey Luna	D	JAN 1991 - DEC 1994
25 Walter D. Bradley	R	JAN 1995 - DEC 1998
Walter D. Bradley	R	JAN 1999 - DEC 2002
26 Diane D. Denish ⁸	D	JAN 2003 - DEC 2006
Diane D. Denish	D	JAN 2007 - DEC 2010

* Projected end-of-term

NOTES

1. Since the first state election was in 1911 (an odd-numbered year), the Governor and Lt. Governor (and the other state executive officers) served terms of five years.
2. After serving seven weeks as Lt. Governor, Lindsey succeeded to the governorship on February 18, 1917, upon the death of Governor C de Baca.
3. Lt. Governor Baca died in office in May 1924.
4. After serving over six months as Lt. Governor, Woodward resigned in July 1929, to accept a U.S. Attorneyship.
5. After serving almost nine months months as Lt. Governor, Hockenhull succeeded to the governorship on September 25, 1933, upon the death of Governor Seligman.
6. After serving over three months Lt. Governor, Montoya resigned in April 1957, after being elected in a special congressional election, to the congressional seat previously held by U.S. Representative Antonio M. Fernández.
7. After serving one year and eleven months of his two-year term as Lt. Governor, Bolack succeeded to the governorship on November 30, 1962, upon the resignation of Governor Mechem.
8. Denish is the first woman elected New Mexico State Lt. Governor.



"Tu Morro"
Photo by Kayle Paulk

Visiting El Moro one immediately see why the Spaniards were drawn to this magical place.



SECRETARY OF STATE

Dianna J. Duran

Office of the Secretary of State
325 Don Gaspar, Suite 300
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(505) 827-3600 FAX: (505) 827-8081
Toll Free: 1-800-477-3632
www.sos.state.nm.us

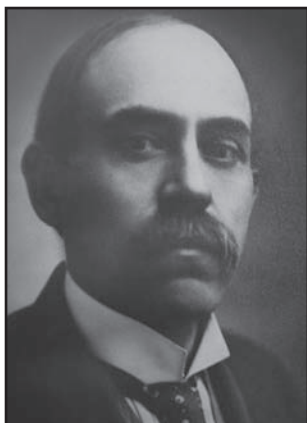
SECRETARY OF STATE'S DUTIES

- The Secretary of State is second in line of succession to the Governor.
- The Secretary is the keeper of the Great Seal of the State of New Mexico.
- At the start of each new Legislature in January of each odd-numbered year, the Secretary calls the House of Representatives to order and presides over that body until a new Speaker of the House is elected.
- The Secretary of State is the state's chief elections officer. In this role the Secretary oversees the entire election process, which includes maintaining a computerized listing of the state's registered voters, testing and evaluating voting machines and certifying precinct boundary maps.
- The Secretary of State is the state government ethics regulator. Besides regulating lobbyist activity, this job oversees the reporting of campaign finances by candidates for public office and political action committees, as well as financial disclosure by candidates and state officials.
- The Secretary of State also maintains records vital to commerce and industry in New Mexico. Trademarks and service marks used in New Mexico must be registered in this office. Under the provisions of the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) and the Agricultural Filings Act, records of loans secured through financial institutions with the use of collateral must be filed with the office.
- The Secretary of State also maintains all records of notaries public, who must apply and register with the Secretary of State's Office.
- The Secretary of State also maintains a general code of conduct for the employees under the supervision of each elected state wide executive branch public officer and the Legislative Council.
- The Secretary of State also serves on Public Employees' Retirement Association (PERA), State Records Center and Archives, and the New Mexico Martin Luther King, Jr. Commission.
- The Secretary of State also implemented the Confidential Address Program (CAP).

CAP participants are granted the use of a substitute mailing address, which is maintained by the Office of the Secretary of State. When victims enter into business relationships with state, city, and other agencies, the use of the substitute address maintains the victim's confidentiality and relieves those agencies of the difficult and costly responsibilities of maintaining confidential records. In this way, CAP participants are at a reduced risk from being tracked using public records.

Dianna Duran (R) – Born in 1955 and grew up in Tularosa, NM and graduated from Tularosa High School in 1973. After graduation she attended NMSU. In 1979 she began working in the Otero County Clerk's Office and subsequently ran for County Clerk in 1988. She served in that position until 1992. In 1992 she was elected to serve in the NM State Senate where she served until being elected as NM Secretary of State in 2010. While in the Senate, Dianna served as Minority Caucus Chair from 2003 to 2010. She is married to Leo Barraza and they have five children, thirteen grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

FORMER NEW MEXICO SECRETARIES OF STATE 1912 - Present



Antonio J. Lucero (D)
1912 - 1918



Manuel Martinez (R)
1919 - 1922



Soledad C. Chacón (D)
1923 - 1926



Jennie Fortune (D)
1927 - 1928



E. A. Perrault (R)
1929 - 1930



Marguerite P. Baca (D)
1931 - 1934

FORMER NEW MEXICO SECRETARIES OF STATE

1912 - Present



Elizabeth F. Gonzales (D)
1935 - 1938



Jessie M. Gonzales (D)
1939 - 1942



Cecilia T. Cleveland (D)
1943 - 1946



Alicia Valdez Romero (D)
1947 - 1950



Beatrice Roach Gottlieb (D)
1951 - 1954



Natalie Smith Buck (D)
1955 - 1958



Betty Fiorina (D)
1959 - 1962



Alberta Miller (D)
1963 - 1966



Ernestine Duran Evans (D)
1967 - 1970

FORMER NEW MEXICO SECRETARIES OF STATE

1912 - Present



Betty Fiorina (D)
1971 - 1974



Ernestine Duran Evans (D)
1975 - 1978



Shirley Hooper (D)
1979 - 1982



Clara Padilla Jones (D)
1983 - 1986



Rebecca Vigil-Girón (D)
1987 - 1990



Stephanie Gonzales (D)
1991 - 1998



Rebecca Vigil-Girón (D)
1999 - 2006



Mary Herrera (D)
2007 - 2010



Dianna J. Duran (R)
2011 - 2014*

NEW MEXICO SECRETARIES OF STATE (1912-Present)

The following historical chronology of New Mexico's Secretaries of State was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

FIVE-YEAR TERM¹

TERM	YEARS	SECRETARY	P
¹ 5 yrs.	1912-1916	Antonio J. Lucero	D

TWO CONSECUTIVE TWO-YEAR TERMS

TERM	YEARS	SECRETARIES	P	TERM	YEARS	SECRETARIES	P
2 yrs.	1917-1918	Antonio J. Lucero	D	2 yrs.	1945-1946	Cecilia T. Cleveland	D
2 yrs.	1919-1920	Manuel Martínez	R	2 yrs.	1947-1948	Alicia Valdéz Romero	D
2 yrs.	1921-1922	Manuel Martínez	R	2 yrs.	1949-1950	Alicia Valdéz Romero	D
2 yrs.	1923-1924	Soledad C. Chacón	D	2 yrs.	1951-1952	Beatrice Roach Gottlieb	D
2 yrs.	1925-1926	Soledad C. Chacón	D	2 yrs.	1953-1954	Beatrice Roach Gottlieb	D
2 yrs.	1927-1928	Jennie Fortune	D	2 yrs.	1955-1956	Natalie Smith Buck	D
2 yrs.	1929-1930	E. A. Perrault	R	2 yrs.	1957-1958	Natalie Smith Buck	D
2 yrs.	1931-1932	Marguerite P. Baca	D	2 yrs.	1959-1960	Betty Fiorina	D
2 yrs.	1933-1934	Marguerite P. Baca	D	2 yrs.	1961-1962	Betty Fiorina	D
2 yrs.	1935-1936	Elizabeth F. Gonzáles	D	2 yrs.	1963-1964	Alberta Miller	D
2 yrs.	1937-1938	Elizabeth F. Gonzáles	D	2 yrs.	1965-1966	Alberta Miller	D
2 yrs.	1939-1940	Jessie M. Gonzáles	D	2 yrs.	1967-1968	Ernestine Durán Evans	D
2 yrs.	1941-1942	Jessie M. Gonzáles	D	2 yrs.	1969-1970	Ernestine Durán Evans	D
2 yrs.	1943-1944	Cecilia T. Cleveland	D				

ONE FOUR-YEAR TERM

4 yrs.	1971-1974	Betty Fiorina	D	4 yrs.	1983-1986	Clara Padilla Jones	D
4 yrs.	1975-1978	Ernestine Durán Evans	D	4 yrs.	1987-1990	Rebecca Vigil-Girón	D
4 yrs.	1979-1982	Shirley Hooper	D	4 yrs.	2007-2010	Mary Herrera	D
				4 yrs.	2011-2014*	Dianna J. Duran	R

TWO CONSECUTIVE FOUR-YEAR TERMS

4 yrs.	1991-1994	Stephanie Gonzáles	D	4 yrs.	2003-2006	Rebecca Vigil-Girón	D
4 yrs.	1995-1998	Stephanie Gonzáles	D				
4 yrs.	1999-2002	Rebecca Vigil-Girón	D				

NOTES

1. Since the first state election was held in 1911 (an odd-numbered year), the first Secretary of State (and the other state executive officers) served a five-year term.

* Projected end-of-term

ADMINISTRATION

Statutorily mandated, the Secretary of State is the Chief Elections Officer for the state, principal administrator of her office and second in succession following the Governor. The Office of the Secretary of State performs a wide range of duties critical to the daily operation of state government. The Operations Division records, files, or registers numerous types of documents used in commerce such as partnership registrations, trademark/service mark registrations, Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) filings, service of process on corporations, and agricultural liens. The Secretary of State's office is the only office in New Mexico authorized to issue a certification or apostille for a notarized document going to a foreign country. This office also issues certifications and apostilles for other public documents issued by government agencies including those issued by County Clerks and the State Registrar of Vital Records.

Pursuant to the New Mexico Constitution and State Statutes, the following statutory and constitutional mandates are overseen in the Office of the Secretary of State:

- Provides the depository for legislative journals and legislation passed, signed by the Governor and enacted;
- Records and files referendum petitions signed by qualified electors disapproving laws enacted during the last preceding legislative session;
- Serves as statutory agent for service of process in cases where the designated agent of a domestic corporation or foreign corporation doing business in the state dies, resigns, leaves the state, or cannot be found;
- Serves as the keeper of the Great Seal of the State of New Mexico, and affixes the seal to all commissions issued in the name of the Governor;
- Acts as custodian of records vital to commerce and industry in New Mexico. All trademarks and service marks used in New Mexico may be registered in this office. Under the provisions of the Uniform Commercial Code and the Farm Product Secured Interest Act, records loans secured through financial institutions with the use of collateral may be filed with the office.

BUREAU OF ELECTIONS AND ETHICS ADMINISTRATION

The Bureau of Elections provides for general supervision and oversight of statewide voter registration and elections under the New Mexico Election Code, as well as ensuring compliance with federal election mandates.

Within the Bureau of Elections, the Ethics Division administers the Campaign Reporting Act, the Lobbyist Regulation Act, the Voter Action Act, the Financial Disclosure Act and the Governmental Conduct Act.

OPERATIONS DIVISION

- Farm Products Secured Interest Act;
- Notary Public Act;
- Public Utility Act;
- Uniform Facsimile Signature of Public Officials Act;
- Uniform Revised Limited Partnership Act;
- Uniform Partnership Act;
- Uniform Commercial Code-Secured Transactions;
- State Conservancy Districts;
- Trademark Act;
- Agent for Service of process of summons and complaints on (domestic and foreign corporations, domestic and foreign limited liability companies, non-resident motorists, unauthorized foreign insurers and non-residents under Owner-Residents Relations Act);

- International Wills;
- Registration of Trading Stamp Companies;
- Filing official Acts of the Governor such as:
Executive Orders, Proclamations, Renditions and Requisitions, Pardons,
Appointments to Boards and Commissions and compilation of the Governor's
Executive Record and
- Certification of a notary public's commission.
- Filing of Oaths of Office for governor's appointees.

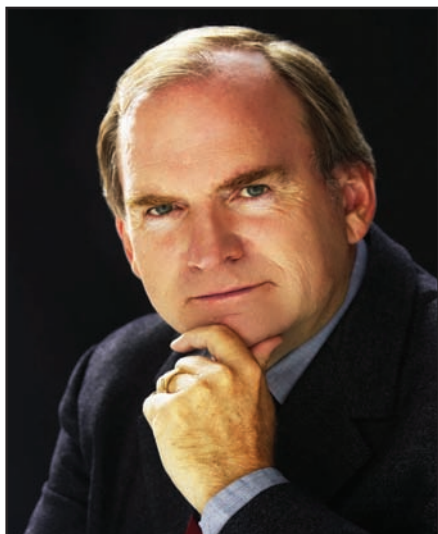
FINANCE/HUMAN RESOURCES DIVISION

- Financial Services provides agency support in the areas of budgeting, accounting, contracting, purchasing, and federal grant management.
- Human Resources provides agency support in the areas of staff recruitment and hiring, affirmative action and diversity, classification and compensation, succession planning, and staff training.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

The Information Technology Division is responsible for maintaining three mission critical applications within the Secretary of State's Office including:

- The Voter Registration and Election Management System (VREMS) – VREMS is the centralized voter registration database utilized by all 33 county clerks across the state. It consists of voter data and history and produces all rosters and materials required for all city, county, and state elections conducted across the state.
- The Campaign Finance Information System (CFIS) – CFIS is the finance reporting system utilized by all candidates, political action committees, lobbyists, and lobbyist employers that are statutorily required to file and disclose expense and contribution information in support of governmental transparency.
- The Secretary of State's Knowledgebase (SOSKB) – SOSKB is utilized for tracking a variety of data important to state commerce including partnership registrations, trademark registrations, Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) filings, service of process filings, and agricultural lien filings.



STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Gary K. King

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ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DUTIES

According to the state's constitution and statutes, the Attorney General:

- Is fifth in line of succession to the Office of Governor, after Speaker of the House;
- Represents the state before any courts or agencies when the public interest requires or when requested by the Governor;
- Prosecutes and defends all causes in the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, or any other court or Tribunal in which the state is a party or is interested;
- Prosecutes and defends all actions and proceedings involving any state employee in his/her official capacity;
- Provides, upon request, written legal opinions to the legislature, any state official, or any district attorney on any subject pending before one of these officials;
- Provides, upon request, legal opinions and advice to the Lieutenant Governor;
- Serves as legal advisor to the Secretary of State, and, upon request, provides legal assistance in enforcing provisions of the Governmental Conduct Act and Election Code;
- Serves as legal advisor to the State Engineer;
- Serves as the attorney for the Public Regulation Commission;
- Accounts to the State Treasurer for all funds received;
- Prepares, upon request, drafts of contracts, bonds, and other instruments as required for use by the state;
- At the Governor's direction, attends and assists "in the trial of any indictment or information in any county;"
- May act on behalf of a county in a criminal or civil case if the District Attorney fails or refuses to act;
- May initiate conflict of interest enforcement against a legislator or a state employee;
- Prosecutes removal proceedings against district attorneys;
- Keeps a register of "all opinions rendered and all actions prosecuted and defended;"
- May appoint a deputy, assistants, and other employees as needed, including peace officers to investigate and enforce violations of the Controlled Substances Act;
- Establishes and maintains a register of all documents filed by charitable organizations and makes it available for public inspection;
- Serves as a member of the New Mexico Compilation Commission;
- Reports annually to the Governor and the legislature "the condition of the office, the text of all opinions rendered and a summary of business transacted of public interest;"
- Performs "all other duties required by law."

Gary King (D) – This King was born in 1954 and raised on a ranch in Stanley, NM. He comes to the Attorney General office with a somewhat unique educational background since he first obtained a PhD. in Organic Chemistry and then graduated from law school after that. He is also an accomplished saxophone player when he has time. Politics is in his genes thanks to his parents, Governor Bruce and First Lady Alice King and other uncles and cousins who likewise were “infected with the political bug.” Therefore he served in the NM State Legislature for 12 years prior to moving into his current elected position. Gary's wife, Yolanda, like her husband, is also trained as a scientist and works in that field.



"Gas-Galisteo Basin near Stanley, NM"
Photo by Steven A. Jackson

Traveling toward Moriarty everyone passes this old gas station - but few really look at what was once here. Only the cows still visit.

NEW MEXICO ATTORNEY GENERALS (1912-Present)

The following historical chronology of New Mexico's Attorneys General was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

FIVE-YEAR TERM¹

TERM	YEARS	ATTORNEY GEN'L	P
¹ 5 yrs.	1912-1916	Frank C. Clancy	R

TWO CONSECUTIVE TWO-YEAR TERMS

TERM	YEARS	ATTORNEYS GEN'L	P	TERM	YEARS	ATTORNEYS GEN'L	P
2 yrs.	1917-1918	Harry L. Patton	D	2 yrs.	1945-1946	Clyde C. McCullough	D
2 yrs.	1919-1920	Oscar O. Askren	R	2 yrs.	1947-1948	Clyde C. McCullough	D
2 yrs.	1921-1922	Harry S. Bowman	D	2 yrs.	1949-1950	Joe L. Martínez	D
2 yrs.	1923-1924	Milton J. Helmick	D	2 yrs.	1951-1952	Joe L. Martínez	D
2 yrs.	1925-1926	² John W. Armstrong	D	2 yrs.	1953-1954	Richard H. Robinson	D
2 yrs.	{ 1926 ¹	³ Fred E. Wilson	D	2 yrs.	1955-1956	Richard H. Robinson	D
	{ 1927-1928	Robert C. Dow	D	2 yrs.	1957-1958	Fred M. Standley	D
2 yrs.	1929-1930	⁴ Miguel A. Otero (III)	R	2 yrs.	{ 1959	⁷ Frank B. Zinn	D
2 yrs.	1931-1932	Ernest K. Neumann	D	2 yrs.	{ 1959-1960	⁸ Hilton A. Dickson, Jr.	D
2 yrs.	1933-1934	Ernest K. Neumann	D		{ 1961-1962	Earl E. Hartley	D
2 yrs.	1935-1936	Frank H. Patton	D	2 yrs.	1963-1964	Earl E. Hartley	D
2 yrs.	1937-1938	Frank H. Patton	D	2 yrs.	1965-1966	Boston E. Witt	D
2 yrs.	1939-1940	Filo Sedillo	D	2 yrs.	1967-1968	Boston E. Witt	D
2 yrs.	1941-1942	Edward P. Chase	D	2 yrs.	1969-1970	James A. Maloney	D
2 yrs.	{ 1943-1944	⁵ Edward P. Chase	D				
	{ 1944	⁶ Clyde C. McCullough	D				

ONE FOUR-YEAR TERM

4 yrs.	1971-1974	David L. Norvell	D	4 yrs.	1983-1986	Paul G. Bardacke	D
4 yrs.	1975-1978	Toney Anaya	D	4 yrs.	1987-1990	Hal Stratton	R
4 yrs.	1979-1982	Jeff Bingaman	D	4 yrs.	1991-1994	Tom Udall	D

TWO CONSECUTIVE FOUR-YEAR TERMS

4 yrs.	1995-1998	Tom Udall	D	4 yrs.	2007-2010	Gary K. King	D
4 yrs.	1999-2002	Patricia A. Madrid	D	4 yrs.	2011-2014*	Gary K. King	D
4 yrs.	2003-2006	Patricia A. Madrid	D				

*Projected end-of-term date

NOTES

1. Since the first state election was held in 1911 (an odd-numbered year), the first state attorney general (and other state executive officers) served a five-year term.
2. Armstrong died in 1926.
3. Wilson was appointed to the Armstrong vacancy by Governor Arthur T. Hannett (D) in 1926.
4. Otero (III) not to be confused with his grandfather, Otero (I), who served as a New Mexico Territorial Delegate to Congress (1856-1861); nor is Otero (III) to be confused with his father, Otero (II), who served as a New Mexico Territorial Governor (1897-1906).
5. Chase resigned in 1944.
6. McCullough was appointed to the Chase vacancy by Governor John J. Dempsey (D) in 1944.
7. Zinn resigned in 1959.
8. Dickson was appointed to the Zinn vacancy by Governor John Burroughs (D) in 1959.



STATE AUDITOR

Hector H. Balderas

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STATE AUDITOR'S DUTIES

- Is sixth in line of succession to the Office of Governor, after Attorney General;
- Is a statutory member of the State Commission of Public Records;
- Assures the financial affairs of every state and local entity are thoroughly examined and audited each year, and produces a complete written report of each audit;
- Approves each contract for auditing services entered into between a state and local entity and the independent auditor;
- Promulgates reasonable regulations necessary to carry out the duties of the office;
- Deposits into the audit fund all fees received;
- May apply through District Court in Santa Fe County for issuance of a subpoena to compel the attendance of witnesses and for the production of books and records.
- May administer oaths, as needed, for an audit or examination;
- Reviews and determines that audits of state and local entities conducted by independent auditors made in a competent manner;
- Authorizes payments for auditing services of state agencies conducted by independent auditors under contract; may conduct audits, in whole or in part, of any state or local entity.

Hector Balderas (D) – Born in 1975, Balderas was raised by his mother in Wagon Mound, NM. He received his undergraduate degree from nearby NM Highlands University followed by a law degree from UNM. Initially he served as an Assistant District Attorney in Bernalillo County but returned to Wagon Mound in 2003. He served in the NM House of Representatives beginning in 2005 until being elected State Auditor in 2006. He unsuccessfully ran for the soon to be vacated U.S. Senate seat held by Senator Jeff Bingaman. He is married and has three children.

NEW MEXICO STATE AUDITORS (1912-Present)

The following historical chronology of New Mexico's State Auditors was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

FIVE-YEAR TERM¹

TERM	YEARS	STATE AUDITOR	P
15 yrs.	1912-1916	William G. Sargent	R

TWO CONSECUTIVE TWO-YEAR TERMS

TERM	YEARS	STATE AUDITORS	P	TERM	YEARS	STATE AUDITORS	P
2 yrs.	1917-1918	² William G. Sargent	R	2 yrs.	1945-1946	J. D. Hannah	D
2 yrs.	1919-1920	² Edward Sargent	R	2 yrs.	1947-1948	E. D. Trujillo	D
2 yrs.	1921-1922	Edward L. Safford	R	2 yrs.	1949-1950	E. D. Trujillo	D
2 yrs.	1923-1924	Juan N. Vigil	D	2 yrs.	1951-1952	Robert D. Castner	D
2 yrs.	1925-1926	Juan N. Vigil	D	2 yrs.	1953-1954	Robert D. Castner	D
2 yrs.	1927-1928	³ Miguel A. Otero III	R	2 yrs.	1955-1956	J. D. Hannah	D
2 yrs.	1929-1930	Victoriano Ulibarri	R	2 yrs.	{ 1957	⁴ J. D. Hannah	D
2 yrs.	1931-1932	Arsenio Velarde	D		{ 1957-1958	⁵ Ben Chávez	R
2 yrs.	1933-1934	Arsenio Velarde	D	2 yrs.	1959-1960	Robert D. Castner	D
2 yrs.	1935-1936	José O. García	D	2 yrs.	1961-1962	Robert D. Castner	D
2 yrs.	1937-1938	José O. García	D	2 yrs.	1963-1964	Alex J. Armijo	D
2 yrs.	1939-1940	E. D. Trujillo	D	2 yrs.	1965-1966	Alex J. Armijo	D
2 yrs.	1941-1942	E. D. Trujillo	D	2 yrs.	1967-1968	Harold G. Thompson	R
2 yrs.	1943-1944	J. D. Hannah	D	2 yrs.	1969-1970	Harold G. Thompson	R

ONE FOUR-YEAR TERM

4 yrs.	1971-1974	Frank M. Olmstead	D	4 yrs.	1979-1982	Alvino E. Castillo	D
4 yrs.	{ 1975-1978	⁶ Max R. Sánchez	D	4 yrs.	1983-1986	Albert Romero	D
	1978	⁷ Alvino E. Castillo	D				

TWO CONSECUTIVE FOUR-YEAR TERMS

4 yrs.	1987-1990	Harroll H. Adams	D	4 yrs.	2003-2006	Domingo P. Martínez	D
4 yrs.	1991-1994	Robert E. Vigil	D	4 yrs.	2007-2010	Hector H. Balderas	D
4 yrs.	1995-1998	Robert E. Vigil	D	4 yrs.	2011-2014*	Hector H. Balderas	D
4 yrs.	1999-2002	Domingo P. Martinez	D				

* Projected end-of-term date

NOTES

1. Since the first state election was held in 1911 (an odd-numbered year), the first state auditor (and the other state executive officers) served a five-year term.
2. William G. Sargent and Edward Sargent (who later served as NM Lieutenant Governor in 1925-26 and 1927-28) were brothers.
3. Otero (III) is not to be confused with his grandfather, Otero (I), who served as a NM Territorial Delegate to Congress (1856-1861); nor is Otero (III) to be confused with his father, Otero (II), who served as a NM Territorial Governor (1897-1906).
4. Hannah died in July 1957.
5. Chávez was appointed to the Hannah vacancy by Governor Edwin L. Mechem (R) on August 12, 1957.
6. Sánchez resigned on April 11, 1978, effective April 21, 1978.
7. Castillo was appointed to the Sánchez vacancy by Governor Jerry Apodaca (D) in April 1978.

“The following italicized text was taken from the 1913 NM Blue Book, the next edition after New Mexico became a state in 1912.”

STATE LAND OFFICE INFORMATION

Under various acts of congress there have been granted to the State of New Mexico 12,159,102.5 acres of land. The income that is derived from the rental of these lands, and the income derived from the investment of moneys obtained by the sale of these lands is for the benefit of the various education, charitable, penal and other state institutions. During the past 13 years, which cover a period from the first grant of congress, these lands have brought in \$1,170,135.06 revenue.

All state lands may be leased, the prevailing rental being five cents per acre per annum. The Commissioner of Public Lands furnishes blanks for this purpose, and these blanks contain full instructions for the applicant. Leases are made for five years and can be made for a longer period by public bids at the court house of the county in which the lands may be located. This requires ten weeks advertisement in a local paper nearest the lands, and also a paper published at the Capital. All payments for rentals are due October first of each year and payable in advance.

The state lands are also subject to sale, and must be sold at public auction and advertised in the same manner as leases are advertised. Parties purchasing state lands can either pay cash for the same at the time of sale, or they can pay 10 per cent of the purchase price, and the balance in thirty annual installments, with 4 per cent interest on all deferred payments.

The State has made an effort to select such lands as may be suitable and salable for agricultural purposes. The lands are essentially grazing lands at present, but with the rapid development of dry farming and other scientific farming systems, there will undoubtedly be found soil products that can be grown in what is now an unproductive country. The present ideal ranch for the man of small means is a homestead on which can be raised rough fodder, such as sorghum, kaffir corn or maize, for feeding a small bunch of cattle or sheep, and in addition a tract sufficient to pasture a small bunch of stock; and additional tract can be leased from the state.

The constant tilling of the soil to raise the rough feed, which will be excellent for winter feeding purposes will soon put the land in condition for more profitable crops. The soil of this state has not been tilled in centuries and in many places has been baked by the sun and weather so that it has been impossible for any moisture to penetrate. After it has been cultivated it gives the undersoil an opportunity to distribute the moisture and become productive. New Mexico as a farming country is not a poor man's Paradise. To take up a homestead for farming purposes and be successful requires no small outlay, and the most reasonable solution is a small stock farm.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS

Ray Powell

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COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS' DUTIES

According to the state's constitution and statutes, the Commissioner:

- Is seventh in line of succession to the Office of Governor;
- Selects, locates, classifies, and has direct control, care, and disposition of all state trust lands;
- Manages 9 million acres of surface estate and 13 million acres of mineral rights held in trust to support the following beneficiaries as designated by the United States Congress, the Ferguson Act, the Enabling Act, and the Constitution of the State of New Mexico: Public Schools, University of New Mexico, New Mexico State University, Western New Mexico University, Eastern New Mexico University, New Mexico Highlands University, Northern New Mexico College, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, New Mexico Military Institute, New Mexico School for the Blind and Visually Impaired, New Mexico School for the Deaf, Penitentiary of New Mexico, New Mexico Boys' School, Charitable, Penal and Reform institutions, Las Vegas Medical Center, Miner's Colfax Hospital, Carrie Tingley Hospital, Saline Lands, Rio Grande improvements, Water Reservoirs, and Capitol Public Buildings;
- Reviews all applications to lease state trust lands for oil, gas and mineral production; wind, solar and biomass power plants; easements and rights-of-way; farming, ranching and open space; and small and large-scale business, industrial and residential development;
- Sells state trust lands to federal, state and local governments, and private individuals and entities to enhance the productivity of these lands;
- Collects and distributes oil, gas, and mineral royalties and proceeds from land sales to the Land Grant Permanent Fund;
- Collects and distributes revenue generated from leases, rights-of-way, and permits to the Land Maintenance Fund;
- Implements land stewardship programs and policies;
- Maintains original documents dating from the late territorial to current period;
- Is a member of the State Investment Council.

Ray Powell (D) – Born in 1950, Powell is another New Mexican who grew up with politics from childhood since his father was in the NM State Legislature from Albuquerque for many years. Powell, like King, comes to his position with a unique background since he is also a Doctor of Veterinarian Medicine and has practiced in this field specializing in wildlife rehabilitation. He received his doctorate from Tufts University in 1985. He was first elected in 1992 to serve as our state Land Commissioner and served from 1993 to 2002. After that he was the Executive Director of the Valles Calderas National Preserve from 2004-05 and the Regional Director of the Jane Goodall Institute as of 2007. Once again he was elected to return to direct the Land Office in 2011. He is married to Jean Civikly, Professor Emeritus at UNM and current head of the Faculty Dispute Resolution Program.

NEW MEXICO COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC LANDS (1912-Present)

The following historical chronology of New Mexico's Commissioner of Public Lands was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

FIVE-YEAR TERM¹

TERM	YEAR	COMMISSIONER	P
15 yrs.	1912-1916	Robert P. Ervien	R

TWO CONSECUTIVE TWO-YEAR TERMS

TERM YEARS	COMMISSIONERS	P	TERM YEARS	COMMISSIONERS	P
2 yrs. { 1917	² Robert P. Ervien	R	2 yrs. 1941-1942	H. R. Rodgers	D
1917-1918	³ Fred Muller	R	2 yrs. 1943-1944	H. R. Rodgers	D
2 yrs. 1919-1920	Nelson A. Field	R	2 yrs. 1945-1946	John E. Miles	D
2 yrs. 1921-1922	Nelson A. Field	R	2 yrs. 1947-1948	John E. Miles	D
2 yrs. 1923-1924	Justiniano Baca	D	2 yrs. 1949-1950	Guy Shepard	D
2 yrs. 1925	⁴ Justiniano Baca	D	2 yrs. 1951-1952	Guy Shepard	D
2 yrs. { 1925-1926	⁵ E. B. Swope	D	2 yrs. 1953-1954	E.S. Johnny Walker	D
1927-1928	Benjamin F. Pankey	R	2 yrs. 1955-1956	E.S. Johnny Walker	D
2 yrs. { 1929	⁶ Benjamin F. Pankey	R	2 yrs. 1957-1958	Murray E. Morgan	D
1929-1930	⁷ Austin D. Crile	R	2 yrs. 1959-1960	Murray E. Morgan	D
2 yrs. 1931-1932	James F. Hinkle	D	2 yrs. 1961-1962	E. S. Johnny Walker	D
2 yrs. 1933-1934	Frank Vesely	D	2 yrs. 1963-1964	E. S. Johnny Walker	D
2 yrs. 1935-1936	Frank Vesely	D	2 yrs. 1965-1966	Guyton B. Hays	D
2 yrs. 1937-1938	Frank Worden	D	2 yrs. 1967-1968	Guyton B. Hays	D
2 yrs. 1939-1940	Frank Worden	D	2 yrs. 1969-1970	Alex J. Armijo	D

ONE FOUR-YEAR TERM

4 yrs. 1971-1974	Alex J. Armijo	D	4 yrs. 1983-1986	Jim Baca	D
4 yrs. 1975-1978	Phil R. Lucero	D	4 yrs. 1987-1990	W. R. Humphries	R
4 yrs. 1979-1982	Alex J. Armijo	D	4 yrs. 2011-2014*	Ray Powell	D

TWO CONSECUTIVE FOUR-YEAR TERMS

4 yrs. { 1991-1993	⁸ Jim Baca	D	4 yrs. 2003-2006	Patrick H. Lyons	R
1993-1994	⁹ Ray Powell	D	4 yrs. 2007-2010	Patrick H. Lyons	R
4 yrs. 1995-1998	Ray Powell	D			
4 yrs. 1999-2002	Ray Powell	D			

*Projected end-of-term date

NOTES

1. Since the first state election was held in 1911 (an odd-numbered year), the first State Land Commissioner (and the other state executive officers) served a five-year term.
2. Ervien died in February of 1917.
3. Miller was appointed to the Ervien vacancy by Governor Washington E. Lindsey (R).
4. Baca died in February 1925.
5. Swope was appointed to the Baca vacancy by Governor Arthur T. Hannett (D) on February 12, 1925.
6. Pankey died in May 1929.
7. Crile was appointed to the Pankey vacancy by Governor Richard C. Dillon (R) on June 5, 1929.
8. Baca resigned on May 19, 1993, to become U.S. Bureau of Land Management Director.
9. Powell was appointed to the Baca vacancy by Governor Bruce King (D) on May 13, 1993.

STATE TREASURER

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STATE TREASURER'S DUTIES



According to the state's constitution and statutes, the State Treasurer:

- Is eighth in line of succession to the Office of Governor, after the Commissioner of Public Lands;
- Serves as the Chief Elected Financial Officer of the State;
- Serves as the state's banker and is entrusted with receiving, keeping and disbursing state money;
- Keeps a just, true and comprehensive account of all moneys received and disbursed;
- Authorizes all deposit accounts for state agencies and prescribes conditions and reports to such accounts;
- Deposits funds in certain financial institutions to invest, in securities and contracts, money held in demand deposits and not immediately required for the operation of state government;
- Places conditions on deposits and investments of state funds in New Mexico financial institutions;
- Provides for reports from the Treasurer concerning money on deposit in state depositories, the amount required for operation of state government, and the availability for investment;
- Requires depositories to submit information to the Treasurer and other officials;
- Renders annual audited financial statements detailing the condition of the treasury to the governor, legislature, and department of finance and administration at the commencement of each regular legislative session;
- Oversees the short-term investment fund as an optional investment opportunity for local governments and American Indian Tribes and Pueblos and provides for its investment, by the State Treasurer;
- Serves on the State Investment Council, Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA), Education Retirement Board, and is custodian of these funds;
- Serves on the State Board of Finance, New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority, New Mexico Retiree Health Care Authority, New Mexico Educational Assistance Foundation, New Mexico Small Business Investment Corporation, New Mexico Martin Luther King, Jr. Commission.

James Lewis (D) – was born in 1947 and grew up in Roswell. Going into the Army in 1970, he served as a policeman there for two years. He holds a Masters of Arts in Public Administration from UNM obtained in 1977 and two Bachelors of Science degrees from Bishop College in Dallas and National College of Business in Albuquerque. He has held numerous governmental positions in New Mexico since 1974 and in Washington, DC as Assistant Secretary of Energy in Washington, DC between 1999-2001. Governor Toney Anaya appointed him to the position of State Treasurer in 1985 and subsequently elected to a full four-year term in 1986 and served until 1990. After that he served as Governor Bruce King's Assistant until 1994. He was the first African American to be elected to a statewide office and one of only five African Americans elected as statewide officials in the nation. At the local level, he was the first African American to be elected to County Treasurer position which was in Albuquerque. He is a widower and has four grown children and several grandchildren.

NEW MEXICO STATE TREASURERS (1912-Present)

The following historical chronology of New Mexico's State Treasurers was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

FIVE-YEAR TERM¹

TERM	YEARS	TREASURER	P
¹ 5 yrs.	1912-1916	Owen N. Marron	D

TWO CONSECUTIVE TWO-YEAR TERMS

TERM	YEARS	TREASURERS	P	TERM	YEARS	TREASURERS	P
2 yrs.	1917-1918	H.L. Hall	D	2 yrs.	1943-1944	Guy Shepard	D
2 yrs.	1919-1920	Charles U. Strong	R	2 yrs.	1945-1946	Guy Shepard	D
2 yrs.	1921-1922	² Charles U. Strong	R	2 yrs.	1947-1948	H. R. Rodgers	D
	1922	³ O.A. Matson	R	2 yrs.	1949-1950	H. R. Rodgers	D
2 yrs.	1923	⁴ John W. Corbin	D	2 yrs.	1951-1952	R. H. Grissom	D
	1923-1924	Warren R. Graham, Sr.	D	2 yrs.	1953-1954	R. H. Grissom	D
2 yrs.	1925-1926	Warren R. Graham, Sr.	D	2 yrs.	1955-1956	Joseph B. Grant	D
2 yrs.	1927-1928	⁵ Warren R. Graham, Sr.	D	2 yrs.	1957-1958	Joseph B. Grant	D
2 yrs.	1929-1930	Emerson Watts	R	2 yrs.	1959-1960	Joe Callaway	D
2 yrs.	1931-1932	Warren R. Graham, Sr.	D	2 yrs.	1961-1962	Joe Callaway	D
2 yrs.	1933	⁶ Warren R. Graham, Sr.	D	2 yrs.	1963-1964	Joseph B. Grant	D
	1933-1934	⁷ Clinton P. Anderson	D	2 yrs.	1965-1966	Joseph B. Grant	D
2 yrs.	1935-1936	James J. Connelly	D	2 yrs.	1967	⁸ H.E. Thomas, Jr.	R
2 yrs.	1937-1938	James J. Connelly	D		1968	⁹ Merrill B. Johns, Jr.	R
2 yrs.	1939-1940	Rex French	D	2 yrs.	1969-1970	Jesse D. Kornegay	D
2 yrs.	1941-1942	Rex French	D				

ONE FOUR-YEAR TERM

4 yrs.	1971-1974	Jesse D. Kornegay	D	4 yrs.	1983-1985 ¹⁰	Earl E. Hartley	D
4 yrs.	1975-1978	Edward M. Murphy	D		1986	¹¹ James B. Lewis	D
4 yrs.	1979-1982	Jan Alan Hartkey	D	4 yrs.	1987-1990	James B. Lewis	D

TWO CONSECUTIVE FOUR-YEAR TERMS

4 yrs.	1991-1994	David W. King	D	4 yrs.	2003-2005	¹² Robert E. Vigil	D
4 yrs.	1995-1998	Michael A. Montoya	D		2005-2006	¹³ Douglas M. Brown	R
4 yrs.	1999-2002	Michael A. Montoya	D		2006	¹⁴ James B. Lewis	D
				4 yrs.	2007-2010	James B. Lewis	D
				4 yrs.	2011-2014*	James B. Lewis	D

*Projected end-of-term date

NOTES

1. Since the first state election was held in 1911 (an odd-numbered year), the first State Treasurer (and the other state executive officers) served a five-year term.
2. Strong resigned on February 11, 1922.
3. Matson was appointed to the Strong vacancy by Governor Merritt C. Mechem (R) on May 31, 1922, effective June 1, 1922.
4. Corbin's tenure in office ended in early 1923.
5. Graham was appointed to the Corbin vacancy by Governor James F. Hinkle (D) on May 7, 1923.
6. Graham died on January 2, 1933.
7. Anderson was appointed to the Graham vacancy by Governor Arthur Seligman (D) on January 7, 1933.
8. Thomas resigned on December 19, 1967.
9. Johns was appointed to the Thomas vacancy by Governor David F. Cargo (R) in January 1968.
10. Hartley resigned in November 1985.
11. Lewis was appointed to the Hartley vacancy by Governor Toney Anaya (D) on December 12, 1985 and took office on January 1, 1986. Lewis is the first African American to be elected to a New Mexico state executive office.
12. Vigil resigned on October 26, 2005.
13. Brown was appointed to the Vigil vacancy by Governor Bill Richardson (D) on November 7, 2005.
14. Lewis took office on December 15, 2006, after being elected on November 7, 2006.

“The following italicized text was taken from the 1913 NM Blue Book, the next edition after New Mexico became a state in 1912.”

STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION

The State Corporation Commission of New Mexico is one of the most important branches of the state government, as its functions in many instances are that of quasi legislative, executive and judicial.

It was created under and by virtue of the State Constitution, and consists of three commissioners, who are elected for terms of six years each. It has a larger scope and is vested with greater powers than the ordinary railway or public service commissions, for the reason that it is the department of government through which is issued all charters for domestic corporations and amendments or extensions thereof, and all licenses to foreign corporations to do business in the state, in addition to being authorized to regulate certain public utilities such as railroad, express, telegraph and telephone companies.

The present commissioners were all elected at the first state election, held on November 7, 1911, and in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution, immediately after taking the prescribed oath of office, they classified themselves by lot, so that one of them shall serve six years, one four years and one two years from and after January 1, 1913. Under this arrangement one commissioner will be chosen at each biennial election in the future, instead of all being elected at the same time. In this way there will be always two of the commissioners holding over, except in the event of a vacancy by death or from some other cause, thus insuring greater efficiency and usefulness.

The chairman of the commission is selected annually from among the members. The chief subordinate officer is designated as clerk and is appointed by the commission. The commission may employ such other officers, assistants and subordinates as may be prescribed by law. In addition to the clerk, the regular office force as is prescribed by law. In addition to the clerk, the regular office force as at present constituted embraces a corporation record clerk, a rate expert, an official stenographer and two office stenographers. The attorney general or his legally authorized representative is the attorney for the commission.

Under the terms of the Constitution, the commission general has power and is charged with the duty of fixing, determining, supervising, regulating and controlling all charges and rates of railway express, telegraph, telephone, sleeping car, and other transportation and transmission companies and carriers within the state; to require railway companies to provide and maintain adequate depots, stock-pens, station building, agents and facilities for the accommodation of passengers and for receiving and delivering freight and express; and to provide and maintain necessary crossings, culverts and siding up and alongside of the roadbeds, whenever in the judgment of the commission the public interests demand, and as may be reasonable and just. The commission also has the power and is charged with the duty to make and enforce reasonable and just rules requiring the supplying of cars and equipment for the use of shippers and passengers, and to require all intrastate railway, transportation companies or common carriers, to provide such reasonable safety appliances in connection with all equipment, as may be necessary and proper for the safety of its employees and the public, and as are now or may be required by the federal laws, rules and regulations governing interstate commerce. The commission also has power to change or alter such rates, to change, alter or amend its orders, rules, regulations or determinations, and to enforce the same in the manner prescribed by the Constitution.

In the exercise of its duties as a quasi-judicial body, the commission has power to subpoena witnesses and enforce their attendance before the commission, through any district court or the supreme court of the state, and through such court to punish for contempt. The commission also has power, upon a hearing, to determine and decide any question that

may properly come before it and in case of failure or refusal of any person, company or corporation to comply with any order within the time limit therein, unless an order of removal shall have been taken from such order by the company or corporation to the supreme court of this state, it shall immediately become the duty of the commission to remove such order, with evidence adduced upon the hearing, with the documents in the case to the supreme court. Any company, corporation or common carrier which does not comply with the order of the commission within the time limited therefor, may file with the commission a petition to remove such cause to the supreme court, and in the event of such removal by the company, corporation or common carrier, or other party to such hearing, the supreme court may, upon application in its discretion, or if its own motion require or authorize additional evidence to be taken in such cause; but . In its discretion or of its own motion, require or authorize additional evidence to be taken in such cause; but in the event of removal by the commission, upon failure of the company, corporation or common carrier, no additional evidence shall be allowed. The supreme court, for the consideration of such causes arising hereunder, shall be in session at all times, and shall give precedence to such causes. Any party to such hearing before the commission, shall have the same right to remove the order entered therein to the supreme court of the state, as given to the company or corporation against which such order is directed. In addition to the other powers vested in the commission by the Constitution and laws of this state, the said court shall have the power and it shall be its duty to decide such cases on their merits, and carry into effect its judgments, order and decrees made in such cases, by fine, forfeiture, mandamus, injunction and contempt or other appropriate proceedings. The commission shall determine no question nor issue any order in relation to the matters specified, until after a public hearing held upon ten days' notice to the parties concerned except in case of default after such notice.

The Constitution also makes it the duty of the commissioners to exercise constant diligence in informing themselves of the rates and charges of transportation and transmission companies and common carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers and property from points in this state to points beyond its limits, and from points in other state to points in this state; and , whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the commission, by complaint or in any other manner, that the rate charged by an transportation or transmission company or common carriers, on interstate business is unjust, excessive or unreasonable, or that such rates discriminate against the citizens of the state, and in the judgment of the commission such complain is well founded and the public welfare involved, the commission shall institute and prosecute to a final determination before the Interstate Commerce commission or Commerce Court, or any lawful authority having jurisdiction in the premises, such proceedings as it may deem expedient to obtain such relief as conditions may require.

The formation of corporations for every legitimate purpose is contemplated by the laws of New Mexico. There are special statues wherever same are deemed necessary, as in the incorporation of banks, trust companies, irrigation companies, building and loan associations, etc. Corporations not covered by any of the special acts may be organized under the general incorporation law (Chapter 79, Laws of 1905), which is modeled after that of the State of New Jersey. The only material difference being that the incorporation papers, reports, etc., are lodged with the commission instead of the Secretary of State. The period of existence of all corporations is limited to fifty years, with privilege of renewing or extending the corporate existence.

The fee for filing the certificate of incorporation for both domestic and foreign corporations is fixed by law at ten cents for each one thousand dollars of authorized capital, but in no case is less than twenty-five dollars except for corporations not organized for profit, which are only assessed five dollars for this purpose. Insurance companies are the only exception to this rule as the law now stands, corporations of this kind being obliged to obtain an annual license.

The commission has already demonstrated its usefulness in various ways, although in existence less than a year, and handicapped through several months of that time by lack of

available funds; the wisdom of its creation is becoming more and more generally recognized in view of what has already been accomplished. The commission has been placed upon a self-supporting basis by fees received from corporations and through other sources, so that it is in no sense a burden upon the tax payers. The corporations themselves sustain it and for the most part the revenue derived comes from foreign rather than domestic corporations. This is especially true as regards insurance companies.

FORMER CORPORATION COMMISSIONERS

Predecessors to Public Regulation Commissioners (1912-1998)

COMMISSIONERS	YEARS	DESCRIPTION
Hugh H. Williams (R)	1912-1932	
Matthew S. Groves (R)	1912-1918	
G. H. VanStone (D)	1912	(Served 1/1-2/29; election overturned)
Oscar L. Owen (D)	1912-1916	(Took office 3/14 after election contest)
Bonifacio D. Montoya (D)	1917-1928	
J. M. Luna (R)	1919-1924	
Ed. C. Tafoya (D)	1925	(Died in office November 1925)
Eloy D. Trujillo (D)	1925-1926	(Appointed to fill Tafoya vacancy)
Max Fernandez (R)	1926-1930	(Began term 12/1/26 instead of Jan. 1927)
Joseph S. Baca (R)	1929-1934	
Jesus C. Sanchez (D)	1931-1932	(Died in office August 1932; no appointment made)
J. D. Lamb (D)	1933-1938	
Don R. Casados (D)	1933-1948	
Robert Valdez (D)	1935-1945	(Resigned February 1945)
Henry Eager (D)	1939-1943	(Resigned April 1943)
Eugene Allison (D)	1943-1944	(Appointed to fill Eager term; resigned March 1944)
O. S. Greaser (D)	1944-1945	(Appointed to fill Allison term)
Eugene Allison (D)	1945-1951	(Died in office 1951)
George W. Armijo (D)	1945-1947	(Appointed to fill Valdez term; died January 1947)
Dan R. Sedillo (D)	1947-1952	(Appointed to fill Armijo term)
Ingram B. Pickett (D)	1949-1963	(Died in office)
Jason Kellahin (D)	1951-1952	(Appointed to fill Allison term)
John Block, Jr. (D)	1951-1962	
James F. Lamb (D)	1953-1959	(Resigned 1959)
G.Y. Fails (D)	1959-1965	(Appointed to fill Lamb term; resigned 1965)
Murray E. Morgan (D)	1963-1968	
Columbus Ferguson (D)	1963-1981	(Appointed to fill Pickett term; resigned 1981)
Floyd Cross (D)	1965-1976	(Appointed to fill Fails term; resigned June 1976)
John Abraham (D)	1969-1974	
Charles Rudolph (D)	1975-1980	
John A. Elliott (D)	1976-1982	(Appointed to fill Cross term)
Jimmie W. Glenn (R)	1981-1987	
Eric Serna (D)	1981-1982	
John A. Elliott (D)	1982-1988	
Eric Serna (D)	1982-1998*	
Jerome Block (D)	1987-1998	
Louis E. Gallegos (D)	1989-1994	
Gloria Tristani (D)	1995-1998*	

*In November 1998, the New Mexico voters amended the State Constitution, effect December 31, 1998, to abolish the state Corporation Commission and create a Public Regulation Commission combining the duties and functions of the Corporation Commission and the Public Utility Commission.

PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSION COMMISSIONERS



JASON A. MARKS (D)

Commissioner - District 1
Term: 2009-2012
Bernalillo County

P.O.Box 1269
Santa Fe, NM 87504
(505) 827-8015



PATRICK H. LYONS (R)

Commissioner - District 2
Term: 2011-2014
Bernalillo, Chaves, Curry,
De Baca, Doña Ana, Eddy,
Guadalupe, Lea, Lincoln, Otero
Quay, Roosevelt, Santa Fe
& Torrance Counties

P.O. Box 1269
Santa Fe, NM 87504
(505) 827-4531



**DOUGLAS J. HOWE
(DTS*)**

Commissioner - District 3
Term: 2011-2012*
Bernalillo, Colfax, De Baca,
Guadalupe, Harding, Los Alamos,
Mora, Rio Arriba,
San Miguel, Sandoval, Santa Fe,
Taos & Union Counties

P.O. Box 1269
Santa Fe, NM 87504
(505) 827-4533
(*Declined to State)



**THERESA BECENTI-
AGUILAR (D)**

Commissioner District 4
Term: 2011-2014
Bernalillo, Cibola, McKinley,
Río Arriba, San Juan, Sandoval,
Santa Fe, Socorro &
Valencia Counties

P.O. Box 1269
Santa Fe, NM 87504
(505) 827-8019



BEN R. HALL (R)

Commissioner - District 5
Term: 2011-2014
Catron, Doña Ana, Grant,
Hidalgo, Lincoln, Luna, Otero,
Sierra, Socorro, Torrance
& Valencia Counties

P.O. Box 1269
Santa Fe, NM 87504
(505) 827-8020

NEW MEXICO PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSION

PERA Building
1120 Paseo de Peralta
P.O. Box 1269
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 827-4084
FAX: (505) 827-4068
1-888-4-ASK-PRC
(1-800-427-5772)
www.nmprc.state.nm.us

The New Mexico Public Regulation Commission (PRC) is a regulatory agency, created by Article 11, Sections 1 and 2 of the State Constitution. In 1999, the PRC replaced the former State Corporation Commission and Public Utility Commission. It is comprised of five commissioners, elected by district, for staggered four-year terms.

The Public Regulation Commission is made up of six divisions:

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION, responsible for administering the agency and for accounting of all revenues collected by the Commission and includes the Corporations Bureau, which is responsible for filing and maintaining the records of foreign and domestic corporations registered in New Mexico.

CONSUMER RELATIONS DIVISION, which is responsible for receiving and assisting consumers with inquiries related to utility and insurance issues.

INSURANCE DIVISION, which has responsibility for licensing and regulating insurance agents and companies; supervision of insurance, insurance rates and rate practices, including workers' compensation and managed health care providers.

STATE FIRE MARSHAL DIVISION, which oversees fire protection, fire safety activities in the state and State Fire Academy.

LEGAL DIVISION, which is responsible for providing legal counsel to the Divisions.

TRANSPORTATION DIVISION, which licenses and regulates transportation and all common carriers (except aircraft), including intra-state carriers of passengers and property, emergency vehicles and tow truck operations; and oversees construction and operation of interstate oil and gas pipeline systems.

UTILITY DIVISION, which is charged with regulating the rates and service of public utilities, including telecommunications, electric, water, gas and wastewater companies and with representing the public interest in proceedings before the Commission.

In addition, the Commission has an Advisory Staff, including its **OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL**, advises and represents the Commission.

NM PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSIONERS (1998-Present)

The following historical chronology of the New Mexico Public Regulation Commissioners has been researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

ELECTIONS	DISTRICT 1		DISTRICT 2		DISTRICT 3		DISTRICT 4		DISTRICT 5	
	Initial Term: 2 Years	Succeeding Terms: 4 Years	Initial Term: 4 Years	Succeeding Terms: 4 Years	Initial Term: 2 Years	Succeeding Terms: 4 Years	Initial Term: 4 Years	Succeeding Terms: 4 Years	Initial Term: 4 Years	Succeeding Terms: 4 Years
1998	COMMISSIONERS Herb H. Hughes (R)		COMMISSIONERS 1Bill Pope (R)		COMMISSIONERS Jerome D. Block, Sr. (D)		COMMISSIONERS Lynda M. Lovejoy (D)		COMMISSIONERS 3Tony Schaefer (R/D)	
	Jan 1999 - Dec 2000		Jan 1999 - Mar 2001		Jan 1999 - Dec 2000		Jan 1999 - Dec 2002		Jan 1999 - Dec 2002	
			2Rory McMinn (R)							
			May 2001 - Dec 2002							
2000	Herb H. Hughes (R)				Jerome D. Block, Sr. (D)					
	Jan 2001 - Dec 2004				Jan 2001 - Dec 2004					
2002			David W. King (R)				Lynda M. Lovejoy (D)		Shirley E. Baca (D)	
			Jan 2003 - Dec 2006				Jan 2003 - Dec 2006		Jan 2003 - Dec 2006	
2004	Jason A. Marks (D)				Ben R. Luján (D)					
	Jan 2005 - Dec 2008				Jan 2005 - Dec 2008					
2006			David W. King (R)				4Carol K. Sloan (D)		Sandy R. Jones (D)	
			Jan 2007 - Dec 2010				Jan 2007 - June 2010		Jan 2007 - Dec 2010	
2008	Jason A. Marks (D)				6Jerome D. Block, Jr. (D)		5Theresa Becenti-Aguilar (D)			
	Jan 2009 - Dec 2012*				Jan 2009 - Oct 2011		July 2010 - Dec 2010			
2010			Patrick H. Lyons (R)		7Doug Howe (I)		Theresa Becenti-Aguilar (D)		Ben R. Hall (R)	
			Jan 2011 - 2014*		Nov 2011 - Dec 2012*		Jan 2011 - Dec 2014*		Jan 2011 - Dec 2014*	

*Projected end-of-term date

NOTES

1. Pope resigned on March 16, 2001.
2. McMinn was appointed to the Pope vacancy by Governor Gary Johnson (R) on May 1, 2001.
3. Schaefer changed party affiliation from the Republican Party to the Democratic Party on October 1, 1999.
4. Sloan removed as a commissioner by the NM Supreme Court on June 23, 2010.
5. Becenti-Aguilar was appointed to the Sloan Vacancy by Gov. Bill Richardson (D), and took oath on July 6, 2010.
6. Jerome D. Block, Jr. resigned from the PRC effective date October 7, 2011.
7. Doug Howe was appointed to the Block, Jr. vacancy by Gov. Susana Martinez (R), and took oath on November 7, 2011.

GOVERNOR'S CABINET DEPARTMENTS



African American Affairs
Director: Yvette Kaufman-Bell

Aging and Long Term Services Department
Cabinet Secretary: Retta Ward

Children, Youth & Families Department
Cabinet Secretary: Yolanda Berumen-Deines

Corrections Department
Cabinet Secretary: Gregg Marcantel

Department of Agriculture
Secretary: Jeff M. Witte

Department of Cultural Affairs
Cabinet Secretary: Veronica Gonzales

Department of Finance & Administration
Cabinet Secretary: Tom Clifford

Department of Game & Fish
Jim Lane, Director

Department of Health
Cabinet Secretary: Dr. Catherine Torrez

Department of Homeland Security & Emergency Management
Director: Gregory Myers (Temporary)

Department of Indian Affairs
Secretary: Arthur Allison

Department of Information Technology
Cabinet Secretary: Darryl Ackley

Department of Military Affairs
Adjutant General:
General Kenny Montoya through April 12, 2012
Brigadier John D. Bledsoe - April 13, 2012 - present

Department of Public Safety
Secretary: Gorden E. Eden, Jr

Department of Transportation
Secretary: Alvin Dominguez

Department of Veterans Services
Secretary: Timothy Hale

Department of Workforce Solutions
Secretary: Celina Bussey

Economic Development Department
Cabinet Secretary: Jon Barela

Energy Minerals & Natural Resources Department
Cabinet Secretary: John H. Bemis

Environment Department
Cabinet Secretary: F. David Martin

General Services Department
Cabinet Secretary: Edwynn L. Burckle

Higher Education Department
Cabinet Secretary: Dr. Jose Z. Garcia

Human Services Department
Secretary: Sidonie Squier

Office of the State Engineer
State Engineer: Scott A. Verhines

Public Education Department
Cabinet Secretary: Hanna Skandera (Designee)

Regulation & Licensing Department
Superintendent: J. Dee Dennis, Jr.

State Personnel Office
Director: Eugene J. Moser

Taxation & Revenue Department
Secretary: Demesia Padilla

Tourism Department
Secretary: Monique Jacobson

Workers' Compensation Administration
Director: Ned S. Fuller

AFRICAN AMERICAN AFFAIRS

The New Mexico Office of African American Affairs was created in 1999. The Mission of the Office is to identify, study and provide solutions to issues and concerns relevant to African American citizens in New Mexico by ensuring recognition of the accomplishments and contributions made by African Americans, and serving as an advocate for African Americans in the state.

The focus of the New Mexico Office of African American Affairs is placed on education, health and community outreach. Some of the goals are to:

- Positively affect the school drop-out rate of African American students.
- Foster job training and skills development to increase employment opportunities.
- Promote programs, activities and events that will increase understanding of the Black Experience in New Mexico.
- Establish a data base of qualified African American professionals to improve workforce diversity.
- Preserve and encourage the sharing of New Mexico's African American history, culture and artifacts.
- Encourage voter registration and empowerment.
- Provide information about community resources designed to improve the quality of health of African Americans.
- Ensure that African American Veterans and Seniors receive proper treatment, care and related benefits.
- Develop a community network and support system for African American ex-offenders.
- Identify and provide educational opportunities to African American Students.
- Increase opportunities for African American Businesses.

New Mexico Office of African American Affairs

Yvette Kaufman-Bell, Executive Director

1015 Tijeras NW, Suite 102

Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102

(505) 222-9405 FAX: (505) 222-9489

www.oaaa.state.nm.us

AGING & LONG-TERM CARE DEPARTMENT

The Aging and Long Term Services Department provides accessible, integrated services to older adults, adults with disabilities, and caregivers to assist them in maintaining their independence, dignity, autonomy, health, safety and economic well-being, thereby empowering them to live on their own terms in their own communities as productively as possible.

Office of the Secretary

The Office of the Secretary provides policy development, planning, legal counsel, and information technology support to the Department as well as coordination of communications and constituent services for the benefit of the citizens of New Mexico. The Secretary's office includes the Cabinet Secretary, Deputy Cabinet Secretary, the State Long-Term Care Ombudsman, Office of Information Technology, the Office of Indian Elder Affairs, the Public Information Officer, and the Office of the General Counsel.

Adult Protective Services Division

The Adult Protective Services Division (APS) is mandated by New Mexico statute to provide a system of protective services to persons over the age of 18 who are unable to protect themselves from abuse, neglect, or exploitation. APS receives and investigates reports through its statewide network of five regions and 22 field offices. Protective service interventions may include emergency protective placement, limited assistance in the home, adult day services, short-term case management, attendant care, and filing of guardianship or conservatorship petitions. The Division staff work closely with law enforcement, healthcare providers, and other agencies to prevent continued abuse of adults.

Aging Network Division

The Aging Network Division includes the Employment Programs Bureau and the Senior Services Bureau. The Employment Programs Bureau oversees senior employment programs and the 50+ Older Worker Connection. The Senior Services Bureau supports Area Agencies on Aging, Foster Grandparent Programs, the Senior Companion and Retired Senior Volunteer Programs, New Mexico Senior Olympics and the New Mexico Alzheimer's Association.

The Aging and Long-Term Services Department is New Mexico's federally-designated State Unit on Aging. The Aging Network Division provides the support and oversight of these federal funds that flow through to the Aging Network providers for services such as senior centers, congregate meal sites, adult day care programs, volunteer programs, and home-delivered meals. Aging Network providers help families remain together, at home, in their own communities and create a safety net for many of New Mexico's elders and their caregivers. Employment, volunteer, and wellness opportunities enable older adults to remain active, vital members of their communities. Financial subsidies offered by the employment programs and by some of the volunteer programs help seniors maintain their economic independence.

Consumer and Elder Rights Division (Aging and Disability Resource Center)

The Aging and Disability Resource Center (ADRC) provides access to information, assistance, referrals, resource coordination and advocacy in areas of daily living. The primary goal of the ADRC and its staff is to maximize personal choice and independence for New Mexico's older adults, adults with disabilities, and caregivers. The ADRC is a single point of entry to the complex and often daunting long-term services system, offering options and providing objective information and assistance to empower people to make informed decisions. The ADRC offers one-on-one counseling and assistance to people covered by Medicare and their families. Coordinators provide benefits counseling on Medicare, Social Security, Medicaid, and Veterans programs. Staff provides information on how to identify and detect health care fraud. The ADRC ensures that older New Mexicans receive accurate, unbiased information about health care options and other entitlements. It does not sell, endorse or recommend any specific insurance or health plan.

State Long-Term Care Ombudsman

Established through the Older Americans Act of 1965, the Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program is federally and state mandated to provide oversight and advocacy and to provide resident-centered protection of the rights of New Mexicans living in long-term care facilities. Staff and certified volunteers strive to fulfill this responsibility every day by providing prompt and fair investigation of residents' complaints, advocating for their wishes, and providing a voice for those who often go unheard. Advocacy support is offered to residents living in institutions who wish to return to living in their own homes and communities.

Aging and Long-Term Services Department

Retta Ward, Cabinet Secretary

Toney Anaya Building, 2550 Cerrillos Road

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505

(505) 476-4799 Toll-free in New Mexico: 1-866-451-2901

Fax: 505-476-4836

The Aging and Disability Resource Center

(505) 476-4846 Toll-free in New Mexico: 1-800-432-2080

www.nmaging.state.nm.us

CHILDREN, YOUTH & FAMILIES DEPARTMENT

The Children, Youth and Families Department (CYFD) was created in 1992 by New Mexico Statute. The Department is dedicated to enhancing the safety, dignity and well-being of children, youth and families in New Mexico.

CYFD has several functions and responsibilities including:

- Operating the 24 hour-a-day statewide abuse and neglect hotline for child abuse reporting;
- Investigating child abuse and neglect;
- Maintaining children in foster care while implementing treatment plan with parents or caretaker; providing community and facility supervision to adjudicated youth and youth in need of informal probation services;
- Providing child care assistance to families that qualify;
- Administering federal and state programs that pay for healthy meals for low-income children;
- Contracting for and support of early childhood development programs;
- Administering community programs that support families with behavioral health services, domestic violence services, and other family strengthening programs;
- Licensing of child care centers throughout New Mexico;
- Licensing and certification of children's mental health programs;
- Licensing of child placement agencies.

These distinct functions and responsibilities are the work of the Department's program Divisions: Early Childhood Services, Protective Services, Juvenile Justice Services, and Youth and Family Services. The program divisions receive direct support from Administrative Service and Employee Support Services. The Office of the Secretary (OTS) provides leadership and support to each of the Divisions.

Children, Youth and Families Department

Yolanda Deines, Cabinet Secretary
1120 Paseo de Peralta, PERA Bldg.
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(505) 827-7602
www.cyfd.org

CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT

The first priority of the New Mexico Corrections Department (NMCD) is the safety and security of the citizens of New Mexico. NMCD seeks to provide a balanced system approach to corrections from incarceration to community-based supervision with training, education, programs and services that provide opportunities for offenders to transition to communities.

The Goals and Objectives of NMCD are:

- Providing a balanced system approach for all offenders
- Controlling inmate population
- Providing a comprehensive approach to female offenders
- Lowering the cost of corrections
- Reducing exposure to litigation - federal and state courts
- Enhancing public relations and education efforts

There are six funded programs authorized by the legislature to accomplish the identified goals and objectives:

- Inmate management and control
- Inmate programming

- Corrections Industries
- Community offender management
- Community Corrections/vendor-run
- Program support

There are approximately 6,593 inmates under the custody of the Department. Within the Department, the Adult Prisons Division operates six public correctional facilities and contracts with four private prison facilities. The Probation and Parole Division supervises over 18,000 offenders in 42 field offices and 7 sub-offices. Inmate employment programs are provided through the Corrections Industries Division. The Department also has its Training Academy; "The First Accredited in the Nation," providing training for correctional officers, probation and parole officers and local, state and federal agencies. All divisions are assisted by the Administrative Services Division.

New Mexico Corrections Department

Gregg Marcantel, Cabinet Secretary

P.O. Box 27116

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87502

Central Office: 4337 State Road 14, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87508

(505) 827-8645 FAX: (505) 827-8220

<http://corrections.state.nm.us>

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - 1913

"The following italicized text was taken from the 1913 NM Blue Book, the next edition after New Mexico became a state in 1912."

Agriculture Resources of New Mexico

New Mexico is essentially an agricultural state. Rich as it is in mineral wealth and in the possibilities of profitable industries along many lines, the state will find its greatest prosperity through agriculture. So vast is it in area and so diverse are the conditions in different parts of it that it is more like an empire than a state. A continent need not present greater contrasts than are found here. Contrast is the key-note in New Mexico.

New Mexico ranks fourth among the states in area (and forty-fourth in population.) Fourth also in its area of public land open to entry. Of the 70,000,000 acres which make up the land area of the state, about 47 percent (or 33,571,000 acres) is public land unappropriated and unreserved. At the last census, 14.4 percent of the total area was classified as "farms," and the average value of these farms was said to be \$8.77 per acre. This average means little, since the area here included as farms embraces millions of acres of grazing land as well as land under cultivation.

The area of the state includes three distinct types of land:

First, certain valleys of considerable extent at an altitude of from 3,000 to 5,000 feet which are irrigable from more or less perennial streams, the flow of which is nevertheless so variable that the storage of their waters in reservoirs is necessary in order to utilize it for irrigation of the largest possible acreage. The rainfall in these valleys is generally too small to admit of successful agriculture without irrigation, ranging from eight to thirteen inches. The soil in these valleys is alluvial, generally rich in plant food, and in texture ranges from sandy loam to heavy clay loam or adobe.

Second, a vast plateau sloping in a general way toward the south and east, with an altitude from 4,500 to 8,000 feet and a rainfall from 14-20 inches. The soil of the plateau has its origin in the weathering of the underlying rock strata and is highly variable in character and quality. Great portions of it, especially in the eastern portion, are cultivable without irrigation by dry farming methods. Parts of it are in reality shallow basins underlaid at a reasonable depth by water-bearing strata which are in effect great underground lakes or reservoirs from which water can be pumped for irrigation, and in other parts there are underground streams which can readily be tapped for irrigation by pumping or by artesian flow.

Third, rising above the plateau are great mountain ranges with an altitude of from 8,000 to 13,000 feet, bearing an immense quantity of large timber, and with a rainfall which increases with the altitude up to 25 inches or more. Within these mountains are many small valleys with abundant water, and the streams issuing from the mountains furnish water which with proper storage and distribution, may be made available for the irrigation of adjacent parts of the plateau.

The increase of the population of the state during the decade 1900-1910, from 195,000 to 327,000—an increase of 67.6 per cent as compared with an increase of 21 per cent for the whole country—represents for the most part an increase of the agricultural population, together with such growth of the towns as naturally resulted from it. During this period, the number of farms increased 189 per cent, the area of farms 119 per cent, the acreage of improved land 348 per cent, the value of farm land 470 per cent, the value of farm buildings, machinery and other equipment and improvements 263 per cent. While the acreage of cultivated land in 1910 was only 1.8 per cent of the entire area of the state, this was four and a half times the acreage ten years earlier.

As indicating the condition of the farmers, it is noteworthy that 94.5 per cent of the farms are operated by their owners, and 94.6 per cent are free from mortgage.

The recent agricultural development of the state has been partly in the development of new irrigation enterprises and partly through the introduction of dry farming. The latter movement in itself constitutes one of the most remarkable incidents in the annals of the West. Naturally, the transformation of hundreds of thousands of acres of open range which had been considered almost desert was not accomplished without some misplaced efforts and some disappointments. Such failures as have occurred have usually been due to one or more of three causes: inadequate knowledge of the methods to be employed in dry farming and of the crops to be planted; insufficient capital to equip the farm properly or to keep the homesteader and his family alive until he could learn how to farm under the new conditions; or an error in the choice of a location and an effort to raise crops where crops can be raised by any methods now known. There is much experimental work yet to be done in connection with dry farming in New Mexico, but dry farming in New Mexico is itself no longer an experiment.

The new irrigation enterprises include the building of storage reservoirs to utilize flood waters and the development of underground waters by pumping. Most of the streams on New Mexico are of a torrential character or either dry during a great part of the year or at least exhibit a wide seasonal variation in their flow.

The total amount of land under irrigation in the state in 1910 was 644,970 acres, while the irrigation projects completed or underway at that time were estimated to provide water for 1,102,291 acres.

New Mexico produces annually farm products, exclusive of animal products, amounting to over \$8,000,000 in value. The principal items in this total are: three million dollars worth of alfalfa, one and a half million worth of forage crops, a million dollars worth of corn, half a million each of wheat, oats, beans and kaffir and milo, and a quarter of a million worth of potatoes. Adding to this the value of minor crops, miscellaneous produce of farm and garden raised for home consumption, and the products of animal industry, including wool (\$4,000,000 worth annually), meat, hides, honey, and dairy and poultry products, the total wealth annually produced by all branches of agriculture in New Mexico will be not far from twenty million dollars in value.

Intensive agriculture in New Mexico is in its infancy, and yet it is here that the possibilities of greatest development lie for the irrigated regions. Fruit growing cannot be considered a new industry in the state, but it is only in recent years that it has assumed a place of importance and it can still be multiplied by many-fold before it can be said that the opportunities are all being utilized. There are certain great valleys, such as the Pecos Valley, the Mesilla Valley and the San Juan Valley, which are wonderfully well adapted to fruit-growing, and in many other parts of the state there are sheltered and well watered valleys of smaller extent with every requisite condition of soil and climate for the economical production or perfect fruit.

*As written by W. E. Garrison
President of New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

New Mexico Department of Agriculture (NMDA) is a constitutionally established, Cabinet-level agency and a part of New Mexico State University. NMDA is committed to its statutory obligations and service to its constituents in a continuing effort to maintain a safe and secure food supply, to sustain or improve resource conditions, and to promote a fair market place. NMDA serves the citizens of New Mexico and supports the agriculture industry through effective advocacy and promoting public awareness of agriculture's importance. NMDA works to identify future directions to ensure New Mexico is positioned to pursue reliable and sustainable sources of food and fiber, agriculture-based energy products, economically viable rural communities, and responsible stewardship of the state's natural resources.

The total number of New Mexico farms in operation in 2010 was 21,000 with an average size slightly over 2,000 acres, which brings the total number of acres to 43,200,000. The total value of agricultural sector output from New Mexico farms and ranches was \$3.4 billion in 2010. The value of crop production was \$801 million. Total cash receipts from livestock production were \$2.4 billion in 2010. Revenues from forestry and services totaled \$198 million. Total net farm income totaled \$1.2 billion.

The number one cash commodity for the state was milk (ranked ninth in the nation) followed by cattle and calves. Total crop cash receipts were \$780 million. Pecans were third in the state with total cash receipts of \$187 million, highest in the nation. Hay sales were \$114 million in 2010, the fourth largest cash commodity. Corn, including silage, was the fifth largest commodity. Onions were ranked sixth with \$90.5 million in receipts. The total value of cotton production was \$46.72 million. Greenhouse and nursery receipts ranked seventh with \$47 million. Hay harvest totaled \$114 million. Organic farm sales represented a \$67 million industry for the state.

New Mexico's inventory of all cattle and calves as of January 1, 2011, was 1,540,000. Milk cow inventory was 322,000. Sheep and lamb inventory totaled 110,000 as of January 1, 2011. Planted chile acreage was 9,150 acres with harvested acres at 8,700. New Mexico's more than 40 wineries produced nearly 700,000 gallons of wine and were part of the growing agritourism sector.

Department of Agriculture

Jeff M. Witte, Director/Secretary

P.O. Box 30005, MSC 3189

Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003-0005

(575) 646-5063 FAX: (575) 646-6805

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Seeds for the Department of Cultural Affairs were planted in 1909 when the New Mexico Territorial Legislature felt so strongly about safeguarding and showcasing the region's cultural treasures that it founded a state museum system a full three years before statehood. Today the Department oversees the nation's largest state-run family of museums and historic monuments, as well as high-profile arts, archaeology, historic preservation and library programs, as it works to preserve and celebrate the cultural integrity and diversity of our state.

The Department administers the New Mexico History Museum/Palace of the Governors, New Mexico Museum of Art, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture and Museum of International Folk Art, all in Santa Fe; the New Mexico Museum of Space History in Alamogordo; New Mexico Farm & Ranch Heritage Museum in Las Cruces; and the New Mexico Museum of Natural History & Science and National Hispanic Cultural Center, both in Albuquerque.

DCA also oversees the New Mexico State Monuments, including El Camino Real International Heritage Center, Coronado State Monument, Bosque Redondo Memorial at Fort Sumner State Monument, Fort Selden State Monument, Jemez State Monument and Lincoln State Monument. Other DCA programs

include the Office of Archaeological Studies, Historic Preservation Division, New Mexico Arts, the New Mexico State Library, and the Museum Resources Division.

The Department of Cultural Affairs is directed by the cabinet secretary who is appointed by the Governor. The Department has approximately 500 employees spread throughout its fifteen divisions with another 1,000 or so volunteers donating more than 70,000 hours annually. The Department's total annual budget is about \$44 million.

The Department's museums and monuments welcome nearly a million visitors each year. Some three million New Mexico residents and their guests are served yearly by Cultural Affairs facilities, programs, and services.

New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs

Veronica N. Gonzales, Cabinet Secretary
Bataan Memorial Building, Suite 260
407 Galisteo Street, 2nd Floor
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(505) 827-6364 FAX: (505) 827-7308
www.newmexicoculture.org

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

The Department of Finance and Administration requires accountability for state spending and plays an integral role in ensuring every agency delivers efficient and effective public services. The Department provides services through the following divisions and offices. The State Budget Division provides policy and budget development, financial analysis, and fiscal and programmatic oversight to the Governor, Legislature and state agencies. These functions assist state agencies to operate more effectively, assure the state's budget policies and legal requirements are followed, and promote the prudent use of the public's tax dollars. The Local Government Division provides fiscal management assistance to counties, municipalities and special districts. The programs and functions of the Division include: local government financial management and processing; the federal Community Development Block Grant program; state and local capital outlay budgeting; the E911 Program; the DWI Grant Program; the Civil Legal Services Fund; Big Brothers/Big Sisters contracts; and the New Mexico Association of Food Banks contracts. The Financial Control Division promotes financial accountability for public funds throughout state government and provides state government agencies and the citizens of New Mexico with timely, factual and comprehensive information on the financial status and expenditures of the state. The programs and functions of the Division include: the Office of the State Controller; central payroll; management of the state General Fund; and pre and post audit of the state financial transactions. The Board of Finance Division provides operational, analytical, and administrative support to the State Board of Finance in accordance with statutory mandates. The Board has broad statutory responsibilities for general supervision of the fiscal affairs of the State, in addition to other regulatory functions such as oversight over debt policies and bond financing. The Office of Education Accountability provides independent oversight of education reform and assistance to the Governor, Legislature, agencies, and citizens in improving New Mexico's public education system. The Administrative Services Division promotes consistency, legal compliance and financial integrity within the Department; administers the executive's exempt salary plan; and reviews and approves professional services contracts.

Department of Finance and Administration

Tom Clifford, Cabinet Secretary
Bataan Memorial Office Building, Room 180
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(505) 827-4985 FAX: (505) 827-4984
www.nmdfa.state.nm.us

DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND FISH

The department's goal is to provide and maintain an adequate supply of wildlife and fish within the State of New Mexico by utilizing a flexible management system that provides for their protection, conservation, regulation, propagation and for their use as public recreation and food supply. Hunting and fishing licenses are also provided by them as well as educational programs.

Department of Game and Fish

Jim Lane, Director
One Wildlife Way
Santa Fe, NM 87507
(505) 476-6866
ispa@state.nm.us
www.wildlife.state.nm.us

CLIMATIC AND HEALTH CONDITIONS - 1912

“The following italicized text was taken from the 1913 NM Blue Book, the next edition after New Mexico became a state in 1912.”

The climate of New Mexico is affected greatly by its topography, its aridity and its high percentage of sunshine, as well as by its latitude and altitude. Taken all in all, year in and year out, it is one of the territory's greatest assets. It is an important factor not only in health, but in industry. To the farmer it means much, since he may do out of door work with comfort every day of the year. The winters are short and mild and the long growing season enables him to force his land to the last degree by intensive cultivation. Aside from its healthfulness, the high, dry air of this region is a constant tonic, bringing with it energy and the zest of living.

From the standpoint of health, New Mexico is, truly, the “heart of the well country,” as a great authority has called it; the sanitarium of the nation. The great white plague, pulmonary tuberculosis, cannot exist against the germ destroying influence of the pure, clean air and brilliant sunshine of New Mexico. There are hundreds and hundreds of happy, vigorous men and women now living and prospering in New Mexico who came here suffering with tuberculosis. The army of sufferers who are coming to this healing climate increases with every year. It has been demonstrated time and again when the sufferers come in time this climate will cure tuberculosis and that in all save the final states, it will arrest the disease and prolong life. Recognizing this fact, the United States government has placed in New Mexico its two greatest tuberculosis sanitariums; the Marine service hospital at Fort Stanton, for the tubercular sailors of the merchant marine, and the general army hospital for tuberculosis at Fort Bayard. In the wake of these two great hospitals have come modern, fully equipped sanitariums, maintained private capital or by charitable and church organizations. Every town of any size in New Mexico now has adequate sanitariums and no sufferer may fear lack of proper care and attention.

The climate is not only effective in arresting tuberculosis but will alleviate catarrh, asthma and other diseases of the respiratory organs, while malaria cannot exist in the dry, warm air.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

The New Mexico Department of Health (DOH) provides leadership to guide public health and to protect the health of all New Mexicans.

The Administration Program provides leadership, policy development, information technology, and administrative and legal support, in order to achieve a high level of accountability and excellence in services.

Public Health works with individuals, families, and communities in New Mexico to improve health status, eliminate disparities, and ensure timely access to quality, culturally competent health care. Public Health also provides leadership by assessing the health status of the population; responding

to outbreaks and health concerns in the population; developing sound public health policy; promoting healthy behaviors to prevent disease, injury, disability, and premature death; educating, empowering, and providing technical assistance to create healthy communities; mobilizing community partnerships to identify and solve health problems; assuring access to health care through recruitment and retention activities such as the J-1 Visa Program, licensing midwives, tax credits for rural health providers, as well as administering funding for rural primary health care providers serving populations in need throughout the state; and providing safety net clinical services.

Epidemiology and Response monitors health, providing health information, preventing disease and injury, promoting health and healthy behaviors, responding to public health events, preparing for health emergencies, and providing emergency medical, trauma, vital registration, and sexual assault-related services.

Laboratory Services provides laboratory analysis and scientific expertise for public health policy development, environment and toxicology programs. The laboratory provides timely identification in order to prevent, identify, and respond to threats to public health and safety from emerging and unusual infectious diseases in humans, animals, water, food, and dairy, as well as chemical and radiological hazards in drinking water systems and environmental water, air, and soil. The laboratory also performs drug testing and provides expert witness testimony for forensic investigations of DWI/DUID and cause of death from drugs and infectious disease. The laboratory is the primacy bioterrorism and chemical terrorism response laboratory for the state and provides training for clinical laboratories throughout the state. It is the primacy laboratory for the New Mexico Department of Health, the New Mexico Office of the Medical Investigator, the New Mexico Environment Department, and the New Mexico Department of Agriculture.

Facilities Management oversees six health care facilities and one community program; the safety net services provided throughout New Mexico include programs in mental health, substance abuse, long term care, and physical rehabilitation in both facility and community-based settings. Facility staff cares for both New Mexico adult and adolescent residents who need continuous care 24 hours-a-day, 365 days-a-year. Most individuals served by the facilities have either complex medical conditions or psychiatric disorders that manifest in violent behaviors, and private sector providers are either unable or unwilling to serve these complex individuals, many of whom are remanded to DOH facilities by court order.

Developmental Disabilities Supports administers a system of person-centered community supports and services that promotes positive outcomes for all stakeholders with a primary focus on assisting individuals with developmental disabilities and their families to exercise their right to make choices, grow and contribute to their community.

Health Certification, Licensing, and Oversight conducts health facility licensing and certification surveys, community-based oversight, and contract compliance surveys and a statewide incident management system so that people in New Mexico have access to quality health care and vulnerable populations are safe from abuse, neglect, and exploitation.

Department of Health

Catherine D. Torres, M.D., Cabinet Secretary
Harold Runnels Building, 1190 St. Francis Drive, N4100
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505
(505) 827-2951 FAX: (505) 827-2530
www.nmhealth.org

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management became a Cabinet-level agency during the 2007 legislative session. The Department leads the state's response to emergencies, natural disasters, terrorism and all hazards while providing for the safety and

welfare of citizens. When necessary, the state assists local jurisdictions whose capabilities are overwhelmed. The Department coordinates such efforts and serves as the conduit for assistance from the federal government. The Department follows the principles of emergency management including preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery. The Cabinet Secretary also serves as the Governor's Homeland Security Advisor.

Top initiatives of the Department include border security, interoperable communication, information sharing and analysis, specialized equipment for specialized teams by region, and training and exercise programs. Located at the Department's Santa Fe headquarters is the State Emergency Operations Center and the New Mexico All Source Intelligence Center (NMASIC) where employees are on duty 24 hours a day and 365 days a year.

Programs administered by the department include Citizen Corps, New Mexico Task Force 1 Urban Search and Rescue, Hazardous Materials and Radiation working groups, flood and disaster mitigation, response and recovery, preparedness training and exercise and critical infrastructure protection.

Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

Gregory Myers, Cabinet Secretary (Temporary)

#13 Bataan Blvd, National Guard Complex

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87502

(505) 476-9600

www.nmdhsem.org

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Indian Affairs Department (IAD) is the lead coordinating agency in New Mexico state government for ensuring effective interagency and state-tribal government-to-government relations. The IAD remains the only cabinet-level agency in the United States devoted strictly to Native American affairs.

The IAD has broad statutory oversight to act upon the entire subject of Indian conditions and relations and reinforces tribal governmental efforts to ensure that Native American concerns and needs are addressed in state policy making decisions; effectively manages, and facilitates ways to increase and leverage, state resources to benefit Native Americans; and successfully collaborates with national, tribal, state and local agencies, entities, and organizations.

The Primary Activities of IAD are to:

- Assist with developing and securing legislation and policy benefitting tribes and Native Americans;
- Maintain consistent high-level visibility of tribal concerns and issues in state government;
- Foster a greater awareness of and concern for Indian issues and objectives;
- Promote economic programs aimed establishing Tribal self-sufficiency;
- Provide Special Projects / Appropriations funding to tribal entities;
- Provide Training and Technical Assistance to tribes and state agencies

The Indian Affairs Department serves as an advocate for Native Americans in national, state, and local legislative matters; provides input to private and public advisory boards; facilitates intergovernmental coordination and negotiation; facilitates Tribe-to-Tribe communication; and offers assistance regarding problems of roads; issues including taxation; agricultural and economic development; health programs for the elderly, young, disabled or chronically poor; emergency medical services; and education from primary through college and vocational studies.

Vision:

New Mexico's Native American citizens will have the resources necessary to improve their quality of life and maintain their cultures and languages through collaborative, productive and lasting government-to-government relationships between the State of New Mexico and Indian tribes, nations

and pueblos as well as through effective participation of Native Americans in all aspects of state government.

New Mexico Indian Affairs Department

Arthur Allison, Cabinet Secretary
1220 S. St. Francis Drive, Wendell Chino Building, 2nd Floor
Santa Fe, NM 87505
(505) 476-1600 FAX: (505) 476-1601
www.iad.state.nm.us

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The New Mexico Department of Information Technology was created pursuant to legislation passed during the 2007 legislative session. The purpose of the Department of Information Technology Act was to create a single, unified executive branch Cabinet-level department to administer all laws and exercise all functions formerly administered by the office of the chief information officer and several other entities. By merging these entities, the State consolidates enterprise information technology services duplicated within executive agencies and provides additional information technology services and functionality to improve and streamline the executive branch's information technology systems. The Department provides comprehensive and responsive information technology support services in an efficient, effective and competitive manner to state executive branch agencies, and other branches of government, as appropriate.

Department of Information Technology

Darryl Ackley, Cabinet Secretary
P.O. Box 22550
715 Alta Vista, John F. Simms Building
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87502
(505) 827-2121 FAX: (505) 827-2998
www.doit.state.nm.us

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

The New Mexico National Guard is a dual role organization authorized by the Constitution of the United States and operates as a State Agency and a Federal Agency. The National Guard is under the day to day Command and Control of the Governor who exercises authority through the Office of the Adjutant General. The Department of Military Affairs is the office through which the State of New Mexico operates the National Guard when in State Status.

While deployed and when conducting certain training events, the National Guard is considered to be in a Federal Status and falls under the authority of the Department of Defense.

The New Mexico National Guard has a much longer history if one traces our antecedent as the Spanish Colonial Militia that began April 30, 1598. This is long before the Militias formed in what became the original colonies on the East coast.

Brigadier John D. Bledsoe serves as the current Adjutant General of the New Mexico National Guard. He assumed his duties as the Adjutant General on April 13, 2012. Major General Kenny C. Montoya served as Adjutant General from April 26, 2003 to April 12, 2012. As the Adjutant General he commands the Army and Air National Guard as well as the New Mexico State Guard. In his Federal capacity, General Montoya is responsible to the National Command Authority to provide combat capable units to the United States Army and Air Force for the defense of the Nation. In his State capacity, General Montoya is responsible to the Governor for the protection and safety of the State of New Mexico. As the head of the Department of Military Affairs, he serves as the Military Chief of Staff to the Governor and as the Governor's principal advisor on military affairs. In addition, he is the President of the State Armory Board and provides oversight of the New Mexico Civil Air Patrol.

Currently our National Guard units and individuals are deployed in support of Operation New Dawn in Iraq, Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan, in Kosovo as part of the NATO KFOR peace

keeping force and as peace keepers in the Sinai as part of the Multi National Force between Egypt and Israel. The New Mexico National Guard is conducting missions along the International Border within the State to support and improve security as well as preparing for to respond to future emergencies within the State. The Guard is also training units for future deployments in support of the Nation's calling all around the world.

At home, the New Mexico National Guard's Civil Support Team provide technical expertise, capabilities and equipment to local first responders in our cities and towns.

This unit helps communities prepare for and if required respond to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear detection and remediation. The Guard is heavily involved in extensive counter narcotic activities from demand reduction education in our schools to supply surveillance and interdiction on the border. The Guard's aviation assets have also become a vital part of search and rescue operation for the State of New Mexico.

The New Mexico National Guard has established and operates a Youth ChalleNGe Academy that is providing effective alternatives to youth who are at risk of not graduating from High School. Youth ChalleNGe gives youth a chance to earn their GED and college credits. This is a national award-winning program serving young people throughout the State.

Located in over 30 communities, the New Mexico National Guard is an integral piece of all communities in our great State. Guardsmen are always training "Beyond the Standard" to meet the needs of our Nation and State, while at the same time, being mentors and role models to our communities. They do this while also holding full time jobs in every quarter of our economy and at all levels of local, state and federal government. They are the epitome of the Citizen Soldier.

Department of Military Affairs
Major General Kenny C. Montoya, Adjutant General through April 12, 2012
Brigadier John D. Bledsoe, Adjutant General - April 13, 2012 to present
47 Bataan Blvd
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87508
(505) 474-1669 Fax: (505) 474-1289
www.nm.ngb.army.mil

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

The Department of Public Safety was created in July 1987 to organize elements of state government responsible for and necessary to (1) preserve the public peace, (2) execute the laws of New Mexico, (3) assist other law enforcement agencies, (4) respond to civil emergencies, (5) train state and local officials in the areas charged with enforcing the law, and (6) provide support services essential to these activities. This creation has provided for greater, communication, development and administration of public safety concerns.

The Department of Public Safety is comprised of three programs: The Law Enforcement Program, which includes the State Police Division, the Special Investigations Division, and the Law Enforcement Academy Training and Recruiting Division; the Motor Transportation Police Program; and Program Support, including the Technical Support Division, which includes the State Crime Lab and Law Enforcement Records Bureau; the Administrative Services Division, which includes the Office of the Secretary and the Office of Legal Affairs; and the Information Technology Division, which includes the Office of the Chief Information Officer, and the Chief Security Officer.

Department of Public Safety
Gorden E. Eden, Jr., Cabinet Secretary
4491 Cerrillos Road
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87507
(505) 827-9000 FAX: (505) 827-3434 Road Conditions 1-800-432-4269
www.dps.nm.org

DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION - 1913

“The following italicized text was taken from the 1913 NM Blue Book, the next edition after New Mexico became a state in 1912.”

Road construction has developed to a considerable extent throughout the state. The last legislature permitted bonds to the amount of \$500,000 to be sold by the State for highway purposes. Under the same legislative act each county is permitted to bond to 4 per cent of their assessed valuation for roads and bridges. Should all the counties avail themselves of this permissible issue, approximately \$3,000,000 would be available for roads and bridges in this state. Already Dona Ana County has sold \$100,000 in bonds for road building. San Juan County has voted \$30,000 for bridges alone, to be constructed immediately. With the state contributing \$500,000 for work throughout this state, a great start has been made in the development of magnificent highways throughout the state. At present the Camino from Raton, New Mexico to El Paso, Texas, a highway of some five hundred miles in length is available for travel. Road camps of convicts and hired laborers are at work on portion of this road at present.

Other highways in various parts of the state are under construction and have been constructed, in the past several years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The New Mexico Department of Transportation is committed to developing a sustainable transportation network—that focuses on all aspects of transportation including highway and public transportation—serving New Mexico through safety and economic opportunity.

In our commitment to provide a safe and secure transportation network, we recognize our responsibilities in making efficient use of our public resources and to our environment. Along with our commitment to preserving our state's transportation infrastructure, we value our partnership with our local and Tribal governments.

New Mexico Department of Transportation

Alvin C. Dominguez, P.E., Cabinet Secretary
1120 Cerrillos Road
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504
(505) 827-5110 FAX: (505) 827-5469
Road Conditions: 511
www.dot.state.nm.us

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' SERVICES

In 2004, the NM Veterans' Service Commission became the NM Department of Veterans Services, a Cabinet-level department with a Cabinet Secretary who reports directly to the Governor. The State of New Mexico is one of twenty-one states with a Cabinet-level department of veterans' affairs.

The mission of the department is to carry out the mandates of the New Mexico State Legislature and the Governor; to disseminate information regarding all laws beneficial to veterans, their surviving spouses and children; to assist veterans and their dependents in the preparation, presentation and prosecution of claims against the United States by reason of Military Service; and to assist veterans, and surviving spouses and children of veterans, in establishing rights to which they are entitled.

The New Mexico Department of Veterans' Services is locally and nationally recognized for excellence, professionalism and proactive advocacy and response to ensure that all veterans and their families receive the benefits and services they deserve.

The New Mexico Department of Veterans' Services has 18 Field Service Offices statewide that assists veterans and their families with claims for federal VA compensation, pension, education, medical care and death benefits. The Field Service Offices are located in the following communities: Alamogordo, Albuquerque, Angel Fire, Carlsbad, Clovis, Farmington, Gallup, Hobbs, Las Vegas, Las Cruces, Raton, Río Rancho, Roswell, Santa Fe, Silver City, Taos, Tucumcari and Los Lunas.

New Mexico Department of Veterans' Services

Timothy Hale, Cabinet Secretary
407 Galisteo Street, Bataan Memorial Building/Room 142
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504
(505) 827-6300 FAX: (505) 827-6372
www.dvs.state.nm.us

DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE SOLUTIONS

The New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions is a market-driven workforce delivery system that prepares New Mexico job seekers to meet current and emerging needs of New Mexico businesses. The department strives to ensure that every citizen who needs a job will have one and every business who needs an employee will find one with the skills and work readiness necessary for businesses to be competitive in a global economy. Twenty-six field offices throughout the state accomplish service delivery. Over 90 percent of the department's revenue is received from the United States Department of Labor. The Labor Relations Division does not receive federal funding but does receive funding from the state's general fund.

There are five divisions within the new department, these divisions are:

- The Workforce Technology Division provides and maintains customer focused, effective and innovative information technology support for the Department of Workforce Solutions and its service providers that enables effective management and utilization of the department's operating system and information technology architecture. The Information Technology Division is comprised of the Virtual One-Stop System, the Unemployment Insurance System, the Unemployment Tax System and IT Support.
- The Business Services Division provides standardized business solution strategies and labor market information through the New Mexico public workforce system that is responsive to the needs of New Mexico businesses. This division includes Business Development and Outreach and Economic Research and Analysis.
- The Labor Relations Division provides employment rights information, and other work-site-based assistance to employers and employees. This division has two bureaus: Labor and Industrial and Human Rights.
- The Workforce Transition Services Division is to administer an array of demand driven workforce development services to prepare New Mexicans to meet the needs of businesses. This division includes the administration of unemployment insurance and employment service.
- The Administrative Services Division is to provide professional budget analysis and development; financial management and accountability; procurement and contracts administration; and, efficient building and logistical maintenance and support for the Department of Workforce Solutions.

New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions

Celina Bussey, Cabinet Secretary
401 Broadway NE
Albuquerque, NM 87102
Phone: (505) 841-8405 Fax: (505) 841-8491
<http://www.dws.state.nm.us>

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

The New Mexico Economic Development aims to enhance and leverage a competitive environment to create jobs, develop the tax base and provide incentives for business development. The department works hand in hand with local communities to sustain long-term economic and job growth. Strategies include rural development and small business support, developing the state's energy resources, research and development, technology commercialization, border development and international trade. In addition, the department emphasizes the importance of providing the necessary business support and tools to all cities and communities to ensure the success of development efforts so all New Mexicans are afforded economic opportunities.

Five Divisions: Economic Development, Film, International Trade, Science and Technology and Administrative Services; plus oversight of the Spaceport Authority, the Office of Military Planning and the Border Authority.

New Mexico Economic Development Department

Jon Barela, Cabinet Secretary

1100 S. St. Francis Drive, Joseph Montoya Building

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505

(505) 827-0300 FAX: (505) 827-0328

www.edd.state.nm.us

ENERGY, MINERALS & NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

The Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department (EMNRD) envisions a New Mexico where individuals, agencies and organizations work collaboratively on energy and natural resource management to ensure a sustainable environmental and economic future. The department protects and conserves the state's natural resources and provides recreational opportunities throughout New Mexico.

The department was created in 1987 through a merger between the Natural Resources and Energy and Minerals departments and employs a staff of approximately 500 professionals. The department has six divisions: Energy Conservation and Management, State Forestry, Mining and Minerals, Oil Conservation, State Parks, and Program Support.

The Energy Conservation and Management Division develops and implements effective clean energy programs - renewable energy, energy efficiency and conservation, alternative transportation and fuels - to promote environmental and economic sustainability for New Mexico and its citizens. To this purpose, the division provides technical assistance, and plans and administers statutorily required state and federal clean energy programs.

The Forestry Division promotes healthy, sustainable forests in New Mexico for the benefit of current and future generations. The division assists forested communities by evaluating those most vulnerable to damage from wildfire and insects and then develops management programs and implements mitigation projects that will improve the overall health of forests and watersheds. The division has statutory responsibility for wildfire suppression on all non-federal, non-municipal, non-tribal and non-pueblo lands (about 42 million acres); and it provides technical advice on forest and resource management to private landowners. Forestry field offices are located in Bernalillo, Capitán, Chama, Cimarrón, Las Vegas, Los Lunas, Silver City, and Socorro. The division operates the New Mexico Forest and Watershed Health Office in Albuquerque.

The Mining and Minerals Division promotes the public trust by ensuring the responsible utilization, conservation, reclamation and safeguarding of land and resources affected by mining. The division regulates coal and hardrock mining, reclaims abandoned mine lands, and provides public information on mining.

The Oil Conservation Division assures the protection, conservation, management and responsible development of oil, gas and associated natural resources through professional, dynamic regulation and advocacy for the ultimate benefit of New Mexico. The division regulates oil, gas, and geothermal activities, gathers oil and gas production data, permits new wells, establishes pool rules, and monitors underground injection wells. Field offices are located in Aztec, Artesia, Hobbs, and Santa Fe.

The State Parks Division operates 35 parks located throughout the state that provide a variety of educational and recreational activities for New Mexicans and visitors from all over the world. Its mission is to protect and enhance natural and cultural resources, provide first-class recreational and education facilities and opportunities, and promote public safety and education to benefit and enrich the lives of visitors.

The Department of Game and Fish is administratively attached to EMRND, but receives no direct budget support, offers a wide range of services and opportunities for hunters, anglers, trappers, guides, and outfitters. Additionally it provides other wildlife-associated recreation, wildlife habitat management, wildlife population management and restoration, outreach programs and information materials, at-risk species conservation, and the necessary law enforcement to ensure our wildlife resources remain healthy and available. The Department also is responsible for developing a statewide Off-Highway Vehicle program.

The Program Support Division helps all divisions meet their goals and objectives by providing administrative services as well as policy direction and management. Program Support consists of the Office of the Secretary (OFS), Administrative Services and the Information Technology Office, which provide legal, human resources, fiscal and information technology support. OFS also administers the Waste Isolation Pilot Project Transportation Safety Program and Youth Conservation Corps.

The WIPP Transportation Safety Program is a cooperative effort among the shipment-corridor states, tribes, local officials and the U.S. Department of Energy. Its goal is the safe and uneventful transport of radioactive materials.

The Youth Conservation Corps (YCC), administratively attached to EMNRD, promotes the education, success and well-being of the youth of New Mexico through the conservation and enhancement of the state's natural resources and lasting community benefits. The YCC provides funding to community programs that employ New Mexico youth in public space improvement projects.

Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department

John Bemis, Cabinet Secretary

Wendell Chino Building, 1220 South St. Francis Drive

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505

(505) 476-3200 FAX: (505) 476-3220

www.emnrd.state.nm.us

ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

The mission of the New Mexico Environment Department is to provide the highest quality of life throughout the state by promoting a safe, clean, and productive environment. We are committed to providing clear articulation of our goals, standards and expectations in a professional manner so that the citizens of New Mexico can make informed decisions about the environment and their community.

The Resource Protection Division is charged with protecting the quality of New Mexico's ground and surface waters, permitting and monitoring hazardous waste management and disposal, underground storage tank management and overseeing environmental issues at the state's U.S. Department of Energy facilities.

The Environmental Protection Division provides environmental monitoring, permitting and enforcement of air quality, solid waste disposal, and occupational health and workplace safety. In addition, the division is charged with controlling the beneficial uses of ionizing radiation, while providing for protection against intrinsic hazards that it can pose to workers, the public and the environment, through the Radiation Control Bureau.

The Field Operations and Infrastructure Division provides services to communities, local governments and tribes that improve water quality, drinking water infrastructure and sewage treatment systems across the state. In addition it oversees 22 field offices around New Mexico that provide services for residents and business owners, including the Food Program, the Liquid Waste program and the Swimming Pool Program. The division through the Construction Programs Bureau, offers low interest loans from the Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund and the Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund.

New Mexico Environment Department

David Martin, Cabinet Secretary
1190 St. Francis Drive, Harold Runnels Building
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87502
(505) 827-2855 FAX: (505) 827-2836
www.nmenv.state.nm.us

GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

The New Mexico General Services Department (GSD) is the heart and soul of state government and provides comprehensive and responsive support services in an efficient, effective, and competitive manner to public sector organizations. The **Building Services Division** provides direct daily care and services (including custodial, building and grounds maintenance, security, and utilities management for properties owned by the Executive Branch within the City of Santa Fe). The **Property Control Division** (1) provides statewide oversight and capital repair of buildings owned by the Executive Branch; (2) is responsible for leases of privately owned space for state agency use; and (3) provides statewide oversight on construction of new state facilities. The **Risk Management Division** (1) provides self-insured protection for state employees and state-owned assets; and (2) oversees the benefits and insurance, claims, legal, loss control, and workers' compensation bureaus. The **State Purchasing Division** is responsible for (1) the procurement of services, construction, and items of tangible personal property for all state agencies; and (2) oversees the procurement assistance program. The **Transportation Services Division** (1) provides or coordinates vehicle and air transportation services to state agency employees on official business; and (2) oversees the state and federal surplus property programs. The **State Printing and Graphics Division** provides state-of-the-art graphic arts, printing and copying services for state government agencies. The **Administrative Services Division** provides administrative and financial services for the department. The **Technology and Systems Support Bureau** provides centralized information technology, consultation and that require dedicated IT support personnel who are knowledgeable of GSD business needs which will allow for the best use of technology and system support.

General Services Department

Edwynn L. Burckle, Cabinet Secretary
715 Alta Vista Street
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87502
(505) 827-2000 FAX: (505) 827-2041
In-state Toll Free: 1-800-825-6639
www.generalservices.state.nm.us

HIGHER EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

The Higher Education Department was elevated to a Cabinet-level department in 2005, at which time it assumed all duties and responsibilities of the former Commission on Higher Education. The department is dedicated to increasing access to college and expanding educational opportunities for all New Mexicans. It has fiscal oversight of the state's public colleges and universities and is charged with licensing of private, for-profit postsecondary schools. Directed by the Secretary of Higher Education, the department develops and coordinates relevant policies, programs and services that provide advocacy and support equitable access to college to enable all people to succeed in reaching their full potential through education. The Secretary sets the public agenda for higher education.

Staff members include professionals in Administrative Services, Adult Basic Education, Communications, Financial Aid, GEAR UP NM, IDEAL-NM, Indian Education, Human Resources, Information Technology, Institutional Finance and Capital Projects, P-20 Policy and Programs, Planning and Research, Private School Administration, Veterans Education and Workforce Education.

Higher Education Department

Dr. Jose Z. Garcia, Cabinet Secretary
2048 Galisteo Street
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505
(505) 476-8400 FAX: (505) 476-8453
www.hed.state.nm.us

HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT

The NM Human Services Department was created in 1935 during the height of the Great Depression. Now 75-plus-years-old, the department is one of the oldest state agencies. Yet its role and mission have remained consistent over the years.

The Department's Mission: To reduce the impact of poverty on people living in New Mexico by providing support services that help families break the cycle of dependency on public assistance.

Today the department helps nearly 800,000 people each year-- more than one-third of the state's population - to make ends meet by assisting them in obtaining cash assistance and food nutrition; finding jobs or work training; helping to pay for their heating and cooling costs; obtaining health care, including behavioral health services and child care; and receiving child support enforcement services.

To do this the department has field and administrative offices located in all but five counties in the state. The major programs the department administers from these offices are Child Support Enforcement, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, the Mental Health Services Block Grant, the Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance (CHIP) Programs and several Insure New Mexico! Solutions.

Human Services Department

Sidonie Squier, Cabinet Secretary
2009 S. Pacheco, Pollon Plaza
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504
(505) 827-7750 Toll Free: 1-800-432-6217
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STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE - 1913

“The following italicized text was taken from the 1913 NM Blue Book, the next edition after New Mexico became a state in 1912.”

Irrigation

During the year ending October 31, 1912, there were filed in this office 185 applications for the use and diversion of the public waters or the streams in New Mexico. These applications are intended for use over an area of 595,000 acres. A total of 692 applications have been filed in this office since its establishment and involve the future irrigation of approximately 4,000,000 acres.

No records of the area irrigated prior to 1907, when this office was established, are available. There are probably 899,000 acres of land in the state at present that are being irrigated. The power possibilities from estimates made in this office approximate 500,000 horsepower on the various streams. Very little development has been done in this line, there being but seventeen applications in this office for power purposes.

The larger private irrigation projects being developed and under construction at this time and in part in working order, involve 240,000 acres of land. Numerous small projects are being constructed throughout the State.

United States Projects

The United States Reclamation Service on the Elephant Butte project proposes to irrigate 110,000 acres of land in the State of New Mexico. At present under one unit of the project in the government is furnishing water to 20,000 acres annually. The main feature of this project is the Elephant Butte dam which is now under construction and 5 per cent completed. This dam should be storing water in the reservoir by the spring of 1915, and probably some time during that year completed. It is the greatest irrigation project in the United States and involved an expenditure of \$10,000,000.

At Carlsbad, New Mexico, on the Pecos River the U.S. Reclamation Service has between 18,000 and 20,000 acres of land under irrigation with several thousand additional available. On the Hondo, a tributary of the Pecos, 10,000 acres are available for cultivation with a probable 20,000 acres in the

Stream Gauging

By the appropriation of \$15,000.00 by the last legislature for stream measurement, this branch of the office has been placed in a position to determine the stream flow and water resources of the state. This work is in co-operation with the U.S. Geological Survey, using their methods and system for these determinations. This appropriation has placed the possibility for scientific work in this line on an equal with the larger and richer states of the west.

Pumping Projects

Pumping by wells from the underground waters is developing very rapidly in a number of the valleys. In the Mimbres Valley there is a possibility of 100,000 acres being brought into cultivation by this method. In the Portales Valley it has been estimated 150,000 acres are available. In the Estancia Valley there may be a possibility of 125,000 acres being made available. In the Alamogordo and Albuquerque valleys, amounting to 175,000 acres that can be easily pumped, gives a future prospect of some 550,000 acres of land that can be put into a high state of cultivation. In the Roswell district 56,000 acres are in cultivation by artesian wells.

Carey Act Projects

Two projects are seriously under consideration, taking advantage of the Carey Act law for the development of some 70,000 acres of land. One, the Fort Sumner projects has had considerable investigation and study made and no doubt within a year's time sufficient data will be obtained to pronounce upon its feasibility. The Lake Charette is also likely to be undertaken for construction during the coming year. This project contemplates the irrigation of 16,000 acres.

OFFICE OF THE STATE ENGINEER

The New Mexico State Engineer is statutorily charged with supervising the state's water resources through the measurement, appropriation, and distribution of all ground and surface water in New Mexico, including streams and rivers that cross state boundaries. Created as the Office of the Territorial Irrigation Engineer in 1905, seven years before statehood, the agency assumed responsibility over all surface water in 1907 and was renamed the Office of the Territorial Engineer. With statehood in 1912, the organization's responsibilities were expanded again to include all groundwater within declared groundwater basins – now 100 percent of the state – and the office was renamed the Office of the State Engineer.

The State Engineer's approval is required for every use of water in New Mexico. State Engineer permission is needed to make a new appropriation, drill a well, divert surface water, or change the place or purpose of use of an existing water right. The Office of the State Engineer acts on water rights applications, evaluates existing water rights, measures and tracks water use and resources, promotes conservation, and performs the scientific, historical and legal research needed to support all of its activities. Additional duties include reviewing subdivision water-supply plans submitted by counties, licensing water-well drillers, inspecting non-federal dams, and rehabilitating diversion dams and irrigations ditches.

Although separate under state law, the Interstate Stream Commission staff members function as a division within the Office of the State Engineer. The State Engineer, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the state Senate, serves as the Secretary of the Interstate Stream Commission. The Interstate Stream Commission Director serves as the deputy state engineer. The Legislature created the Interstate Stream Commission in 1935 and gave it broad powers to investigate, protect, conserve and develop the state's water supplies. Its separate duties include protecting New Mexico's right to water under eight interstate stream compacts and ensuring the state complies with each of those compacts, as well as developing and promoting regional and statewide water planning.

Water management in New Mexico is guided by several 100-year-old principles in the New Mexico Constitution: (1) All unappropriated water belongs to the public and is subject to appropriation by law. (2) The acquisition or continuation of a water right and where and how much water can be used is dependent on how the water is put to beneficial use. (3) Older water rights have priority over more recent water rights. Since 1907, a permit from the State Engineer has been required to divert surface water and put water to beneficial use. Permits are required for diverting groundwater anywhere that the State Engineer has declared a groundwater basin, which is now the entire state of New Mexico.

Water management in New Mexico is further complicated by the scarcity of the supply and the eight interstate stream compacts. New Mexico is under pressure to meet its water delivery obligations to other states. Failure to comply can and often does result in litigation.

The activities of the Office of the State Engineer and Interstate Stream Commission are financially supported with state general funds and income from state trust land.

The agency has four programs: Interstate Stream Commission Program, Water Resources Allocation Program, Litigation and Adjudication Program, and Program Support. Seven district offices are located throughout the state.

New Mexico Office of the State Engineer

Scott A. Verhines, P.E., New Mexico State Engineer

PO Box 25102

130 S. Capitol, Concha Ortiz y Pino Building, 2nd Floor

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-5102

(505) 827-6091 FAX: (505) 827-3806

www.ose.state.nm.us

PUBLIC EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

The Public Education Department is responsible for the public education of all students in an equitable manner, challenging them to reach their potential. The department strives to maintain a world-class educational system in which all New Mexico students are prepared to succeed in a diverse and increasingly complex world. To that end, the department assists and holds accountable 89 local school districts and numerous charter schools that are expected to reach these goals. The department is also responsible for overseeing special education, vocational rehabilitation for the disabled, professional licensure of over 20,000 teachers, bilingual education, career technical education, student health programs, Indian Education, and many programs and activities related to compliance with the federal "No Child Left Behind Act."

New Mexico Public Education Department
Hanna Skandera, Cabinet Secretary Designee
300 Don Gaspar, Jerry Apodaca Education Bldg.
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(505) 827-5800 FAX: (505) 827-3434
www.ped.state.nm.us

REGULATION AND LICENSING DEPARTMENT

The Regulation and Licensing Department (RLD) administers the laws, rules and regulations involved in licensing and regulating various business/occupational activities in the state. RLD consists of the following six divisions, under the supervision of the Office of the Superintendent, Administrative Services Division (ASD), Alcohol and Gaming Division (AGD), Construction Industries Division (CID), Financial Institutions Division (FID), Manufactured Housing Division (MHD), and Securities Division (SEC).

In addition, the following 29 professional and occupational boards and commissions are administratively attached to RLD. They can be contacted regarding the names and addresses of various trade schools available throughout the state:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Accountancy | 16. Optometry |
| 2. Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine | 17. Osteopathy |
| 3. Animal Sheltering Services | 18. Pharmacy |
| 4. Athletic Commission | 19. Physical Therapy |
| 5. Athletic Trainers | 20. Podiatry |
| 6. Barbers & Cosmetologists | 21. Private Investigations |
| 7. Chiropractic Examiners | 22. Psychologist Examiners |
| 8. Counseling and Therapy | 23. Real Estate Appraisers |
| 9. Dental Health Care | 24. Real Estate Commission |
| 10. Interior Design | 25. Respiratory Care |
| 11. Landscape Architects | 26. Signed Language Interpreting Practices |
| 12. Massage Therapy | 27. Social Work |
| 13. Nursing Home Administration | 28. Speech-Language Pathology, Audiology
and Hearing Aid Dispensing Practices |
| 14. Nutrition and Dietetics | 29. Thanatopractice |
| 15. Occupational Therapy | |

Regulation and Licensing Department
Mr. J. Dee Dennis, Jr., Superintendent
2550 Cerrillos Road, Toney Anaya Bldg.
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505
(505) 476-4500 FAX: (505) 476-4511
www.rld.state.nm.us

STATE PERSONNEL OFFICE

The State Personnel Office is structured with four Divisions, each one supporting the Mission and Vision of the State Personnel Office (SPO). The foundation of SPO is based upon the State Personnel Act, "Pursuant to the provisions of NMSA 1978, Section 10-9-12 (A), the Director shall supervise all administrative and technical personnel activities of the state.

Mission:

SPO provides to the State of New Mexico human resource leadership, direction, guidance and services to maximize state government's ability to better serve the citizens of New Mexico.

Vision:

To be the human resource leaders, partners and experts.

Divisions:

Classification and Compensation Division

The Classification and Compensation Division is responsible for the design and development of the classified service pay system and providing consultation, analysis and technical support on compensation matters. This includes developing job classification descriptions, conducting job evaluations and market pricing jobs among comparator state governments and organizations.

Human Resource Operations Division

The Human Resource Operations Division has three bureaus organized to promote effective working relationships with state agencies to understand the unique requirements of each state agency's business needs while delivering human capital management programs in a partnership that will positively impact an agency's mission while protecting the rights of our state employees. This division leads SPO with the administrative oversight and quality assurance of the State Personnel Board Rules and Regulations (1.7.1 NMAC to 1.7.13 NMAC) and ensuring operational consistency within applicable state and federal laws for the Executive Branch state agencies. The division provides representation on behalf of the State Personnel Director and SPO to agencies as needed.

The Career Services Bureau manages and administers the NEOGOV Recruitment System and assists applicants applying for state government positions by conducting job searches and application assistance for open positions in the classified service. Personal assistance is offered on the phone and electronically to the many people who call or come into the office. The bureau also engages in outreach across the state to promote state government employment through career fairs.

The Agency HR Services Bureau works in partnership with twenty (20) of the larger state agencies with the delivery of statewide human capital management consultation and guidance of agencies human capital operations, policies and services that effect approximately 21,000 full-time equivalent positions.

The Shared HR Services Bureau works in partnership with forty (40) of the smaller state agencies with the delivery of statewide human capital management consultation and guidance of their human capital operations, policies and services that effect approximately 1800 full-time equivalent positions. This includes daily oversight in serving as the human resource operations for some of the agencies.

Adjudication

SPO's Adjudication Bureau is responsible for conducting administrative hearings on appeals filed by state employees concerning disciplinary actions taken against them by their employer. The Administrative Law Judges conduct fair and impartial administrative hearings that allow the employee and the employee's agency to present evidence related to the discipline. The Administrative Law Judges prepare written recommended decisions for review and final decision-making by the State Personnel Board.

Labor Relations and Training Division

The Labor Relations Bureau acts as the labor contract administrator for the State of New Mexico. In this capacity the bureau works in collaboration with various state agencies to assure consistent

application of the collective bargaining agreements throughout the entire state system. The bureau also works closely with the three labor unions that represent over 9,000 New Mexico classified employees: the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, the Communication Workers of America, and the New Mexico Motor Transportation Employee Association.

The Training Bureau offers two mandatory training courses to all managers and supervisors in state government agencies; Managing Employee Performance (MEP) and Fundamental of Supervision (FOS). MEP is required by the State Personnel Board for all new managers and supervisors to be completed in the first 90 days of their new position. FOS fulfills the requirement by law to provide supervisory training. The bureau also mandates an Ethics for NM State Government Employees course for all state government employees annually that compliments the Governor's Code of Conduct.

State Personnel Office
Eugene J. Moser, Director
2600 Cerrillos Rd., Willie Ortiz Building
Santa Fe, NM 87505
(505) 476-7878
www.spo.state.nm.us

TAXATION & REVENUE DEPARTMENT

The Taxation and Revenue Department is the principal revenue collecting agency for the state of New Mexico. The department administers tax programs that provide the major sources of State General Fund revenues and contribute a large share to the State Road Fund. It collects and distributes to county and municipal governments their major state-shared taxes, and it provides valuations for major industrial properties subject to property taxes. Also, the department collects royalties from mineral production on state land, which are credited to the Permanent Fund, and administers various income tax credit and rebate measures.

The department also collects directly or through its agents revenues from issuing motor vehicle registrations, driver licenses and other motor-vehicle related permits.

Taxation and Revenue Department
Demesia Padilla, Cabinet Secretary
1100 S. St. Francis Dr., Joseph Montoya Bldg.
Santa Fe, NM 87504
(505) 827-0700
www.state.nm.us/tax

ATTRACTION FOR TOURISTS - 1913

“The following italicized text was taken from the 1913 NM Blue Book, the next edition after New Mexico became a state in 1912.”

New Mexico presents various attractions for tourists, the student and the lover of nature. Its mountain scenery is the grandest in the West. Ranger after range of towering mountains cover the central, northern and western counties, presenting panorama after panorama of unrivalled magnificence. These mountain ranges are heavily timbered, and frequently broken by deep canyons down which tumble mountain streams of purest water. The streams abound with fish and in the remote districts big game may still be had.

In the season all the waterways attract large flocks of water fowl. All game is now rigidly protected and hunting licenses are required. The result is that the game is increasing rapidly and

New Mexico's forest will soon become a paradise for the sportsman.

Oldest City in the United States.—Ancient Santa Fe, capital of the new state and the oldest city in the United States, is already a world-famous mecca for tourists. Its historical monuments are well worth traveling many miles to see. Just now famous archaeologists are investigating the ruins of the cliff dwellings, which are found in large numbers near Santa Fe. One of the Schools of the American Archeological Society has been established in the "Old Palace," now a museum, but the seat of government of New Mexico for three centuries under Spanish, Mexican and American rule. To the ruins and land-marks of the prehistoric people are added the quaint and picturesque Indian tribes of today who inhabit curious villages or pueblos along the Rio Grande and other streams, their brilliant costumes adding just the needed touch of color to the landscape.

TOURISM DEPARTMENT

The vision of the New Mexico Tourism Department is to make our state the fastest growing leisure travel destination in the United States. The Department is guided by two critical objectives:

1. Marketing Objective: Make New Mexico a primary travel destination by giving travelers compelling reasons to choose NM as their next great travel experience
2. Economic Objective: Accelerate NM tourism, driving revenue growth and occupancy rates

The Department's efforts align to 4 strategic planks:

- **BUILD THE BRAND** of New Mexico as a leisure travel destination that offers "adventure steeped in culture" through a multi-media marketing plan including but not limited to advertising, public relations, the Department's website www.newmexico.org, and social media, as well as the publication of New Mexico Magazine, the New Mexico Vacation Guide, and other ancillary products.
- **UNIFY AND LEAD** the tourism industry to create scale and synergy across the state, with efforts including an industry-focused website and newsletter, co-operative and regional marketing programs, a brand book to ensure consistent brand messaging, collaboration on event and product development, and hosting of the annual Governor's Conference on Tourism.
- **RAMP UP RIGOR** to enable informed investments in tourism growth through an ongoing commitment to traveler insights and meaningful and accurate measurement of performance, including ROI and economic impact.
- **BLOCK AND TACKLE** efforts to ensure full leverage of tactical marketing endeavors, including continued focus on the drive market, efficient leverage of international marketing presence, and maximization of short term promotions.

New Mexico Tourism Department
Monique Jacobson, Cabinet Secretary
491 Old Santa Fe Trail
Santa Fe, NM 87502
505-827-4700 1-800-733-6396
www.newmexico.org

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION

The Workers' Compensation Administration (WCA) is a separate state government agency created by the New Mexico legislature in 1986 to administer the New Mexico Workers' Compensation Act and the Occupational Disease Disablement Law (the Act). The mission of the WCA is: "**To assure the quick and efficient delivery of indemnity and medical benefits to injured and disabled workers at a reasonable cost to employers.**"

The goals of the WCA are:

- Promote safety in the workplace
- Resolve workers' compensation disputes accurately and timely
- Ensure compliance with the Workers' Compensation Act
- Ensure balance is maintained in the workers' compensation system

The Workers' Compensation Administration accomplishes its mission and goals through the functions of:

Education

The WCA conducts formal and informal training through seminars, meetings, publications, electronic mail, telephone, the Internet and special events. WCA Ombudsmen counsel and assist workers and employers on their rights and responsibilities. WCA Safety Consultants provide free technical assistance to employers to reduce accidents and improve workplace safety.

Dispute Resolution

The WCA has its own administrative court to hear cases with administrative law judges, as well as professional mediators and the official court clerk who keeps records. The WCA dispute resolution bureau resolves disputes involving payment of benefits and provision of medical care for workplace injuries and fatalities between injured workers and their employers and insurers.

Regulation

The regulatory process includes enforcement of: the legal requirement that employers carry workers' compensation insurance; data reporting requirements; certification and auditing of self-insurance programs; a medical fee schedule to contain costs; and investigation and prosecution of fraud and unfair claims practices. The WCA conducts administrative (Director's) hearings that can impose civil penalties including restraining orders and fines. The WCA prosecutes criminal fraud in the district courts through special prosecutor agreements with the District Attorney's offices.

New Mexico Worker's Compensation Administration

Ned S. Fuller, Director

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Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106

(505) 841-6000 FAX: (505) 841-6009

Office of the Director: (505) 841-6007 Toll-free in New Mexico: 1-800-255-7965

www.workerscomp.state.nm.us

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

There are 302 boards, commissions, standing committees, task forces and councils appointed by the Executive Branch of state government. Most are all quite active entities in making policy and procedural decisions, conducting educational activities for their interest/focus groups, and promoting better services for their constituents.

Administrative Office of the Courts

Governor's Task Force on Equity in the Judiciary
Judicial Compensation Commission
Judicial Performance Evaluation Commission
Judiciary, Governor's Task Force on the

Children, Youth and Families Department

Blue Ribbon Commission on the Welfare of Children of Jailed and Incarcerated Parents
Child Development Board
Children, Youth & Families Advisory Committee
Children's Trust Fund Board of Trustees
Domestic Violence Leadership Commission
Domestic Violence Leadership Commission, The New Mexico (New)
Early Childhood Education and Care Council
Early Learning Advisory Council
Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee
Juvenile Parole Board
Juvenile Public Safety Advisory Board
State Commission For Community Volunteerism
Youth Alliance

Commission for Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing Persons

Commission for the Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing Persons

Commission of Public Records

Historical Records Advisory Board
Public Records, State Commission of

Commission on Status of Women

Governor's Women's Health Advisory Council
Women's Health, Office of the Governor's Council On

Corrections Department

Corrections Industries Commission
Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision
Parole Board

Crime Victims Reparation Commission

Victim Rights Alliance

Cultural Affairs Department

Board of Directors of the National Hispanic Cultural Center of New Mexico
Board of the Farm and Ranch Heritage Museum
Board of Trustees of the New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science
Cultural Properties Review Committee
Main Street Revolving Loan Committee
Museum Board of Regents
Native American Arts and Crafts Authenticity Task Force
New Mexico Arts Commission
New Mexico Centennial Of Statehood Task Force
New Mexico Coin Commission
New Mexico Humanities Council

New Mexico Museum of Space History Commission
New Mexico Music Commission
New Mexico State Library Commission
Statuary Hall Commission
The Fort Stanton Development Council
The New Mexico Film Museum
Veterans Museum, Board of Trustees of the New Mexico

Department of Finance and Administration

Acequia Commission
Civil Legal Services Commission
Community Development Council
Data Warehouse Council, New Mexico
DWI Grant Council
E-911 Local Level Advisory Council
E-911 State Coordinating Committee
Governor's Commission on Disability
Land Grant Council
Municipal Boundary Commission
New Mexico Exposition Center Authority
New Mexico Health Policy Commission
School-to-Work Advisory Council
State Board of Finance

Department of Game and Fish

Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Advisory Board
State Game Commission

Department of Health

Compulsive Gambling Council
Cooperative Agreement Advisory Committee
Emergency Medical Services Task Force
Governor's HIV and AIDS Policy Commission
Governor's Mental Health Planning Council
Governor's Task Force on Compulsive Gambling
Governor's Task Force on HIV/AIDS
Licensed Midwifery Advisory Board
Medical Advisory Committee
New Mexico Family Infant Toddler Interagency Coordinating Council
New Mexico Oral Health Council
New Mexico Telehealth Commission
New Mexico Veterans' Advisory Board
Pain Management Advisory Council
Quality Supports For Individuals With Developmental Disabilities And
Their Families, Advisory Council
Title X Family Planning Advisory Committee
Trauma System Fund Authority

Department of Public Safety

Chief of the State Police
Crime Stoppers Advisory Council
Ignition Interlock Task Force
Intrastate Mutual Aid Committee
New Mexico Drug Enforcement Advisory Council
New Mexico Law Enforcement Academy Board
Public Safety Advisory Commission
State Search and Rescue Review Board

Department of Transportation

Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad Commission
Governor's State Tribal DWI Task Force
State Transportation Commission
Traffic Safety Bureau Advisory Committee

Developmental Disabilities Planning Council

Brain Injury Advisory Council

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

State Independent Living Council
State Rehabilitation Council

Eastern New Mexico University

Eastern New Mexico University Board of Regents

Economic Development Department

Border Authority
Cyberspace Command Task Force, U.S. Air Force
Economic Development Commission
Economic Development Corporation
Governor's Council on Film and Media Industries
Industrial Training Board also known as the Job Training Incentive Program
International Trade, Governor's Task Force on
Military Base Planning Commission
New Mexico-Chihuahua Commission
Research Applications Center, New Mexico
Small Business Regulatory Advisory Commission
Small Business-Friendly Task Force
Sonora Commission - New Mexico
Space Commission
Spaceport Authority
Tribal Economic Development Task Force

Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department

Clean Energy Development Council
Coal Surface Mining Commission
Electricity Transmission Planning, Governor's Task Force on Statewide
Mining Commission
Natural Lands Protection Committee
New Mexico Fire Planning Task Force
New Mexico Youth Conservation Corps Commission
Oil Conservation Commission
Recreational Trails Advisory Board
State Parks Advisory Board

General Services Department

Alternative Dispute Prevention and Resolution Advisory Council
Competitive Proposal Contracting Advisory Committee
Governor's Residence Advisory Commission
Group Benefits Committee
Risk Management Advisory Board

Governor

Eminent Domain Task Force
Governor's Blue Ribbon Commission on Fire Services in New Mexico
Governor's Task Force on Ethics Reform
Insure New Mexico Council
New Mexico Rodeo Council

New Mexico Sentencing Commission
New Mexico Sports Advisory Committee
Our Communities Our Future Task Force
Pit Rule Working Group
Prison Reform, Governor's Task Force
Refined Products Council
Youth Suicide Prevention Task Force
Zia Sun Symbol Task Force

Higher Education Department

Commission on Higher Education
Education Trust Board
Higher Education Advisory Board

Homeland Security and Emergency Management

Interoperability Planning Commission
State Emergency Response Commission

Human Services Division

Behavioral Health Planning Council
Commission on the Status of Women
Medical Advisory Group to Medicaid Reform
Woman Programs, Gov. Outstanding NM, Select. Commission

Independent

Bicycle Racing Commission
Blue Ribbon Tax Reform Commission
Board of Commissioners of the Regional Housing Authority
Board of Examiners for Architects
Board of Nursing
Board of Trustees of the Miners' Hospital of New Mexico
Board of Veterinary Medicine
Commission for the Blind
Crime Victims Reparation Commission
Developmental Disabilities Planning Council
Educational Retirement Board
Employers Mutual Company
Equal Pay Task Force
Four Corners Heritage Council
Gaming Control Board
Martin Luther King Jr. Commission
New Mexico Commission on Public Broadcasting
New Mexico Council for Purchasing from Persons with Disabilities
New Mexico Finance Authority
New Mexico Highlands University Board of Regents
New Mexico Horizons Task Force
New Mexico Hospital Equipment Loan Council
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology Board of Regents
New Mexico Lottery Authority
New Mexico Medical Board
New Mexico Military Institute
New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority
New Mexico Renewable Energy Transmission Authority
New Mexico School for the Blind and Visually Impaired Board of Regents
New Mexico School for the Deaf Board of Regents
New Mexico State University Board of Regents
Northern New Mexico College Board of Regents
Office of County Flood Commissioner
Organic Commodity Commission

Public Employee Labor Relations Board
Public School Insurance Authority
Retiree Health Care Authority
Small Business Investment Corporation
Southern Sandoval County Arroyo Flood Control Authority
State Board of Education
State Fair Commission
State Investment Council
State Rehabilitation Council
Task Force on State Government Finance
University of New Mexico Board of Regents
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education
Western New Mexico University Board of Regents
Western States Water Council

Indian Affairs Department

Commission on Indian Affairs
Tribal Infrastructure Board

Legislative Council Service

Election Reform Task Force
Formula Funding Study Task Force
Public School Capital Outlay Oversight Task Force
Retirement Systems Solvency Task Force
Uniform Law Commissioners

Lieutenant Governor

Task Force for Financial Independence

New Mexico Environment Department

Environmental Improvement Board
Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Advisory Council
Natural Resources Trustee
Occupational Health and Safety Review Commission
Radiation Technical Advisory Council
Storage Tank Committee
Water Quality Control Commission

NM Institute of Mining and Technology

Director, Mine Inspector
Mining Safety Board
Technology Research Collaborative

Office of the Chief Information Officer

Chief Information Officer
Information Technology Commission (New Legislation 2007 Amended 2009)
Information Technology Rate Committee

Office of the State Engineer/ISC

Governor's Blue Ribbon Task Force on Water
Interstate Stream Commission
Office of the Interstate Compact Commissioner
Water Cabinet
Water Infrastructure Investment Team

State Personnel

Fair and Equal Pay For All New Mexicans Initiative
Personnel Board
Returning Public Service Employees, Task Force on

Public Education Department

Educational Opportunity for Military Children, State Council on
Governor's Task Force on Steroid Prevention
Hispanic Affairs Council, Governor's

Regulation & Licensing Department

Board of Directors of New Mexico Health Insurance Alliance
Fire Protection Grant Council
Advisory Board of Respiratory Care Practitioners
Animal Sheltering Board
Athletic Trainer Practice Board
Board of Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine
Board of Barbers and Cosmetologists
Board of Chiropractic Examiners
Board of Examiners for Occupational Therapy
Board of Landscape Architects
Board of Nursing Home Administrators
Board of Optometry
Board of Osteopathic Medical Examiners
Board of Pharmacy
Board of Podiatry
Board of Social Work Examiners
Board of Thanatopractice
Construction Industries Commission
Counseling and Therapy Practice Board
Dental Hygienists' Committee
Interior Design Board
Liquor Control Task Force
Liquor Regulation Best Practices Task Force
Manufactured Housing Committee
Massage Therapy Board
Naparapathic Practice Board
New Mexico Board of Dental Health Care
New Mexico Public Accountancy Board
New Mexico Real Estate Commission
New Mexico State Board of Psychologist Examiners
Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Board
Payday Lending Task Force
Physical Therapy Board
Private Investigations Advisory Board
Real Estate Appraisers Board
Signed Language Interpreting Practices Board
Speech, Language Pathology, Audiology and Hearing Aid Dispensing Practices Board

Secretary of State

Voting Systems Certification Committee
Election Reform Task Force
State Canvassing Board

Spaceport Authority

Regional Spaceport District

State Investment Council

Private Equity Investment Advisory Committee

Supreme Court

New Mexico Commission on Access to Justice

Taxation and Revenue Department

Poverty Reduction, Governor's Task Force on

Tourism Department

New Mexico Litter Control and Beautification Council

Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Safety Board

Secretary of the New Mexico Department of Tourism

Sports Advisory Committee (new)

State Racing Commission

Tourism Commission

Veterans' Services Department

National Museum of the Marine Corps

New Mexico Veterans' Service Advisory Commission

Veterans Museum Task Force, Governor's

Workers' Compensation Administration

Advisory Council on Workers' Compensation and Occupational Disease Disablement

Workforce Solutions Department

Apprenticeship Council

Board of Review

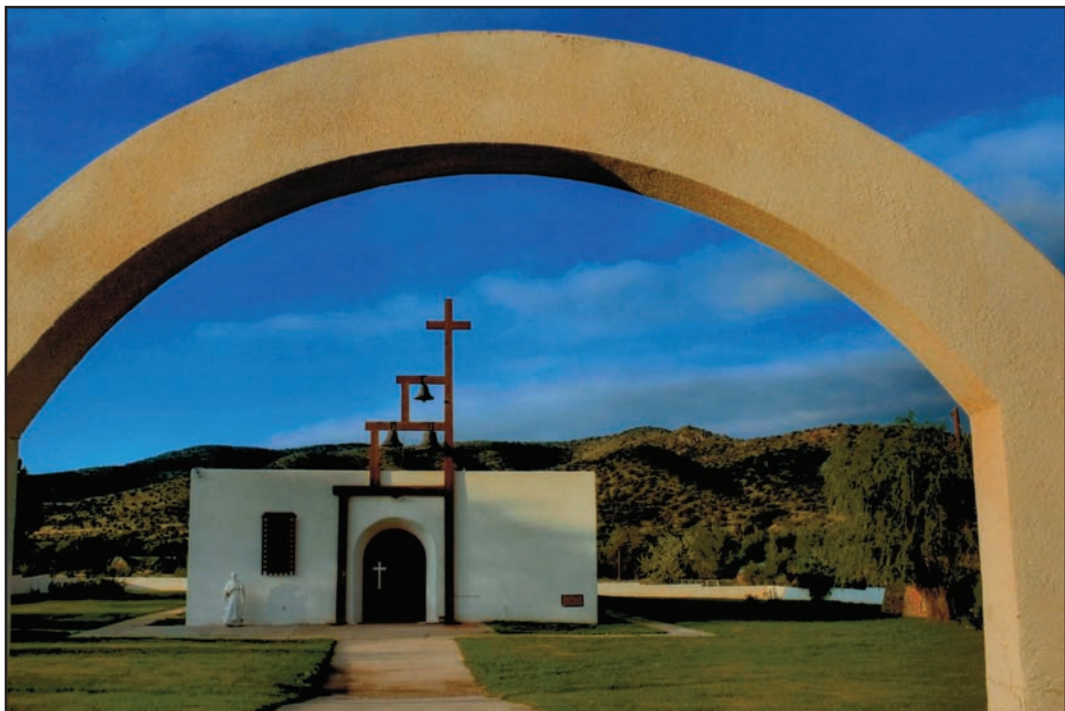
Director of Office of Workforce Training and Development

Human Rights Commission

Individual Development Account Council

Labor and Industrial Commission

State Workforce Development Board



"St. Jude Rises"
Photo by Corey Walker

The sun rising over "St. Jude Church" in San Patricio, NM
made for a perfect summer morning.

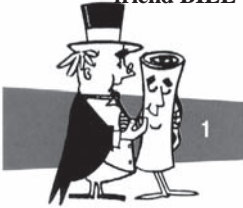


"Chili Harvesting in Chimayo"
Photo by Charles L. Sargent

Chili strings hang from the beautiful home in Chimayo. The family being fourth generation chile growers who are proud of their product - as they should be. (Alfonso & Vicky Martinez)

PASSAGE OF A BILL

I'd like to introduce my friend BILL



1. INTRODUCTION AND COMMITTEE REFERRAL.

A bill may be introduced in the House of Representatives or in the Senate. It is assigned a number, read twice by title, ordered printed and referred to the proper committee.

2. COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

Committee meetings are usually open to the public. A bill may receive one of the following recommendations: Do Pass, Do Pass As Amended, Do Not Pass, Without Recommendation or Without Recommendation As Amended.

very sound BILL



relax BILL, this won't take long



3. ADOPTION OF COMMITTEE REPORT.

Reports of committees are subject to adoption by the full House & Senate. When a favorable committee report is adopted, the bill is placed on the calendar, which is the list of bills scheduled for third reading and possible final passage.

4. THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE.

This is the stage at which the fate of a bill is usually decided. Action may be to amend a bill, to substitute one bill for another, so send a bill back to committee, to refer it to another committee or to defeat it altogether.

this will take some doing



let's get together, fellas



5. VOTING ON A BILL.

Following sometimes lengthy debate on a bill, a final & recorded vote is taken on whether it is to pass. There must be a quorum of the committee present & every bill requires at least a majority vote of the members present & voting in order to pass. A quorum is generally a simple majority of the members.

6. WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

The bill is sent to the other house & repeats much the same procedure outlined above. Both houses must agree on the final form of a bill. If either house fails to concur with an amendment, the differences must be reconciled by a conference committee representing both the House & Senate. A compromise worked out in a conference committee is subject to approval by both houses.

come on now, Senator



now don't change a thing



7. ENROLLING AND ENGROSSING.

After passage by both houses, a bill is carefully copied by the enrolling & engrossing staff of the house in which it originated, signed by the presiding officers of each house & sent to the Governor.

8. Governor's ACTION.

The Governor may sign a bill, veto it or, if it carries an appropriation, partially veto it. The legislature may override the Governor's veto by a two-thirds' majority vote of each house.

wish he'd make up his mind



Bills carrying an emergency clause become effective immediately upon the Governor's signature. All other bills, except those that carry a later effective date, become effective 90 days following adjournment of the legislature. *Information on Passage of a Bill provided by Legislative Council Service.*

1913 New Mexico State Senators

STATE SENATORS



1. JOSEPH F. SULZER
2. C. H. ALDREDGE
3. WILLIAM M. MCCOY
4. H. B. HOLT
5. ANICETO C. ABEYIA
6. CHARLES J. LAUGHREN

7. EDWIN C. CRAMPTON
8. EPIMENIO A. MIERA
9. JUAN NAVARRO
10. JOHN S. CLARK
11. JOHN M. BOWMAN

1913 New Mexico State Senators

STATE SENATORS



1. T. D. BURNS
2. ISAAC BARTH
3. EUGENIO B. GALLEGOS
4. BENJAMIN F. PANKEY
5. SQUIRE HARTT, JR.
6. BOLESLO ROMERO

7. WILLIAM B. WALTON
8. THOMAS J. MABRY
9. A. J. EVANS
10. FRED F. DOEPP
11. GREGORY PAGE
12. JAMES F. HINKLE

SENATE LEADERSHIP

State Senators elected in 2008 to Four-Year Terms

President Pro Tempore	Timothy Z. Jennings	Democrat, District 32
Majority Leader	Michael S. Sánchez	Democrat, District 29
Minority Leader	Stuart Ingle	Republican, District 27
Majority Whip	Mary Jane M. García	Democrat, District 36
Minority Whip	William H. Payne	Republican, District 20
Majority Caucus Chair	David Ulibarri	Democrat, District 30
Minority Caucus Chair	Steven P. Neville	Republican, District 2

DUTIES OF MAJORITY LEADER:

The floor leader of the party in power (majority):

- Sets legislative calendar
- Schedules debates
- Calls party caucuses
- Key decision maker in determining party positions on issues

DUTIES OF MINORITY LEADER:

Responsible for providing leadership for the party in the minority with duties similar to above, but has no control over calendar, legislative agenda, etc.

DUTIES OF MAJORITY WHIP:

An assistant leader whose responsibility is to “whip into line” members of his party on key votes; hence, the title “Whip.”

DUTIES OF MINORITY WHIP:

An assistant leader with the same above duty for the party in the minority.

DUTIES OF CAUCUS CHAIR:

Chairpersons are elected to preside over the activities of the majority and minority caucuses.

STATISTICAL PROFILE OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE SENATE

49th Legislature

42 Members

27 Democrats

15 Republicans

PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE (1912-Present)

The historical chronology of the Presidents Pro Tempore was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

LEGISLATURES	LEGIS. SESSION YEARS (Reg. and/or Spec. Sessions)	PRES. PRO TEMPORE	P
1st, 2nd	1912, 1913, 1915	Epimenio Miera	R
3rd, 4th	1917, 1919, 1920	John S. Clark	R
5th, 6th	1921, 1923	Malaquías Martínez	R
7th, 8th	1925, 1927	Tobías Espinosa	R
9th	1929	George Remley	R
10th	1931	Oliver M. Lee	R
11th	1933	Taylor E. Julien	D
11th	1934	Lee Brown Atwood	D
12th thru 14th	1935 thru 1940	Louise H. Coe	D
15th	1941	John M. West	D
16th thru 20th	1943 thru 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951	Claude E. Gamble	D
21st, 22nd	1953, 1955	Guido Zecca	D
23rd, 24th	1957, 1959	Horace DeVargas	D
25th thru 27th	1961 thru 1966	William C. Wheatley	D
28th thru 30th	1967 thru 1971	R.C. Morgan	D
30th thru 36th	1972 thru 1984	Ike M. Smalley	D
37th	1985 thru 1986	¹ Les Houston	D/R
37th, 38th	1986 thru 1987	Ike M. Smalley	D
38th thru 44th	1988 thru 2000	Manny M. Aragón	D
45th and 46th	2001 thru 2004	Richard M. Romero	D
47th and 48th	2005 thru 2007	² Ben D. Altamirano	D
48th and 49th	2008 thru 2010	Timothy Z. Jennings	D
49th and 50th	2011 thru 2012*	Timothy Z. Jennings	D

1. After being elected President Pro Tempore of the three 1985 legislative sessions as a Democrat, Houston changed his party affiliation to Republican in August 1985, after which he was re-elected President Pro Tempore of the 1986 regular session. However, he was not re-elected President Pro Tempore of the 1986 special session, losing to Ike M. Smalley.

2. Altamirano died on December 27, 2007.

The President Pro Tempore is elected by fellow Senators every two years for a two year term.

*Projected-end-of-term as President Pro Tempore

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE



Timothy Z. Jennings (D)
District 32, (Cháves, Eddy, Lincoln, Otero)

Rancher and businessman Timothy Z. Jennings, senator from Roswell since 1979, was elected Senate President Pro Tem in 2008. As the second-longest serving member of the Senate, Jennings has been a member of numerous standing and interim committees, including those studying the topics of state finances and investments, tax policy, education, conservation, and health and human services, a passion he shared with his late wife, Patty. Jennings began his political career in 1974 as Chaves County Commissioner. He served as Senate Majority Whip from 1989 to 1996 and as Majority Floor Leader from 1997 to 2007. A graduate from New Mexico Military Institute, he also earned a BA in business administration from Creighton University. Among others, he has received the Outstanding Leadership Award from NMSU, the Friend of the Profession award from the NM Society of CPA's, the Soaring Eagle Award from NM Association of Counties, and honorary membership from the NM Medical Society.

DUTIES OF PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE:

- Serves as the presiding officer of the Senate when the President (Lt. Governor) is not available;
- Is third in succession to the Office of Governor, after the Secretary of State;
- Presides and carries out the duties which include preserving order and decorum in the Senate; Elected every two years for a two year term.
- Signs all process directed to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and issued by order of the Senate, or by his own motion in the performance of the duties prescribed by law or rule; and
- Decides all questions of procedure and order, subject to an appeal to the Senate.

NEW MEXICO SENATE



ROD ADAIR (R)
Roswell. 4th term. Distr. 33.
(Chaves, Lincoln). radair@dfn.com. Office: Capitol 414 D. Phone: 986-4385. Member: Finance. Demographer. BS, Political Science, ENMU; MS, Government, Campbell University, Buies Creek, NC



VERNON D. ASBILL (R)
Carlsbad. 2nd term. Distr. 34.
(Eddy, Otero). vernon@asbill-forSenate.com. Office: Capitol 415D. Phone: 986-4393. Ranking Member: Education. Member: Public Affairs. Retired School Superintendent; Educational Consultant. MA, School Administration, WNMU..

NEW MEXICO SENATE



SUE WILSON BEFFORT (R)
Sandia Park. 4th term. Distr. 19. (Bernalillo, Sandoval, Santa Fe, Torrance). sue.beffort@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 415G. Phone: 986-4395. Ranking Member: Finance. Artist. BA, Southern Methodist University.



MARK L. BOITANO (R)
Albuquerque. 4th term. Dist. 18 (Bernalillo) Ranking Member: Corporations & Transportation. Member: Public Affairs. Small Businessman, Real Estate Sales. BS, Political Science, Regents College.



WILLIAM F. BURT (R).
Alamogordo. 1st term. Distr. 40. (Doña Ana, Otero). (Appt. to serve the unexpired term of Dianna J. Duran). bill.burt@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 415B. Phone: 986-4266. Ranking Member: Public Affairs. Member: Corporations & Transportation. Business Owner. BA, Mass Communications, NMSU.



PETE CAMPOS (D)
Las Vegas. 6th term. Distr. 8. (Guadalupe, Mora, San Miguel, Santa Fe, Torrance). petecampos@newmexico.com. Office: Capitol 302B. Phone: 986-4311. Member: Finance. President of Luna Community College. BA, Economics & Philosophy, UNM; MA, Counseling, NMHU; EdD, Educational Leadership, UNM.



CARLOS R. CISNEROS (D)
Questa. 7th term. Distr. 6. (Los Alamos, Rio Arriba, Santa Fe, Taos). carlos.cisneros@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 325B. Phone: 986-4362. Vice Chair: Finance. Member: Committees' Committee. Chevron Corporation. NMHU; El Valle Technologies Computer Learning Center.



LISA K. CURTIS, (D)
Albuquerque. 1st term. Distr. 21. (Bernalillo, Sandoval) lisa@curtislawfirm.org. 301 Gold Ave., SW, Ste. 201, Albuquerque, NM 87102. (Appointed to fill vacancy by Kent L. Cravens who officially resigned in 2011)



TIM EICHENBERG (D)
Albuquerque. 1st term. Distr. 15. (Bernalillo). tim.eichenberg@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 416D. Phone: 986-4859. Vice Chair: Public Affairs. Member: Judiciary. Property Tax Consultant; Realtor. BA, UNM..



DEDE FELDMAN (D)
Albuquerque. 4th term. Distr. 13. (Bernalillo). dede.feldman@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 300A. Phone: 986-4482. Chair: Public Affairs. Member: Rules. Public Relations & Communications Consultant. BA, MA, University of Pennsylvania.



STEPHEN H. FISCHMANN (D) Mesilla Park. 1st term. Distr. 37. (Doña Ana, Sierra). steve@stevefischmann.com. Office: Capitol 416C. Phone: 986-4377. Member: Conservation; Education. Retired; former Corporate Executive; former Real Estate Brokerage Owner. BA, Political Science and English, UCLA; MBA, UCLA



MARY JANE M. GARCIA (D) *Majority Whip*. Doña Ana. 6th term. Distr. 36. (Doña Ana). maryjane.garcia@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 120. Phone: 986-4726. Member: Committees' Committee; Education; Public Affairs. Businesswoman; Anthropologist. MA, Anthropology.

NEW MEXICO SENATE



ERIC G. GRIEGO (D)
Albuquerque. 1st term. Distr. 14. (Bernalillo, Valencia). eric.griego@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 416E. Phone: 986-4862. Member: Judiciary; Public Affairs. Non-Profit Management. BA, Government and Journalism, NMSU; MPM, University of Maryland.



PHIL A. GRIEGO (D) San Jose. 4th term. Distr. 39. (Los Alamos, Mora, Sandoval, San Miguel, Santa Fe, Taos). senatorgriego@yahoo.com. Office: Capitol 328B. Phone: 986-4861. Chair: Corporations & Transportation. Member: Conservation. CEO, ReAction Consulting (Development); Rancher. College of Santa Fe; JD, Antioch College of Law.



CLINTON D. HARDEN, JR. (R) Clovis. 3rd term. Distr. 7. (Colfax, Curry, Harding, Quay, San Miguel, Taos, Union). charden@theosogroup.com. Office: Capitol 414B. Phone: 986-4369. Member: Conservation; Judiciary. Self-Employed. BS, Business Management, University of Utah; MBA, ENMU.



STUART INGLE (R)
Minority Leader. Portales. 7th term. Distr. 27. (Chaves, Curry, DeBaca, Roosevelt). stuart.ingle@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 109A. Phone: 986-4702. Ranking Member: Indian & Cultural Affairs. Member: Committees' Committee; Rules. Farming, Ranching. BS, Animal Science & Industry, Oklahoma State University.



TIMOTHY Z. JENNINGS (D) *President Pro Tempore:* Roswell. 9th term. Distr. 32. (Chaves, Eddy, Lincoln, Otero). timothy.jennings@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 105. Phone: 986-4733. Chair: Committees' Committee. Member: Indian & Cultural Affairs; Rules. Businessman; Rancher. NMMI; BSBA, Creighton University; NMSU.



TIMOTHY M. KELLER (D)
Albuquerque. 1st term. Distr. 17. (Bernalillo). tk@timkellerfornewmexico.com. Office: Capitol 300C. Phone: 986-4260. Member: Committees' Committee; Corporations & Transportation; Education. Businessman, Management; Consultant, Strategic Planning. BBA, Finance & Art History, Notre Dame; MBA, Harvard Business School.



GAY G. KERNAN (R) Hobbs. 3rd term. Distr. 42. (Chaves, Curry, Eddy, Lea, Roosevelt). ggkern@valornet.com. Office: Capitol 415E. Phone: 986-4274. Member: Education; Rules. Retired Educator; Businesswoman. BAE, University of Mississippi.



CARROLL H. LEAVELL (R) Jal. 4th term. Distr. 41. (Eddy, Lea). leavell4@leaco.net. Office: Capitol 415C. Phone: 986-4278. Member: Finance. Insurance Agent. BA, ENMU.



LINDA M. LOPEZ (D)
Albuquerque. 4th term. Distr. 11. (Bernalillo). linda.lopez@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 320. Phone: 986-4737. Chair: Rules. Member: Judiciary. Consultant, Organizational Development, Strategic Planning & Community Organizing. BA, Business Management, MBA, Human Resource Development, College of Santa Fe.



LYNDA M. LOVEJOY (D)
Crownpoint. 2nd term. (Prior service in House). Distr. 22. (Bernalillo, Cibola, McKinley, Rio Arriba, Sandoval) lynda.lovejoy@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 302A. Phone: 986-4310. Vice Chair: Corporations & Transportation. Member: Indian & Cultural Affairs. Senator. AA, Elementary Ed., UNM; BS, Public Admin., Northern Arizona Univ.; MBA in progress, NMHU.

NEW MEXICO SENATE



RICHARD C. MARTINEZ (D) Española. 3rd term. Distr. 5. (Los Alamos, Río Arriba, Santa Fe). rcmartinez@email.com. Office: Capitol 319. Phone: 986-4487. Chair: Judiciary. Member: Conservation. Retired Magistrate Judge. New Mexico Technical Vocational Institute, El Rito; Attended NNMC.



CISCO MCSORLEY (D) Albuquerque. 4th term. (Prior service in House). Distr. 16. (Bernalillo). cisco.mcsorley@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 217. Phone: 986-4389. Vice Chair: Indian & Cultural Affairs. Member: Judiciary. Attorney. BA, English Literature; JD, UNM.



HOWIE C. MORALES (D) Silver City. 2nd term. Distr. 28. (Catron, Grant, Socorro). howiemorales@yahoo.com. Office: Capitol 300D. Phone: 986-4863. Member: Finance. Educator. BS, Special Education, MA, Inter-Disciplinary Studies, WNMU; PhD, Curriculum Instruction, NMSU.



GEORGE K. MUNOZ (D) Gallup. 1st term. Distr. 4. (Cibola, McKinley). munozgeo@gmail.com. Office: Capitol 416G. Phone: 986-4387. Vice Chair: Rules. Member: Committees' Committee; Corporations & Transportation. Land Developer; Contractor; Property Management. Attended University of Arizona



CYNTHIA NAVA (D) Las Cruces. 5th term. Distr. 31. (Doña Ana). cynthia.nava@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 328A. Phone: 986-4834. Chair: Education. Member: Committees' Committee; Public Affairs. Superintendent, Gadsden Public Schools. BS, Western Illinois University; MA, Eastern Illinois University; Degree in Progress, NMSU.



STEVEN P. NEVILLE (R) Aztec. 2nd term. Distr. 2. (San Juan). nmSenate@msn.com. Office: Capitol 109C. Phone: 986-4701. Member: Finance. Real Estate Appraiser & Investor. BS, Animal Science, BS, Agronomy, MS, Agriculture/Economics, NMSU



GERALD P. ORTIZ y PINO (D) Albuquerque. 2nd term. Distr. 12. (Bernalillo). jortizyp@msn.com. Office: Capitol 218B. Phone: 986-4380. Member: Finance. Social Worker; Retired Public Employee. BA, Latin American Studies, UNM; MSW, Social Work, Tulane University.



MARY KAY PAPEN (D) Las Cruces. 3rd term. Distr. 38. (Doña Ana). marykay.papen@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 300B. Phone: 986-4270. Member: Finance. Businesswoman; Retired. BS, Horticulture; Graduate Work, NMSU.



WILLIAM H. PAYNE (R) Albuquerque. 4th term. Distr. 20. (Bernalillo). william.payne@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 109B. Phone: 986-4703. Ranking Member: Judiciary. Member: Committees' Committee; Indian & Cultural Affairs. Attorney; Rear Admiral, USN. BA, MA, JD, UNM; MA, Government, Georgetown.



JOHN PINTO (D) Tohatchi. 9th term. Distr. 3. (McKinley, San Juan). Office: Capitol 301B. Phone: 986-4835. Chair: Indian & Cultural Affairs. Member: Education. Legislative Liaison. BS, MA, Elementary Education, UNM.

NEW MEXICO SENATE



NANCY E. RODRIGUEZ (D) Santa Fe. 4th term. Distr. 24. (Santa Fe). nancy.rodri-guez@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 301A. Phone: 986-4264. Member: Finance. Consultant. MA, Business Administration.



SANDER RUE (R) Albuquerque. 1st term. Distr. 23. (Bernalillo, Sandoval). sanderrue@comcast.net. Of-fice: Capitol 415F. Phone: 986-4375. Member: Educa-tion; Judiciary. Real Estate Appraiser. BBA, UNM.



JOHN C. RYAN (R) Albuquerque. 2nd term. Distr. 10. (Bernalillo, Sandoval). johnchrisryan@yahoo.com. Office: Capitol 414C. Phone: 986-4373. Member: Conserva-tion; Judiciary. Business Con-sultant. BA, Political Science, UNM; Masters coursework in International Management, University of Maryland.



BERNADETTE M. SANCHEZ (D) Alberque-que. 3rd term. Distr. 26. (Ber-nalillo). senb26@yahoo.com. Office: Capitol 218A. Phone: 986-4267. Chair: Conserva-tion. Member: Education. School Counselor. BA, Psy-chology; MA, Counseling & Family Studies, UNM.



MICHAEL S. SANCHEZ (D) *Majority Floor Leader*. Belen. 5th term. Distr. 29. (Valencia). senatormssanchez@aol.com. Office: Capitol 119. Phone: 986-4727. Vice Chair: Com-mittees' Committee. Member: Judiciary; Rules. Attorney. BA, Political Science; JD, UNM.



JOHN N. SAPIEN (D) Cor-rales. 1st term. Distr. 9. (San-doval). john.sapien@nmle-gis.gov. Office: Capitol 416F. Phone: 986-4371. Vice Chair: Education. Member: Corpo-rations & Transportation. In-surance; Financial Services. BBA, Finance, UNM.



WILLIAM E. SHARER (R) Farmington. 3rd term. Distr. 1. (San Juan). bill@william-sharer.com. Office: Capitol 415H. Phone: 986-4381. Ranking Member: Conserva-tion. Member: Committees' Committee; Corporation & Transportation. Businessman. BA, NMSU.



JOHN ARTHUR SMITH (D) Deming. 6th term. Distr. 35. (Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra). john.smith@nmlegis.gov. Of-fice: Capitol 325A. Phone: 986-4365. Chair: Finance. Member: Committees' Com-mittee. Real Estate Appraiser. BS, UNM.

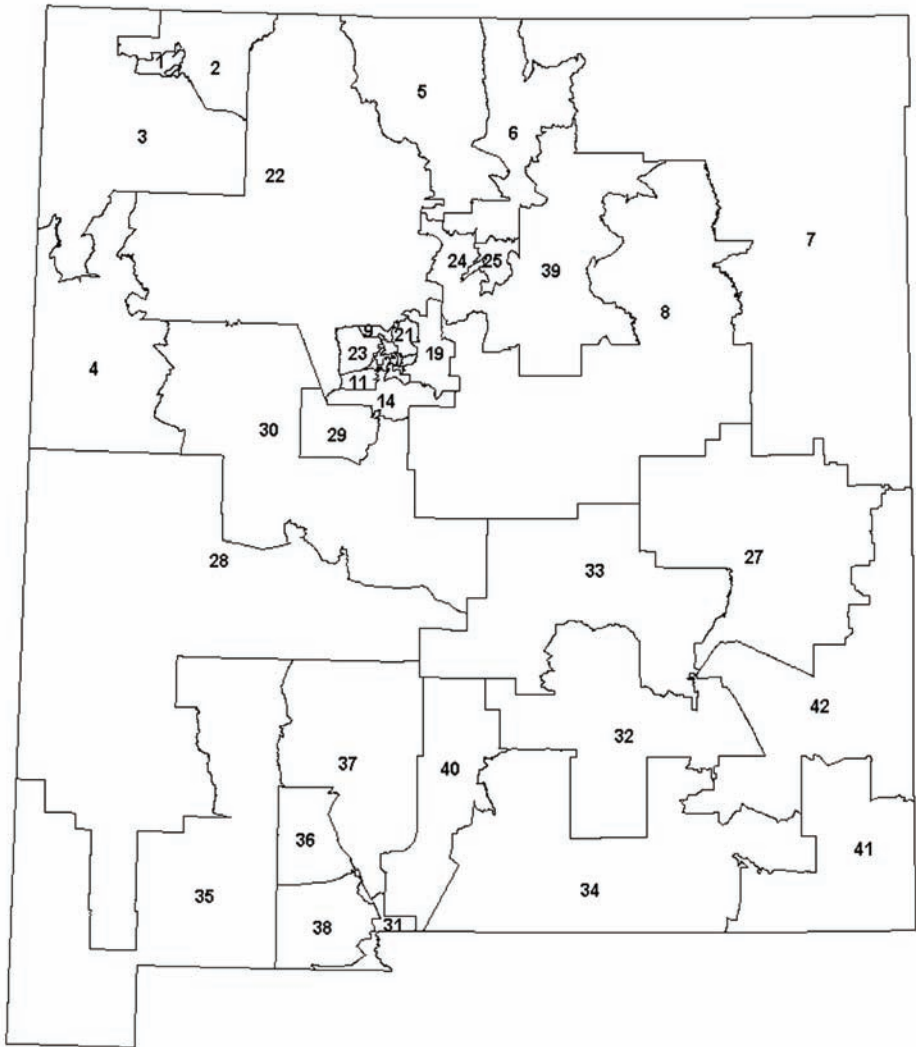


DAVID ULIBARRI (D) *Caucus Chair*. Grants. 2nd term. Distr. 30. (Cibola, So-corro, Valencia). david.uli-barri@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 323. Phone: 986-4265. Vice Chair: Conserva-tion. Member: Corporations & Transportation. Retired County Manager. Associates Degree, NMSU.



PETER WIRTH (D) Santa Fe. Santa Fe. 1st term. (Prior service in House). Distr. 25. (Santa Fe). peter.wirth@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 416B. Phone: 986-4276. Vice Chair: Judiciary. Member: Rules. Attorney. BA, Stanford University; JD, UNM

STATE SENATE DISTRICTS



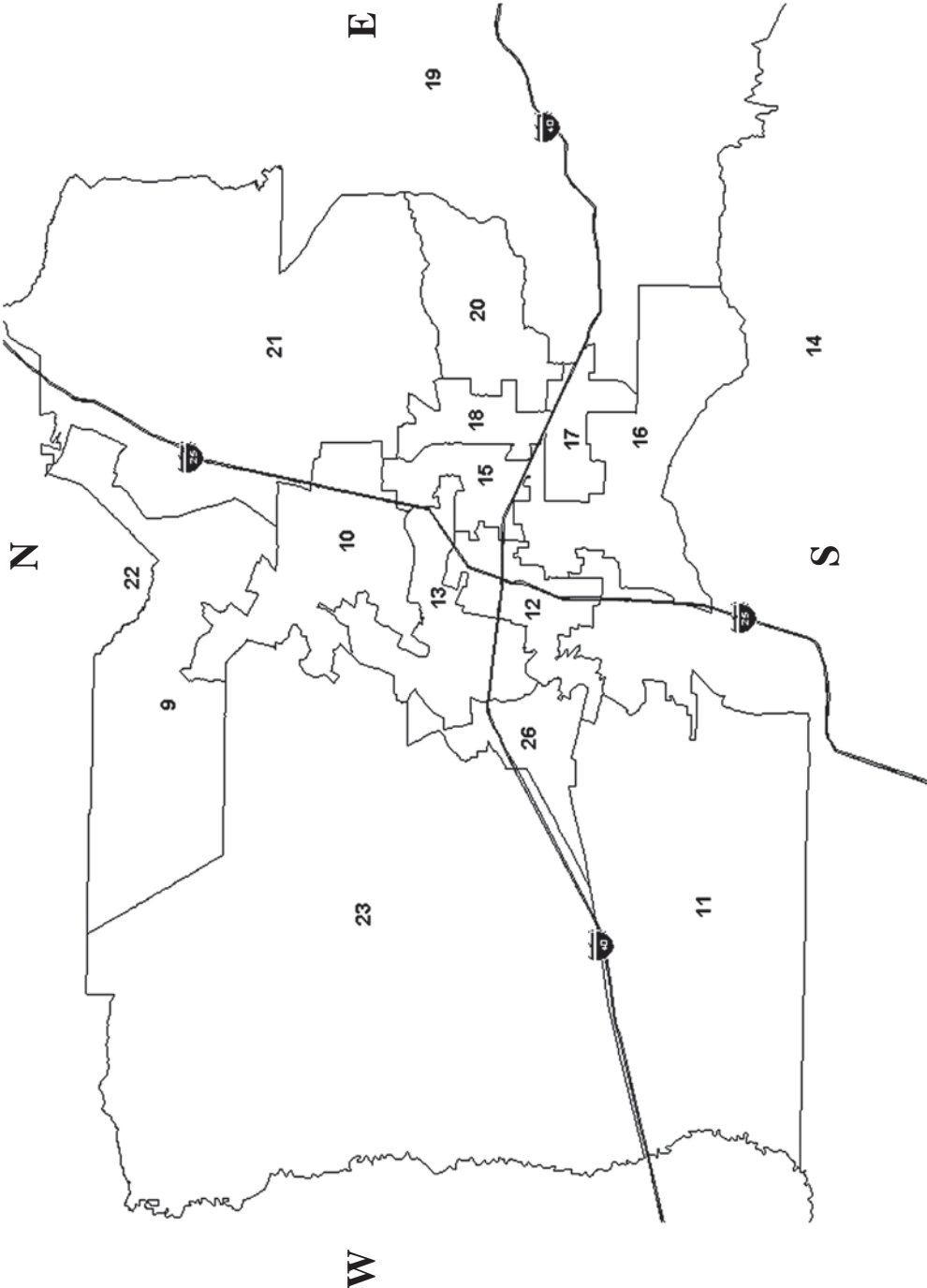
- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2. Steven P. Neville | 19. Sue Wilson Beffort | 36. Mary Jane García |
| 3. John Pinto | 20. William H. Payne* | 37. Stephen H. Fischmann |
| 4. George K. Munoz | 21. Lisa K. Curtis* | 38. Mary Kay Papen |
| 5. Richard C. Martínez | 22. Linda M. Lovejoy | 39. Phil A. Griego |
| 6. Carlos R. Cisneros | 23. Sander Rue | 40. William F. Burt |
| 7. Clinton Harden, Jr. | 24. Nancy E. Rodriguez | 41. Carroll H. Leavell |
| 8. Pete Campos | 25. Peter Wirth | 42. Gay G. Kernan |
| 9. John M. Sapien | 26. Bernadette Sánchez | |
| 10. John C. Ryan* | 27. Stuart Ingle | |
| 11. Linda M. López | 28. Howie C. Morales | |
| 12. Gerald P. Ortiz y Pino* | 29. Michael S. Sánchez | |
| 13. Dede Feldman* | 30. David Ulibarri | |
| 14. Eric G. E. Griego | 31. Cynthia Nava | |
| 15. Tim Eichenberg* | 32. Timothy Z. Jennings | |
| 16. Cisco McSorley* | 33. Rod Adair | |
| 17. Timothy M. Keller* | 34. Vernon D. Asbill | |

* District is located within or near the Albuquerque metropolitan area.

** Refer to following page for magnified map of Albuquerque Senate districts.

ALBUQUERQUE AREA SENATE DISTRICTS

ALBUQUERQUE AREA SENATE DISTRICTS



DUTIES OF THE CHIEF CLERK - SENATE

The Chief Clerk is the official custodian of all bills, documents, papers, writings and all other records of the Senate and shall be entitled to the possession thereof. He shall not allow any record or paper or document of any kind to be taken from his desk or out of his custody by any person, except the chairman or vice chairman of the committee to which it has been referred. He shall require a written receipt from such chairman or vice chairman for a bill, paper or record and upon the return of such instrument or record receipted for, the return shall be noted upon a receipt record book. At the close of any legislative session, all committee chairmen shall return to the Chief Clerk all bills, resolutions, memorials, communications and petitions in their possession which have been referred to them and which have not been disposed of in their regular order.

The Chief Clerk shall deliver any bill or paper to be printed to the printer designated by the legislature and all bills ordered enrolled and engrossed to the judiciary committee, taking a receipt therefor.

The Chief Clerk shall:

- attend every session, call the roll and make a record of the senators present, absent or excused as provided by rule;
- read or cause to be read all bills, amendments, memorials, resolutions and papers ordered to be read by the Senate or the presiding officer.
- prepare and furnish each member with a copy of the daily calendar which shall include all bills upon the general order, and all bills upon the third reading and such other matters as may be required by these rules;
- see that all bills and general or special orders shall be acted upon by the Senate in the order in which they were reported or stand upon the calendar, unless otherwise ordered by a majority vote of those senators present;
- keep a correct journal of the proceedings of the Senate, recording in full the messages from the Governor other than his annual message to the joint session and recording in full titles of bills, resolutions and memorials.;
- superintend all copying and work to be done for the Senate,
- notify the House of Representatives of the action by the Senate on all matters originating in the house and requiring action on the part of the Senate;
- during the session, present to the Governor and enter upon the journal those bills which have originated in the Senate and been passed by both houses and, subject to the rules of the Senate, transmit to the House of Representatives all bills, joint resolutions and joint memorials which have passed the Senate' provided that before doing so the Chief Clerk shall certify at the bottom thereof the fact and date of passage and the vote by which it passed:
- during the session, have control of the rooms, passages and part of the capitol set apart for the use of the Senate;
- assign, reassign or transfer all attaches and employees of the Senate to their respective duties, with the exception of the sergeant at arms, assistants sergeants at arms and door-keepers;
- post daily on a bulletin board provided for such purposes, a sheet showing, by number, the bills pending before each standing committee and, by Friday of each week, publish for distribution to each member of the legislature and to the public, a schedule for the succeeding week of all Senate committee hearings, showing by number and short title the bills to be heard, the name of the committee conducting the hearing and the time, date and place of the hearing;
- prepare a list showing the status of legislation either on the President's table or in committee at the time of final adjournment, which list shall be included in the journal; and
- do and perform any other duty required by these rules or ordered by the Senate.

LIST OF CHIEF CLERKS SINCE STATEHOOD

SENATE CHIEF CLERKS

YEAR	Chief Clerk	YEAR	Chief Clerk
1912	John Jerns	1947	Mattie Hair Davis
1913-16	Isadoro Armijo	1949	Eva Ellen Sabin
1917-18	J. Wight Giddings	1951-54	Natalie Buck
1919	John J. Kenney	1955	Edward G. Romero
1921	Walter M. Danburg	1957	Grace McAfee
1923	J. W. Giddings	1959	Hal Thornberry
1925	A. J. Fischer	1961-62	Murray E. Morgan
1927	J.W. Chapman	1963 Regular	Floyd Cross
1929	Frank Staplin	1963 Special	Juanita Pino
1931	Robert Pooler	1964-90	Juanita Pino
1933-36	Frank McCulloch	1991-07	Margaret Larragoite
1937-46	Eva Ellen Sabin	2008-Present	Lenore M. Naranjo

Lenore Naranjo
Chief Clerk
State Capitol Rm. 115
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(505) 986-4714

MARGARET LARRAGOITE

In Memorium

On July 31, 2011 the state lost one of its devoted servants. Margaret possibly made her strongest mark on state government by serving as the Senate's Chief Clerk from 1991-2007. Here she was remembered as a hard worker who was a stickler for Senate protocol and decorum and her vast knowledge of government, politics and NM cultures. Earlier she was the director of the Social Services Division of the state's Human Services Department. As a federal employee she began in 1965 serving for more than a decade as the Santa Fe Office Manager for the late U. S. Sen. Joseph Montoya, D-NM and he was one of the only ones that got away with calling her Maggie. She also worked for Social Service Administration and the National Park Service. According to her son, Philip, she lied about her age as a teenager in order to become a Harvey Girl and work at La Fonda so Margaret Sanchez Larragoite probably began learning about the legislators and state government at that early age. (This information was primarily taken from *The Santa Fe New Mexican* obituary.)



Margaret Larragoite
Senate Chief Clerk
1991-2007

1913 New Mexico House of Representatives

STATE REPRESENTATIVES



1. DUNCAN MCGILLIVRAY
2. JAMES V. TULLY
3. A. S. GOODELL
4. J. W. CAMPBELL
5. MIGUEL E. BACA
6. W. W. NICHOLS
7. GEORGE H. TUCKER
8. P. E. CARTER

9. J. T. EVANS
10. JOSE G. LOBATO
11. MANUEL MARTINEZ
12. W. E. ROGERS
13. REMIGIO LOPEZ
14. W. H. H. LLEWELLYN
15. MARCOS C. DE BACA
16. FLORENCE LOVE

1913 New Mexico House of Representatives

STATE REPRESENTATIVES



1. W. H. CHRISMAN
2. BLAS SANCHEZ
3. JUAN J. CLANCY
4. JAMES W. CHAVES
5. J. R. SKIDMORE
6. JOHN L. HOUSE
7. FRANCISCO QUINTANA
8. JAMES W. MULLENS

9. S. J. SMITH
10. LUIS R. MONTOYA
11. ROBT. H. BOULWARE
12. ZACARIAS PADILLA
13. CHARLES P. DOWNS
14. W. E. BLANCHARD
15. OSCAR T. TOOMBS

1913 New Mexico House of Representatives

STATE REPRESENTATIVES



1. GEORGE W. TRIPP
2. JOHN A. YOUNG
3. CONRAD N. HILTON
4. TOMAS A. GURULE
5. THOMAS COONEY
6. RAFAEL GARCIA
7. JUAN D. CASADOS
8. J. P. LUCERO

9. JOHN B. BURG
10. M. P. MANZANARES
11. JULIAN TRUJILLO
12. HUGH M. GAGE
13. MANUEL CORDOVA
14. TRANQUILINO LABADIE
15. PRESCILIANO MORENO
16. ANTONIO D. VARGAS

HOUSE LEADERSHIP

State Representatives Elected in 2010 to Two-Year Terms)

Speaker of the House	Ben Luján	Democrat District 46
Majority Floor Leader	W. Ken Martínez	Democrat, District 69
Minority Floor Leader	Thomas C. Taylor	Republican, District 1
Majority Whip	Sheryl Williams Stapleton	Democrat, District 19
Minority Whip	Donald E. Bratton	Republican, District 62
Majority Caucus Chair	Patricia A. Lundstrom	Democrat, District 9
Minority Caucus Chair	Anna M. Crook	Republican, District 64

DUTIES OF MAJORITY LEADER:

The floor leader of the party in power (majority):

- Sets legislative calendar
- Schedules debates
- Calls party caucuses
- Key decision maker in determining party positions on issues.

DUTIES OF MINORITY LEADER:

Responsible for providing leadership for the party in the minority with duties similar to above, but has no control over calendar, legislative agenda, etc.

DUTIES OF MAJORITY WHIP:

An assistant leader whose responsibility is to “whip into line” members of his party on key votes; hence, the title “whip.”

DUTIES OF MINORITY WHIP:

An assistant leader with the same above duty for the party in the minority.

DUTIES OF CAUCUS CHAIR:

Chairpersons are elected to preside over the activities of the majority and minority caucuses.

STATISTICAL PROFILE OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

49th Legislature

70 Members

36 Democrats

33 Republicans

1 DTS (Declined to State)

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (1912-Present)

The historical chronology of the Speakers of the House was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

LEGISLATURES	LEGIS. SESSION YRS. (Reg. and/or Spec. Session)	SPEAKERS	P
1st	1912, 1913	Román L. Baca	R
2nd	1915	Secundino Romero	R
3rd	1917	W.H.H. Llewellyn	R
4th	1919, 1920	A.A. Sedillo	R
5th	1921	Albert H. Clancy	R
6th	1923	Bryon O. Beall	D
7th	1925	D.W. Smith	D
8th, 9th	1927, 1929	Román L. Baca	R
10th thru 13th	1931, 1933 thru 1938	Alvan N. White	D
14th	1939, 1940	George W. Armijo	D
15th	1941	Frank W. McCarthy	D
16th	1943, 1944	M.S. Smith	D
17th, 18th	1945, 1947	H. Vearle Payne	D
19th	1949	John F. Simms, Jr.	D
20th	1951	Calvin Horn	D
21st	1953	Alvin Stockton	R
22nd, 23rd	1955, 1957	Donald D. Hallam	D
24th	1959	Mack Easley	D
25th	1961, 1962	Jack M. Campbell	D
26th thru 28th	1963 thru 1968	Bruce King	D
29th	1969, 1970	David L. Norvell	D
30th thru 33rd	1971 thru 1978	Walter K. Martínez	D
34th, 35th	1979 thru 1982	C. Gene Samberson	D
36th	1983, 1984	Raymond G. Sánchez	D
37th	1985, 1986	C. Gene Samberson	D
38th thru 44th	1987 thru 2000	Raymond G. Sánchez	D
45th thru 50th	2001 thru 2012	Ben Luján	D

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE



Ben Luján (D)
Democrat, District 46 (Santa Fe)

The Honorable Representative Ben Luján grew up in Nambe with deep and strong cultural roots in northern New Mexico. He is the son of Celedon and Nestora. His father was a shepherd and was among the first laborers recruited for the Manhattan Project. He has been married to Carmen for 48 years and together they have four children: Shirley, Jacqueline, Jerome and Ben Ray. They enjoy nine grandchildren.

A retired iron worker, Ben rose from his humble beginnings to become one of New Mexico's distinguished public servants. He has distinguished himself in his service to others and is known as the "people's champion." He was elected to the Santa Fe County Commission in 1970 and served as the Chairman of the Commission.

In 1974, Commissioner Luján was elected to the New Mexico House of Representatives. He is the longest consecutive serving Whip in the history of New Mexico. Representative Luján became the Floor Leader in 1999 and in 2001 he became the Speaker of the House. He remained in this position through the 50th session (2012) but due to cancer will not continue. However, officially he remains in that position until a successor is elected. No other Legislator has served all three leadership positions sequentially. Representative Luján also holds the distinction as the only Speaker of the House who has presided over a concurrent legislative session and an Extraordinary legislative session.

DUTIES OF SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE:

- Responsible for preserving order and decorum in the House;
- Is fourth in succession to the Office of Governor, after the President Pro Tempore of the Senate;
- Decides all questions of procedure and order, subject to an appeal to the House;
- Signs all bills, resolutions and memorials and certifies the passage of all bills that may be passed over the Governor's veto, giving the date of their passage;
- Has all other powers and privileges as possessed by the Speaker of the present United States Congress.

Jeanette O. Wallace (R) (January 16, 1934 – April 8, 2011) grew up a farm girl in Scottsdale, AZ., received her degree in medical technology from Arizona State University and as Terry C. Wallace's bride, she mothered five children.

Twenty-four years after moving to Los Alamos, Jeanette was elected to City Council (1982) and entered the world of politics. Becoming a member of the State Legislature in 1990, she was appointed to the Appropriations and Finance Committee and the Health and Government Affairs Committee. As with all her legislative work, she not only held these positions but devotedly engaged in them, as was commemorated by a broad spectrum of awards and recognitions.

A Legislative memorial in her honor remembered Jeanette's "good-natured irascibility and unrelenting hard work" as well as her integrity and fierce loyalty to the House. Perhaps the only item the memorial neglected to commemorate was her bucket of candy which could always be found on her desk in the chambers.

Fondly remembered by her husband and family, all her House colleagues, and a good portion of the House staff, Jeanette left her distinct stamp on the state of New Mexico.



NEW MEXICO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



ELISEO LEE ALCON (D) Milan. 2nd term. Distr. 6. (Cibola, McKinley). eliseoalcon@msn.com. Office: Capitol 205A. Phone: 986-4243. Vice Chair: Rules & Order of Business. Member: Business & Industry; Judiciary. Disabled Veteran; Retired Magistrate Judge. Attended NMHU.



THOMAS A. ANDERSON (R) Albuquerque. 5th term. Distr. 29. (Bernalillo). kb5ysg@arrl.net. Office: Capitol 412C. Phone: 986-4451. Member: Consumer & Public Affairs; Voters & Elections. Retired, US Navy. BS, Chemistry, St. Benedict's College, Atchison, KS.



ALONZO BALDONADO (R) Los Lunas. 1st term. Distr. 8. (Valencia). zobaldonado@gmail.com. Office: Capitol 203A. Phone: 986-4227. Member: Education; Enrolling & Engrossing-A; Health & Government Affairs; Printing & Supplies. Real Estate Broker. BBA, Anderson School of Management.



PAUL C. BANDY (R) Aztec. 3rd term. Distr. 3. (San Juan). paul@paulbandy.org. Office: Capitol 206B. Phone: 986-4248. Member: Energy & Natural Resources; Judiciary. Rancher. University of Texas; Music, University of Houston.



RAY BEGAYE (D) Shiprock. 7th term. Distr. 4. (San Juan). ray.begaye@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 413D. Phone: 986-4435. Vice Chair: Agriculture & Water Resources. Member: Appropriations & Finance; Rules & Order of Business. Professional Youth Development Service; Consultant; Private Entrepreneur; Golf Ambassador; Navajo Language Orthographer/Development. BAE, ASU.



DONALD E. BRATTON (R) *Minority Whip* Hobbs. 6th term. Distr. 62. (Lea). don.bratton@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 125B. Phone: 986-4757. Member: Energy & Natural Resources; Printing & Supplies; Rules & Order of Business; Taxation & Revenue. Engineer. BS, Industrial Engineering, NMSU.



CATHRYNN N. BROWN (R) Carlsbad. 1st term. Distr. 55. (Eddy). brownn55@windstream.net. Office: Capitol 203F CN. Phone: 986-4211. Chair: Enrolling & Engrossing-B. Member: Agriculture & Water Resources; Judiciary. Attorney; Professional Editor. BA, Political Science, Reed College; JD, University of Idaho School of Law.



JOSEPH CERVANTES (D) Las Cruces. 6th term. Distr. 52. (Doña Ana). Joseph@cervantes-slawnm.com. Office: Capitol 204B. Phone: 986-4234. Vice Chair: Judiciary. Member: Agriculture & Water Resources; Rules & Order of Business. Attorney; Businessman; Agriculture. BA, Architecture, UNM; Masters in Architecture, Cal Polytechnic; JD, UNM School of Law.



GAIL CHASEY (D) Albuquerque. 8th term. Distr. 18. (Bernalillo). gailchasey@msn.com. Office: Capitol 314C. Phone: 986-4844. Chair: Consumer & Public Affairs. Member: Judiciary; Rules & Order of Business. Attorney. PhD, Special Education, UNM; JD, UNM School of Law.



DAVID C. CHAVEZ (R) Los Lunas. 1st term. Distr. 7. (Valencia). david@davidcchavez.com. Office: Capitol 412C. Phone: 986-4451. Member: Business & Industry; Enrolling & Engrossing-B; Judiciary. Trial Attorney & Counselor, Law Firm of David C. Chavez. Drake University; JD, UNM School of Law.

NEW MEXICO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



ELEANOR CHAVEZ (D)
Albuquerque. 2nd term. Distr. 13. (Bernalillo). eleanor-chavez@gmail.com. Office: Capitol 203B CN. Phone: 986-4464. Vice Chair: Labor & Human Resources. Member: Health & Government Affairs. Community Organizer. BA, MSW, University of Washington.



ERNEST H. CHAVEZ (D)
Albuquerque. 4th term. Distr. 12. (Bernalillo). ernestc1531@aol.com. Office: Capitol 204A. Phone: 986-4235. Vice Chair: Transportation & Public Works. Member: Taxation & Revenue. Retired, City of Albuquerque; NMANG-USAR, 28 years. Albuquerque Business College.



ZACHARY J. COOK (R)
Ruidoso. 2nd term. Distr. 56. (Lincoln, Otero). zachjcook@gmail.com. Office: Capitol 203J CN. Phone: 986-4454. Member: Agriculture & Water Resources; Judiciary; Rules & Order of Business. Attorney. BA, UNM; Masters, International Management, Thunderbird, Glendale, AZ; JD, UNM School of Law.



ANNA M. CROOK (R)
Caucus Chair.
Clovis. 9th term. Distr. 64. (Curry). anna.crook@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 203J CN. Phone: 986-4454. Member: Printing & Supplies; Rules & Order of Business; Taxation & Revenue; Transportation & Public Works. Business & Property Manager. BA, Business & Economics, ENMU



GEORGE DODGE, JR. (D)
Santa Rosa. 1st term. Distr. 63. (Curry, DeBaca, Guadalupe, Roosevelt). georgedodge63@yahoo.com. Office: Capitol 203A CN. Phone: 986-4255. Chair: Enrolling & Engrossing-A. Member: Education, Taxation & Revenue. Educator; Businessman. BA, MA, Education Administration, NMHU.



DAVID L. DOYLE (R)
Albuquerque. 1st term. Distr. 23. (Bernalillo, Sandoval). ddoyle@ebnm.com. Office: Capitol 206A. Phone: 986-4249. Member: Business & Industry; Enrolling & Engrossing-B; Judiciary. Businessman. Attended UNM.



BRIAN F. EGOLF, Jr. (D)
Santa Fe. 2nd term. Distr. 47. (Santa Fe). brian@briane golf.com. Office: Capitol 316A. Phone: 986-4423. Chair: Energy & Natural Resources. Member: Judiciary; Printing & Supplies. Water Lawyer. BS, International Security & Diplomacy, Georgetown University; JD, UNM School of Law.



NORA ESPINOZA (R)
Roswell. 3rd term. Distr. 59. (Chaves, Lincoln, Otero). noralee@cableone.net. Office: Capitol 202A. Phone: 986-4221. Member: Education; Transportation & Public Works. Educator. BA.



CANDY SPENCE EZZELL (R)
Roswell. 4th term. Distr. 58. (Chaves). csecows@aol.com. Office: Capitol 203H CN. Phone: 986-4450. Member: Energy & Natural Resources; Labor & Human Resources. Rancher; Farmer. Pre-Vet, 2 years, NMSU; Accounting, 2 years, ENMU-R



MARY HELEN GARCIA (D)
Las Cruces. 8th term. Distr. 34. (Doña Ana). maryhelen.garcia@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 313A. Phone: 986-4341. Chair: Voters & Elections. Member: Education. Retired Educator; Retired Administrator, Education. MA, Education, NMSU.

NEW MEXICO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



MIGUEL P. GARCIA (D)
Albuquerque. 8th term. Distr. 14. (Bernalillo). miguel.garcia@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 312A. Phone: 986-4327. Chair: Labor & Human Resources. Member: Energy & Natural Resources. Educator; Author. BA, ENMU; MA, UNM..



THOMAS A. GARCIA (D)
Ocate. 3rd term. Distr. 68. (Colfax, Guadalupe, Mora, San Miguel, Taos). ocate@hotmail.com. Office: Capitol 205B. Phone: 986-4242. Vice Chair: Business & Industry. Member: Taxation & Revenue. Educator; Rancher. BA, MA, NMHU.



NATE GENTRY (R)
Albuquerque. 1st term. Distr. 30. (Bernalillo). nateform@gmail.com. Office: Capitol 206A. Phone: 986-4249. Member: Enrolling & Engrossing-A; Judiciary; Voters & Elections. Attorney. BA, Rhodes College; JD, UNM School of Law



ROBERTO "BOBBY" J. GONZALES (D) Taos. 8th term. Dist. 42 Taos. 9th term. Distr. 42. (Taos). roberto.gonzales@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 314B. Phone: 986-4425. Chair: Transportation & Public Works. Member: Energy & Natural Resources. Retired Educator; Owner of Plaza de Gonzales - Commercial and Residential Rentals. BS, Elementary Education, UNM; MA, Education and School Administration, NMHU.



WILLIAM J. GRAY (R) Artesia. 3rd term. Distr. 54. (Eddy, Otero). wjgray@pvtnetworks.net. Office: Capitol 203B. Phone: 986-4226. Member: Appropriations & Finance; Energy & Natural Resources; Rules & Order of Business. Retired Senior Vice President, Navajo Refining Co.; Consultant. Junior College Graduate, NMMI; BS, Texas Tech University.



JONI MARIE GUTIERREZ (D) Mesilla. 4th term. Distr. 33. (Doña Ana). jonig@zianet.com. Office: Capitol 413C. Phone: 986-4436. Member: Agriculture & Water Resources; Appropriations & Finance. Landscape Architect; Businesswoman. BS, NMSU; MA, University of Arizona.



JIM W. HALL (R)
Los Alamos 1st term. Distr. 43. jhall@newmexico.com. Sworn in on June 10, 2011. *Appointed to replace Jeanette Wallace who passed away on April 8, 2011. Retired.*



JIMMIE C. HALL (R)
Albuquerque. 4th term. Distr. 28. (Bernalillo). jimmie.hall@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 201A. Phone: 986-4215. Member: Appropriations & Finance; Education. Executive Director, NM 4-H Youth Development Foundation. BS, MA, West Texas A&M University.



DIANNE MILLER HAMILTON (R) Silver City. 7th term. Distr. 38. (Grant, Hidalgo, Sierra). tavish38@gmail.com. Office: Capitol 202A. Phone: 986-4221. Member: Education; Printing & Supplies; Transportation & Public Works. Retired Radio Talk Show Host; Retired Realtor. BS, Education; Post Graduate Studies.



YVETTE HERRELL (R)
Alamogordo. 1st term. Distr. 51. (Otero). yherrell@yahoo.com. Office: Capitol 201B. Phone: 986-4214. Member: Business & Industry; Enrolling & Engrossing-B; Health & Government Affairs. Self-Employed; Real Estate Investor. ITT School of Business; NMSU-A; American River College.

NEW MEXICO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



DONA G. IRWIN (D)
Deming. 7th term. Distr. 32. (Luna). donagale@zianet.com. Office: Capitol 204B. Phone: 986-4234. Member: Agriculture & Water Resources; Business & Industry. Banking. WNMU.



CONRAD D. JAMES (R)
Albuquerque. 1st term. Distr. 24. (Bernalillo). conradjames-forhd24@gmail.com. Office: Capitol 203F CN. Phone: 986-4211. Member: Enrolling & Engrossing-B; Appropriations & Finance; Voters & Elections. Research Scientist Engineer. BS, Electrical Engineering, University of Notre Dame; MS, PhD, Applied Physics, Cornell University.



SANDRA D. JEFF (D)
Crownpoint. 2nd term. Distr. 5. (McKinley, San Juan). Office: Capitol 205A. Phone: 986-4243. Member: Taxation & Revenue; Transportation & Public Works. Consultant; Business Owner.



RHONDA S. KING (D)
Stanley. 7th term. Distr. 50. (Bernalillo, Santa Fe, Torrance). Office: Capitol 413B. Phone: 986-4438. Vice Chair: Education; Printing & Supplies. Member: Appropriations & Finance. Small Business Owner. BBA, UNM.



DENNIS J. KINTIGH (R)
Roswell. 2nd term. Distr. 57. (Chaves, Lincoln, Otero). askdennis@denniskintigh.com. Office: Capitol 203I CN. Phone: 986-4453. Member: Consumer & Public Affairs; Energy & Natural Resources. Former Engineer; Retired FBI Agent. BS Aerospace Engineering; BS Mechanical Engineering, University of Arizona; MS, Computer Science, West Coast University.



LORENZO A. LARRANAGA (R)
Albuquerque. 9th term. Distr. 27. (Bernalillo). larry@larranaga.com. Office: Capitol 201A. Phone: 986-4215. Member: Agriculture & Water Resources; Appropriations & Finance; Rules & Order of Business. Rancher; Retired Engineer. BS, MS, Civil Engineering



TIM D. LEWIS (R)
Rio Rancho. 1st term. Distr. 60. (Sandoval). lewisform@gmail.com. Office: Capitol 203C CN. Phone: 986-4254. Member: Enrolling & Engrossing-B; Labor & Human Resources; Printing & Supplies; Taxation & Revenue. High School Business Teacher. MBA, Grand Canyon University, Phoenix, AZ



RICK LITTLE (R)
Chaparral. 1st term. Distr. 53. (Doña Ana, Otero). rlittleent@aol.com. Office: Capitol 203H CN. Phone: 986-4450. Member: Enrolling & Engrossing-A; Labor & Human Resources; Transportation & Public Works. Structural and House Mover; General Contractor. Howard Payne University.



ANTONIO LUJAN (D)
Las Cruces. 5th term. Distr. 35. (Doña Ana). alujan@q.com. Office: Capitol 413D. Phone: 986-4435. Vice Chair: Energy & Natural Resources. Member: Appropriations & Finance. Owner, Lujan & Associates. BA, History, NMSU; MSW, Tulane University.



BEN LUJAN (D)
Speaker of the House. Santa Fe. 19th term. Distr. 46. (Santa Fe). ben.lujan@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 104. Phone: 986-4782. Member: Rules & Order of Business; Taxation & Revenue; Voters & Elections. Retired Businessman. Attended College of Santa Fe.

NEW MEXICO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



PATRICIA A. LUNDSTROM (D) *Caucus Chair*. Gallup. 6th term. Distr. 9. (McKinley, San Juan). patricia.lundstrom@nm-legis.gov. Office: Capitol 413F. Phone: 986-4432. Vice Chair: Appropriations & Finance. Member: Transportation & Public Works. Self-Employed; LAMGA-Consulting. BA, History/Political Science; MA, Public Administration, NMSU.



JAMES ROGER MADALEÑA (D) Jemez Pueblo. 14th term. Distr. 65. (Bernalillo, McKinley, Rio Arriba, Sandoval). jrmadaleña@fsipinc.org. Office: Capitol 314A. Phone: 986-4417. Chair: Agriculture & Water Resources. Member: Voters & Elections. Executive Director, Five Sandoval Indian Pueblos, Inc. BA, Sociology, Political Science, ENMU



ANTONIO "MOE" MAESTAS (D) Albuquerque. 3rd term. Distr. 16. (Bernalillo). rep16@moejustice.com. Office: Capitol 204A. Phone: 986-4233. Vice Chair: Consumer & Public Affairs. Member: Judiciary. Lawyer, The MoeJustice Law Office. BA, Political Economy, University of Washington; JD, UNM School of Law.



RODOLPHO "RUDY" MARTINEZ (D) Bayard. 3rd term. Distr. 39. (Grant, Hidalgo). rudy_s_martinez@msn.com. Office: Capitol 204A. Phone: 986-4235. Member: Business & Industry; Taxation & Revenue. Plant Operations Manager, Valle Del Cobre Consulting, LLC, Ft. Bayard Medical Center. BS, Business, WNMU.



W. KEN MARTINEZ (D) *Majority Floor Leader* Grants. 7th term. Distr. 69. (Cibola, McKinley, San Juan). mlol1@7cities.net. Office: Capitol 134C. Phone: 986-4776. Member: Printing & Supplies; Rules & Order of Business; Labor & Human Resources; Voters & Elections. Attorney. BA, Political Science, Spanish, UNM; JD, Notre Dame School of Law.



TERRY H. MCMILLAN (R) Las Cruces. 1st term. Distr. 37. (Doña Ana). docmcmillan@msn.com. Office: Capitol 202B. Phone: 986-4220. Member: Agriculture & Water Resources; Enrolling & Engrossing-A; Health & Government Affairs. Ear, Nose, and Throat Physician. BS, Baylor University; MD & Residency Training, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, TX.



RICK MIERA (D) Albuquerque. 11th term. Distr. 11. (Bernalillo). rick.miera@nm-legis.gov. Office: Capitol 313B. Phone: 986-4842. Chair: Education. Member: Labor & Human Resources; Printing & Supplies. Small Business Consultant; Retired Counselor. Honorary Doctorate, College of Santa Fe; BS, Business Administration, University of Albuquerque.



ANDREW "ANDY" NUÑEZ (DTS Decline to State). Hatch. 6th term. Distr. 36. (Doña Ana). annunez@zianet.com. Office: Capitol 413C. Phone: 986-4436. Member: Education; Transportation & Public Works. Retired Educator; Farmer; Rancher. Masters Degree.



BILL B. O'NEILL (D) Albuquerque. 2nd term. Distr. 15. (Bernalillo). oneillhd15@fastmail.us. Office: Capitol 203B CN. Phone: 986-4464. Member: Consumer & Public Affairs; Judiciary. Development Director, PEP Program, New Mexico Conference of Churches. BA, American History, Cornell University.



AL PARK (D) Albuquerque. 6th term. Distr. 26. (Bernalillo). alparksnm@gmail.com. Office: Capitol 308A. Phone: 986-4413. Chair: Judiciary. Member: Energy & Natural Resources; Rules & Order of Business. Attorney. BA, American History, Purdue University; JD, George Washington University.

NEW MEXICO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



DANICE R. PICRAUX (D) Albuquerque. 11th term. Distr. 25. (Bernalillo). danice.picraux@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 413B. Phone: 986-4438. Vice Chair: Voters & Elections. Member: Appropriations & Finance; Printing & Supplies; Rules & Order of Business. Educator. BA, Biology; PhD, Government & International Relations.



JANE E. POWDRELL-CULBERT (R) Corrales. 5th term. Distr. 44. (Sandoval). jpandp@comcast.net. Office: Capitol 203G CN. Phone: 986-4467. Member: Business & Industry; Rules & Order of Business; Transportation & Public Works. Small Business Owner; Consultant, Training, and Public Relations. BA, Administration.



WILLIAM BILL REHM (R) Albuquerque. 4th term. Distr. 31. (Bernalillo). bill.rehm@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 206B. Phone: 986-4248. Member: Judiciary; Voters & Elections. Private Investigator; Traffic Crash Re-constructionist; Retired Sheriff Captain. Bachelors, University of Albuquerque; Albuquerque Police; Bernalillo County Sheriff and FBI National Academy.



DENNIS J. ROCH (R) Texico. 2nd term. Distr. 67. (Curry, Harding, Quay, Roosevelt, San Miguel, Union). denroch@hotmail.com. Office: Capitol 203C CN. Phone: 986-4254. Member: Education; Rules & Order of Business; Taxation & Revenue. Educator. BA, English, ENMU; MA, English, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA.



DEBBIE A. RODELLA (D) Española. 10th term. Distr. 41. (Río Arriba, Sandoval, Taos). debbie.rodella@yahoo.com. Office: Capitol 306A. Phone: 986-4329. Chair: Business & Industry. Member: Rules & Order of Business; Voters & Elections. Self-Employed. AAS, Accounting, AAS, Business, NNMCM; BA, Business, College of Santa Fe.



HENRY "KIKI" SAAVEDRA (D) Albuquerque. 18th term. Distr. 10. (Bernalillo, Valencia). Office: Capitol 304B. Phone: 986-4316. Chair: Appropriations & Finance. Member: Transportation & Public Works. Businessman. BS, University of Albuquerque.



NICK L. SALAZAR (D) Ohkay Owingeh. 20th term. Distr. 40. (Mora, Río Arriba, San Miguel, Santa Fe, Taos). Office: Capitol 413E. Phone: 986-4433. Chair: Rules & Order of Business. Vice Chair: Health & Government Affairs. Member: Appropriations & Finance. Fusion Research. University of California, Santa Barbara.



EDWARD C. SANDOVAL (D) Albuquerque. 15th term (Prior service in Senate). Distr. 17. (Bernalillo). edward.sandoval@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 316B. Phone: 986-4420. Chair: Taxation & Revenue. Member: Voters & Elections. Sales Representative. UNM.



JAMES E. SMITH (R) Sandia Park. 1st term. Distr. 22. (Bernalillo, Sandoval, Santa Fe). jim@jimsmithnm.com. Office: Capitol 203G CN. Phone: 986-4467. Member: Appropriations & Finance; Enrolling & Engrossing-A; Voters & Elections. High School Science & Technology Teacher. BS, Wildlife Management, Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, LA; BA, Secondary Education, College of Santa Fe.



SHERYL WILLIAMS STAPLETON (D) *Majority Whip*. Albuquerque. 9th term. Distr. 19. (Bernalillo). sheryl.stapleton@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 134A. Phone: 986-4774. Member: Education; Labor & Human Resources; Printing & Supplies; Rules & Order of Business. District Administrator. BA, Education; MA, Education, Education Specialist, Education Administration.

NEW MEXICO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



MIMI STEWART (D) Albuquerque. 9th term. Distr. 21. (Bernalillo). mstewart@osogrande.com. Office: Capitol 312B. Phone: 986-4344. Chair: Health & Government Affairs. Member: Judiciary. Retired Teacher. BS, Sociology, History, Boston University; MS, Education, Wheelock College, Boston, MA.



JAMES R.J. STRICKLER (R) Farmington. 3rd term. Distr. 2. (San Juan). jamesstrickler@msn.com. Office: Capitol 203A. Phone: 986-4227. Member: Energy & Natural Resources; Taxation & Revenue. Petroleum Landman, Oil & Gas Producer. BBA, Petroleum Land Management, University of Texas, Austin



THOMAS C. TAYLOR (R) *Minority Floor Leader*. Farmington. 7th term. Distr. 1. (San Juan). tom@tomtaylor.net. Office: Capitol 125C. Phone: 986-4757. Member: Business & Industry; Printing & Supplies; Rules & Order of Business; Taxation & Revenue. Investments. BUS, UNM



DON L. TRIPP (R) Socorro. 7th term. Distr. 49. (Catron, Socorro, Valencia). trippsdon@netscape.net. Office: Capitol 202B. Phone: 986-4220. Member: Agriculture & Water Resources; Appropriations & Finance; Rules & Order of Business. Jeweler; Farmer; Contractor. BA, New Mexico Tech



JIM R. TRUJILLO (D) Santa Fe. 5th term. Distr. 45. (Santa Fe). jimtrujillo@msn.com. Office: Capitol 203A CN. Phone: 986-4255. Vice Chair: Taxation & Revenue. Member: Business & Industry; Printing & Supplies. Businessman. BA, Education, College of Santa Fe.



SHIRLEY A. TYLER (R) Lovington. 3rd term. Distr. 61. (Lea). sntyler@valornet.com. Office: Capitol 201B. Phone: 986-4214. Member: Business & Industry; Voters & Elections. Retired, Lea County Government. New Mexico Junior College.



LUCIANO "LUCKY" VARELA (D) Santa Fe. 13th term. Distr. 48. (Santa Fe). Office: Capitol 304C. Phone: 986-4320. Chair: Printing & Supplies. Deputy Chair: Appropriations & Finance. Member: Health & Government Affairs. Retired. BBA, Accounting, College of Santa Fe; Law Diploma, LaSalle University.



RICHARD D. VIGIL (D) Ribera. 7th term. Distr. 70. (San Miguel, Torrance). rrrvigil@plateautel.net. Office: Capitol 205B. Phone: 986-4242. Member: Appropriations & Finance; Energy & Natural Resources; Printing & Supplies. Businessman. Attended NMHU.



JAMES P. WHITE (R) Albuquerque. 2nd term. Distr. 20. (Bernalillo). james.white@nmlegis.gov. Office: Capitol 412B. Phone: 986-4452. Member: Appropriations & Finance; Printing & Supplies; Transportation & Public Works. Retired, U.S. Air Force. BS, Math/Economics, Southern Illinois University; MS, Systems Management, Univ. of Southern California.



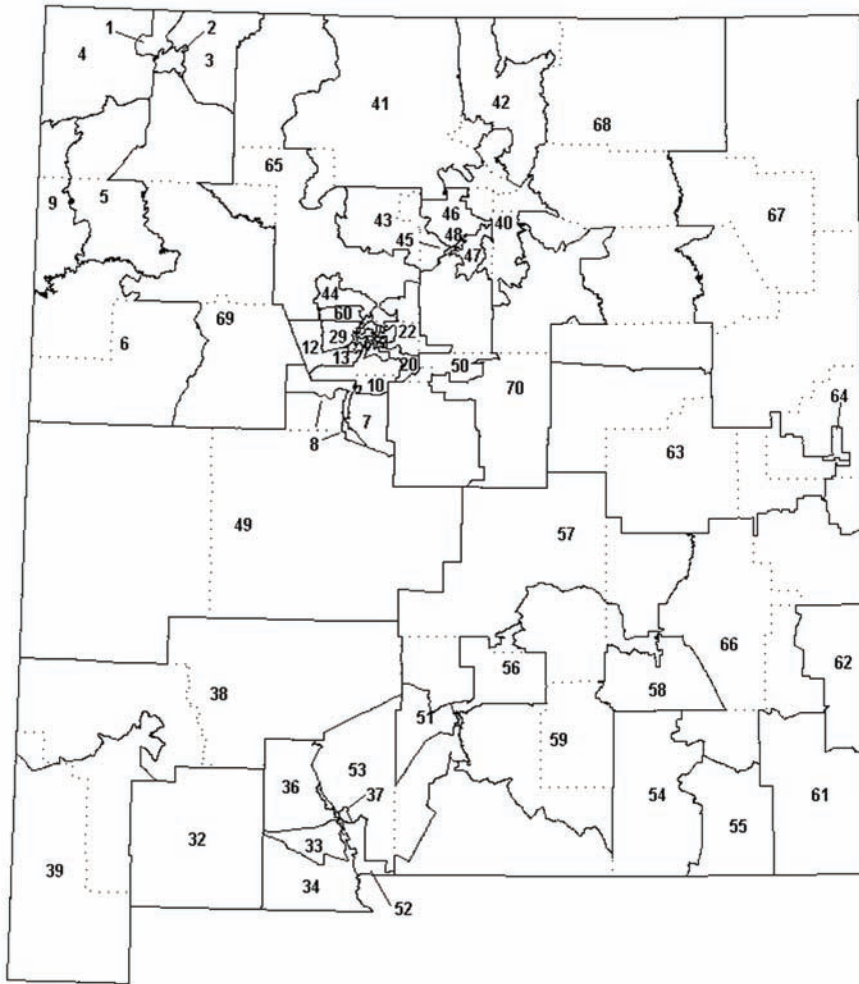
BOB WOOLEY (R) Roswell. 1st term. (Appt. to serve the two-year term vacated by Keith Gardner.). Distr. 66. (Chaves, Eddy, Lea, Roosevelt). brwooley1@yahoo.com. Office: Capitol 203I CN. Phone: 986-4453. Member: Enrolling & Engrossing-A; Labor & Human Resources; Taxation & Revenue. Pipeline Inspector. BS, Agricultural Business, NMSU.



"Chile Roasting Time"
Photo by Barbara Rosner

This captures the sights and flurry of action during the chile roasting time - a typical New Mexican event. You can almost smell the chile's roasting aroma.

STATE HOUSE DISTRICTS

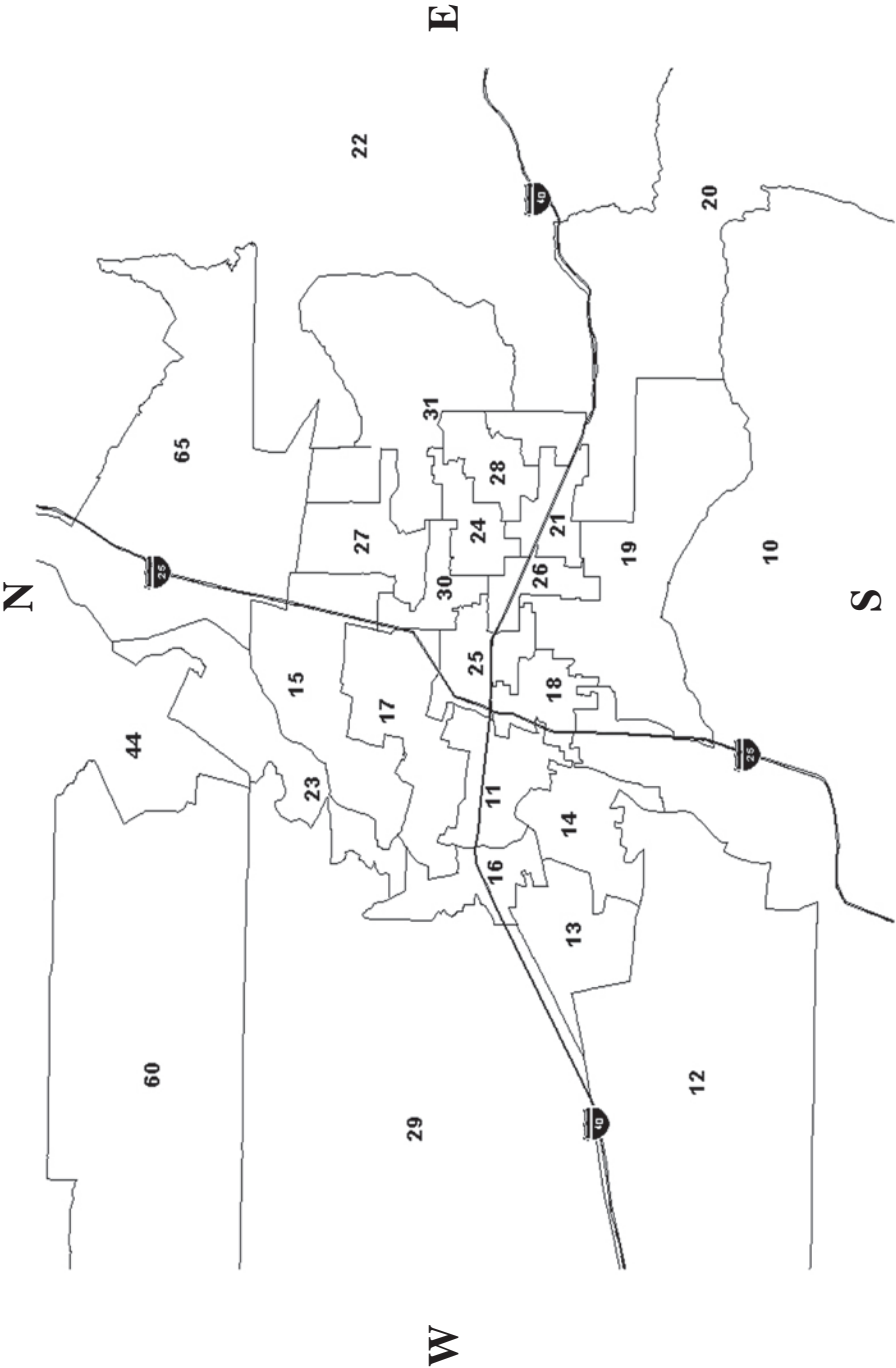


- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Thomas C. Taylor | 19. Sheryl Williams Stapleton* | 37. Jeff Steinborn | 55. John A. Heaton |
| 2. James R.J. Strickler | 20. James P. White* | 38. Dianne Miller Hamilton | 56. Zachary J. Cook |
| 3. Paul C. Bandy | 21. Mimi Stewart* | 39. Rodolpho S. Martínez | 57. Dennis J. Kintigh |
| 4. Ray Begaye | 22. Kathy A. McCoy | 40. Nick L. Salazar | 58. Candy Spence Ezzell |
| 5. Sandra D. Jeff | 23. Benjamin H. Rodefer* | 41. Debbie A. Rodella | 59. Nora Espinoza |
| 6. Eliseo Lee Alcon | 24. Janice E. Arnold-Jones* | 42. Roberto J. Gonzáles | 60. Jack E. J. Thomas |
| 7. Andrew J. Barreras | 25. Danice R. Picraux* | 43. Jim W. Hall | 61. Shirley A. Tyler |
| 8. Elías Barela | 26. Al Park* | 44. Jane E. Powdrell-Culbert | 62. Donald E. Bratton |
| 9. Patricia Lundstrom | 27. Lorenzo A. Larrañaga* | 45. Jim R. Trujillo | 63. José A. Campos II |
| 10. Henry "Kiki" Saavedra | 28. Jimmie C. Hall* | 46. Ben Luján | 64. Anna M. Crook |
| 11. Rick Miera* | 29. Thomas A. Anderson* | 47. Brian F. Egolf | 65. James Roger Madalena |
| 12. Ernest H. Chávez | 30. Karen E. Giannini* | 48. Luciano "Lucky" Varela | 66. Bob Wooley |
| 13. Eleanor E. Chavez* | 31. William Bill Rehm* | 49. Don Tripp | 67. Dennis J. Roch |
| 14. Miguel P. García* | 32. Dona G. Irwin | 50. Rhonda S. King | 68. Thomas A. García |
| 15. Bill B. O'Neill* | 33. Joni Marie Gutiérrez | 51. Gloria C. Vaughn | 69. W. Ken Martínez |
| 16. Antonio "Moe" Maestas | 34. Mary Helen García | 52. Joseph Cervantes | 70. Richard D. Vigil |
| 17. Edward C. Sandoval* | 35. Antonio Luján | 53. Nathan P. Cote | |
| 18. Gail Chasey* | 36. Andy Nuñez | 54. William J. Gray | |

* District is located within or near the Albuquerque metropolitan area. ** Refer to page 201 for magnified map of Albuquerque House districts.

ALBUQUERQUE AREA HOUSE DISTRICTS

ALBUQUERQUE AREA HOUSE DISTRICTS



DUTIES OF CHIEF CLERK - HOUSE

The Chief Clerk shall:

- attend every session and call the roll when ordered to do so by the Speaker;
- read or cause to be read all bills, amendments, memorials, resolutions and papers ordered to be ready by the Speaker;
- prepare and furnish each member with a copy of the daily calendar which shall include all bills for third reading and other matters to be considered by the house;
- see that all bills and other papers shall be presented to the house in the order in which they are reported or stand upon the calendar, unless otherwise directed by the house;
- keep a correct journal of the proceedings of the house, in which shall be recorded in full all messages from the Governor to the house or the legislature during the present session, all titles of bills, resolutions and memorials introduced or submitted for the consideration of the house;
- superintend all copying and work to be done for the house;
- notify the house of the action by the Senate on all matters originating in the house and requiring action on the part of the house;
- during the session, present to the Governor and enter upon the journal such bills and other matters that originated in the house and were passed by both houses and require the governor's consideration; transmit all bills, joint resolutions and joint memorials which have been passed by the house to the Senate, but before doing so, the Chief Clerk shall certify thereon the facts of their passage and the date thereof and the votes by which they passed;
- under the direction of the speakers, have control and care during the session of all rooms, passages and parts of the capitol set apart for the use of the House of Representatives;
- direct, assign and reassign all employees of the house to their respective duties, except the assistant sergeants-at-arms, and report to the house all incompetent employees with his recommendation for removal, and such report shall be acted upon forthwith;
- by Friday of each week, publish or mimeograph for distribution to each member of the legislature and to the public, a schedule for the succeeding week of all house committee hearings, as reported by the committee chairmen, showing by number and short title the bill to be heard, the committee which will conduct the hearing and the time, date and place of hearing;
- prepare a list showing the status of legislation either on the speaker's table or in committee at the time of final adjournment, which list shall be included in the journal, and deliver all such documents to the Secretary of State to be filed by him as a permanent record; and
- permit no papers or records belong to the house to be taken out of his custody other than by the regular course of business.

NOTE: At the close of any legislative session, all committee chairmen shall return to the Chief Clerk all bills, resolutions, memorials, communication and petitions in their possession which have been referred to them and which have not been disposed of in their regular order.

LIST OF CHIEF CLERKS SINCE STATEHOOD HOUSE CHIEF CLERKS

YEAR	Chief Clerk
1912-14	Frank Staplin
1915-1918	Blas Sanchez
1919	Lorenzo Delgado
1921	George w. Armijo
1923	F. G. Hartell, resigned Jan. 17—replaced by R. M. Jackson according to Legislative Journal on P. 77
1925	J. O. Morris (p. 16 Legislative Journal—due to Hartell resignation)
1927	Herbert J. Mendenhall
1929	Isadore Armijo
1931-34	George W. Armijo
1935-36	J.R. T. Herrera
1937-38	George W. Armijo
1939-40	Charles Murphy
1941	Andrew Nilson
1943	Gilbert J. Lopez
1944	Andrew Nilson
1945	George W. Armijo
1947-50	Gilbert J. Lopez
1951	Santo Quintana
1953	Lilburn Homan
1955-58	Floyd Cross
1959-82	Albert Romero
1983-Present	Steve Arias

Stephen Arias
Chief Clerk
State Capitol, Rm. 100
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(505) 986-4751

DUTIES OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

SENATE/HOUSE

Senate

The Sergeant-at-Arms, except when absent in the discharge of his duties, shall be in constant attendance upon the session of the Senate; under the direction of the President, aid in enforcing order on the floor of the Senate, in lobbies and galleries and in the rooms adjoining the Senate chamber, and also see that no person remains on the floor unless entitled to the privileges of the same.

The Sergeant-at-Arms shall execute the commands of the Senate, together with all such process issued by the authority thereof, as direct to him by the President.

The Sergeant-at-Arms may arrest for contempt all persons immediately outside the chambers or in the galleries found engaged in loud conversation or otherwise creating a disturbance.

The actual expenses of the Sergeant-at-Arms for every arrest, for each day's custody and releasement, and the traveling expenses for himself and special messenger going and returning, shall be paid and no other fees shall be paid him beyond his per diem.

The Sergeant-at-Arms shall, at least one hour previous to the opening of the session, place copies of all bills, resolutions, memorials and other documents to be acted upon on the desks of senators.

Whenever a message from the Governor or the House of Representatives arrives, it is the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to receive the message, announcing its arrival to the presiding officer.

The Sergeant-at-Arms shall assign or reassign all assistant sergeants-at-arms and doorkeepers and direct them in their duties. There are routinely 40 attendants plus 5 staff hired during each session.

HOUSE

The Sergeant-at-Arms, except when absent in the discharge of his duties, shall be in constant attendance upon the sessions of the house and enforce order on the floor of the house and in the lobbies, galleries and passages and rooms connected therewith and see that no person remains on the floor of the house unless entitled to privileges thereof.

The Sergeant-at-Arms shall execute the orders of the speaker and of the house, together with all processes issued by authority thereof, as directed to him by the Chief Clerk or by the Speaker.

The Sergeant-at-Arms shall, at least one hour previous to the opening of each session, place all bills, resolutions, memorials and other documents to be acted upon by the house on the desks of members of the house.

Whenever a message arrives from the Governor or the Senate, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall receive the message and announce its arrival to the speaker.

The Sergeant-at-Arms shall assign or reassign all assistant sergeants-at-arms and direct them in their duties. There are generally 32 attendants hired during each session.

LIST OF SENATE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS SINCE STATEHOOD

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>Sergeant-at-Arms</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>Sergeant-at-Arms</u>
1912	Manuel D. Pino	1957	John Vigil
1913	Donaciano D. Romero	1959	Nep Torres
1915	Eli Hartt	1961	Not identified
1917-20	Cesario S. Pedregon	1962	Joe Sanchez
1921	E. Moreno	1963	Dewey D. Bullard
1923	Luis G. Ortiz	1963-Special	Martin Lopez, Jr.
1925	Anastacio Santisteban	1964-68	George Gonzales
1927-32	Elias E. Baca	1969-70	Filo Sedillo, Jr.
1933	Meliton Torres	1971	Ronnie Vigil
1934	J.R.T. Herrera	1972-73	Mark Martinez
1935	Jack Robinson	1974-76	Rueben Flores
1936	Jimmie Sadler	1977-82	Daniel L. Martinez
1937	Dan Sedillo	1983-84	Bennie Saiz
1938	Ed Jackson	1985-86	Rudy Maestas
1939	Jim Elliott	1987-90	Jerry Martinez
1940	Not identified—could still have been Elliott	1991-94	Robert Clayton
1941	R.E. Moery	1995-97	Steve D. Gallegos
1943	Joe Gross	1998-01	Robert J. Giannini
1944-54	Not identified—maybe still Gross	2001-04	Orlando Vigil
1955	Nep Torres	2005-2006	Jerry Duran
		2007-Present	David Pacheco

David Pacheco, Sergeant-at-Arms
State Capitol, Rm. 119
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505)986-4700

LIST OF HOUSE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS SINCE STATEHOOD

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>Sergeant-at-Arms</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>Sergeant-at-Arms</u>
1912	Casimiro Lucero	1937	Jack Potter
1913	Martin Serrano	1938	Pat Patterson
1915	Elias Speare	1939	Dan Torres
1917-1920	Jesus Archuleta	1940	J. A. Rael
1921	Luis G. Ortiz	1941	Jack Potter
1923	J. W. (Jack) Fleming	1943-44	Not identified
1925	W. A. Dodson	1945	Pat Herrera
1927-1930	Not identified—could still be Dodson	1947-50	Not identified
1931	Juan N. Jaquez	1951	Felipe Castillo
1933	Walter Padilla	1953-58	Not identified
1935	Joe Gonzales	1959-60	David Branch
1935	Meliton Castillo	1961-1988	Willie Grijalva
1936	Not identified	1989-2004	Gilbert L. Baca, Sr.
		2005-Present	Gilbert Lopez

Gilbert Lopez, Sergeant-at-Arms
State Capitol, Rm. 1131
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505)986-4770

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL SERVICE

The Legislative Council Service (LCS) was established by law in 1951 to provide year-round staff services for Legislators. Bill drafters, researchers, a legislative reference librarian, proofreaders, word processors, print service operators and other employees provide a multitude of services for members of the legislature.

The LCS prepares all of the bills, memorials and resolutions that are introduced in the legislature. This drafting service is provided to every Legislator, to interim and standing committees and to state agencies and public institutions. In addition, at the request of a Legislator, the LCS will assist in the preparation of bill drafts for private groups and citizens.

Although the preparation of bills for introduction in the legislature is the primary function of the LCS during the session, the office also prepares research reports on almost any subject a Legislator may request, provides staff for interim committees, organizes agendas with the chairs and vice chairs, assists with the policy research and generally assists Legislators in carrying out their legislative duties. In addition, the LCS answers request for information about New Mexico law from individuals and government agencies all over the United States.

The LCS maintains a legislative reference library with books and other printed matter covering almost any subject on which a Legislator might need information. The LCS also does general housekeeping chores for the legislature and its committees, particularly during the interim when the legislature is not in session. It maintains the legislative buildings and grounds through the Legislative Building Services Department, maintains the equipment and furniture belonging to the legislature, forwards mail, answers correspondence upon request from Legislators, provides staff and bookkeeping services for interim committees, schedules meetings, provides information technology services and provides printing services. The LCS is also in charge of the joint billroom/mailroom services provided during the legislative session.

A 16-member permanent legislative interim committee, the New Mexico Legislative Council, serves as the board of directors for the council service. Its statutory members are the Speaker of the House and Minority Floor Leaders of the House, the President Pro Tempore and Minority Floor Leader of the Senate, and six representatives and six senators chosen proportionally from both political parties.

The Capitol Arts Council is a group that reports to the LCS and is responsible for reviewing all art donations and purchases of art to be placed in the State Capitol, Passageway to the State Annex and in the State Annex. The Director schedules all the art exhibits held in the Rotunda of the Capitol.

Former LCS Directors include Joy E. Fincke-acting April-May 1951; Josephine G. Antink-acting May-July 1951; Jack Holmes-July 1951 to May 1959; Inez Gill-acting May 1959-June 1959; Clay Buchanan-June 1959-April 1988 and Paula Tackett-April 1988-June 2010.

Legislative Council Service
Raúl Burciaga, Director
State Capitol, Suite 411
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 986-4600 Fax: 986-4610
raul.burciaga@nmlegis.gov
www.nmlegis.gov

THE LEGISLATIVE EDUCATION STUDY COMMITTEE

In 2010, the Legislative Education Study Committee (LESC) observed its 45th anniversary as a permanent committee of the New Mexico Legislature. While all 50 states have legislative committees that focus on education, the LESC is unique in that it is the only permanent, bipartisan, bicameral legislative committee statutorily charged to conduct a continuing study of all education in the state, including the laws governing such education and the policies and costs of the state's educational system.

In the 2011 interim, the LESC comprises 25 Legislators (10 voting, 15 advisory) appointed to provide proportionate representation of both houses and both major political parties. The chairmanship of the committee rotates between the House and Senate on a two-year cycle. Assisted by a permanent staff, the committee meets regularly during each interim between legislative sessions to study a variety of education issues. To fulfill its statutory responsibilities, the LESC and its staff attempt to provide all Legislators with objective information pertaining to New Mexico public schools and to state and national trends in education.

With its office located in the State Capitol North, the LESC often meets in Santa Fe, where its proceedings are webcast. In addition, the committee has made a practice of traveling to other communities and meeting in local schools to provide committee members a first-hand look at local educational practices and issues and to allow wider public participation in the meetings. Typical meetings consist of reports by the LESC staff, supplemented by testimony from the Public Education Department, the Higher Education Department, and other state agencies, as well as testimony from various parties interested in a particular issue. This process ensures that committee meetings provide forums for school personnel and other citizens to voice their opinions on education topics.

In its charge to "recommend changes in laws relating to education," each legislative session the LESC endorses a number of bills and memorials, generally in response to issues studied during the preceding interim. During the session, LESC members serve on a variety of standing committees, including the education and finance committee of each house; and the staff assists those committees by analyzing education-related legislation and by supplying technical support in the development of public school support appropriations.

Although the staff serves the committee primarily, staff members often fulfill requests for information or assistance from Legislators in general, both during each interim and during each legislative session; and the office responds to numerous requests from the public at large. In addition, staff reports, minutes of past meetings, and other documents and information are available on the staff website, <http://lesc.nmlegis.gov>. Interested parties may also contact the office by phone, at 505-986-4591; or by mail or in person, at 325 Don Gaspar, Suite 200, Santa Fe, NM 87501.

The LESC Committee began as an interim committee of the Legislative Council Service in 1965. Two years later it became a permanent joint interim committee known as the School Study Committee. Ron Coss worked with this entity and in 1969, he was made the first director and served through 1974. It became the Legislative School Study Committee in 1971 with the current name change occurring in 1979. Coss was followed by Richard Johnson (1974-1979), Dr. J. Placido Garcia (1979-1997), Dr. D. Pauline Rindone (1998-2008) and current Director Frances Ramirez-Maestas as of October 2008.

Legislative Education Study Committee

Frances Ramirez-Maestas, Director
State Capitol North, 325 Don Gaspar, Suite 200
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 986-4591 Fax: (505) 986-4338
Frances.Maestas@nmlegis.gov
www.nmlegis.gov/lcs/lesc/lescdefault.aspx

LEGISLATIVE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Background

The Legislative Finance Committee (LFC) was first established as a fiscal and management arm of the New Mexico Legislature in 1957. Since its inception the committee's role in the state budget process has grown as the complexity and size of the budget has increased. The committee makes budgetary recommendations to the whole legislature for the funding of state government, higher education and public schools. The committee also prepares legislation addressing financial and management issues of state government.

New Mexico is fairly unique because both the Governor and the LFC propose comprehensive state budgets to the full legislature. The New Mexico budget currently includes \$14.87 billion to be allocated to different agencies. The LFC conducts public hearings, usually about once a month, to consider budget recommendations and to pursue issues pertinent to the finance and management of New Mexico state government. Public attendance and participation is welcome.

LFC Membership

The LFC is comprised of eight Senators and eight Representatives. Political parties are represented in proportion to membership in each house of the legislature. Three Legislators—those appointed to chair the House Appropriations and Finance, House Taxation and Revenue and Senate Finance Committees—are automatically members by law. Remaining members are appointed by the leadership of their respective houses. The chairmanship of the committee rotates between the House and Senate every two years.

LFC Staff

The LFC maintains a permanent staff of fiscal analysts who examine budgets and review the management and operations of state agencies, higher education institutions and public schools, and participate in the state's revenue estimating process. The committee also employs professional performance auditors to perform detailed reviews of the finances and effectiveness of state-funded programs. During the legislative sessions, the LFC staff assists the legislature's finance committees in enacting the state budget and revenue measures.

Former LFC Directors include Anna Lamberson, David Harris, Phil Baca and Maralyn Budke.

Legislative Finance Committee

David Abbey, Director
State Capitol North
325 Don Gaspar, Suite 101
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 986-4555 FAX: (505) 986-4545
david.abbey@nmlegis.gov
www.nmlegis.gov/lcs/lfc

REAPPORTIONMENT AND REDISTRICTING*

The history of redistricting begins with the United States Constitution and in it there is a requirement that members of the United States House of Representatives be apportioned among the states according to the number of persons in each state as determined by an actual enumeration every 10 years. "Reapportionment" is the process of dividing or redividing a given number of seats in a legislative body among established governmental units, usually according to a plan or formula. At this time, 435 congressional seats are reapportioned among the 50 states. "Redistricting" means redrawing the boundaries of existing voting districts based on the changes in population. In this process, the number of representatives per district does not change but the district's boundaries do. For example, New Mexico has 70 house districts and 42 senate districts.

Redistricting will not change the number of districts but it will change the boundaries of those districts. Unlike reapportionment, which is a mathematical process, redistricting is a political process. In redistricting, there is discretion in where new boundaries are placed. Factors used to make these decisions include the population within districts, racial and ethnic discrimination and applying the 1990's Voting Rights Act.

No other single issue ignites the interest of Legislators, sparks such a variety of alternatives or creates such an intense atmosphere of maneuver and compromise as does redistricting. It can be an agonizing experience. Shifts in population leave some Legislators in the unhappy position of having to vote on a redistricting bill that may cost them their legislative seats. Some residents will find themselves in new districts. Some areas of the state lose power in the lawmaking process to other area. Political control of the legislature may move from one party to another or from one political philosophy to another. Historically, it has always been a difficult and trying time and sometimes takes a few years to work out all the issues.

Redistricting is a process that occurs every ten years following the decennial census. Beginning with the first census in 1790, there has been a census every 10 years, for an unbroken series of 23 nationwide population counts. The census provides the statistical basis for state-drawn congressional district lines, almost all state legislative redistricting plans, most local redistricting measures and many distribution formulas for allocating revenues and government funds.

While neither the Constitution of New Mexico nor state law mandates redistricting after every decennial census, Article 4 of the Constitution of New Mexico authorizes it, and the process has become necessary as the population of each district changes dramatically each decade. Redistricting is necessary to ensure population equality and to prevent dilution of minority voting strength, as required under federal law.

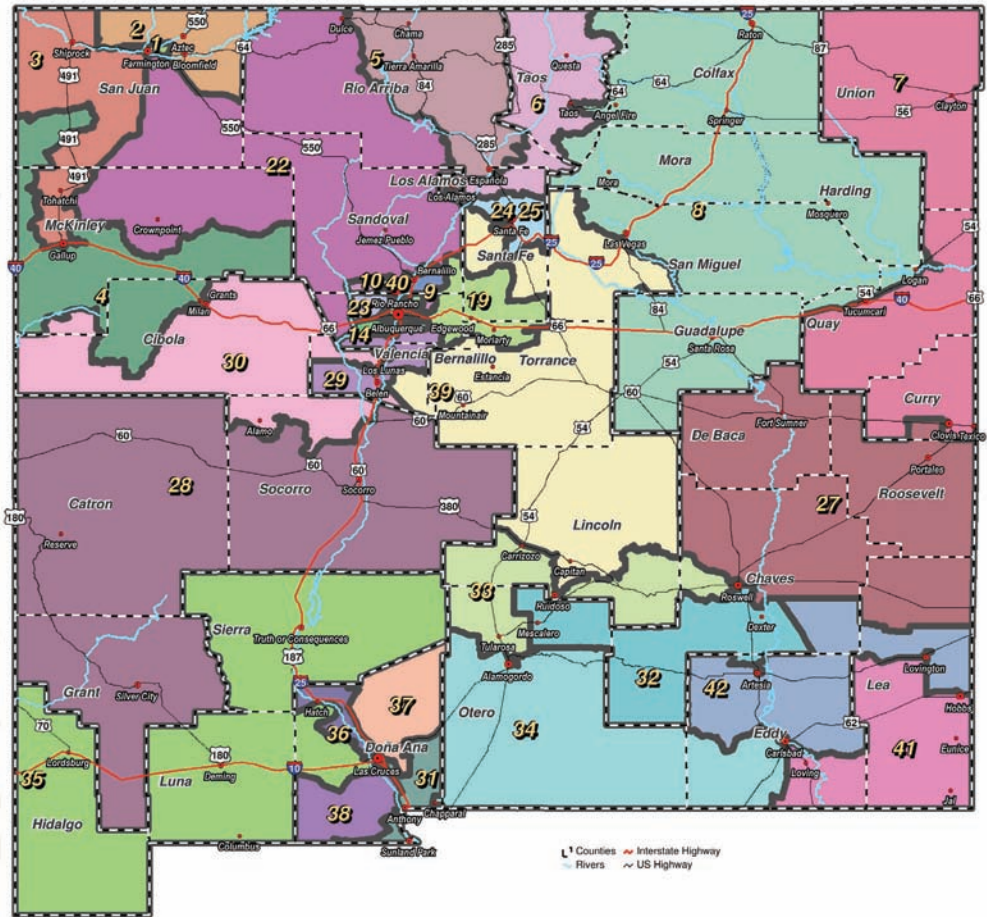
On March 15, 2011, the United States Census Bureau released the decennial count of the population of New Mexico — 2,059,179 — as assigned to the then-existing 1,448 precincts. Following the release of the census data, New Mexico counties engaged in a process of adjusting precinct boundaries to coincide with numbered or named street boundaries or suitable visible terrain features, while keeping precincts contiguous and compact. Additionally, state, county, municipal, school district and other political boundaries serve as precinct boundaries whenever possible. More history and specifics are available on the state's legislative website.

After the adjustment of precinct boundaries, the New Mexico legislature met in special session in September 2011 to consider redistricting of the State House of Representative Districts, State Senate Districts, United States Representative Districts, Public Regulation Commission Districts and Public Education Districts. In that session, the legislature failed to pass a bill to redistrict the United States Representative Districts. Governor Susana Martinez signed the bill redistricting the Public Education Districts, but vetoed the bills redistricting both houses of the Legislature and the Public Regulation Commission. Litigation ensued, resulting in redistricting orders being issued by the New Mexico District Court in 2012.

At the local level, counties, municipalities and school districts also undertook redistricting of those localities during 2011.

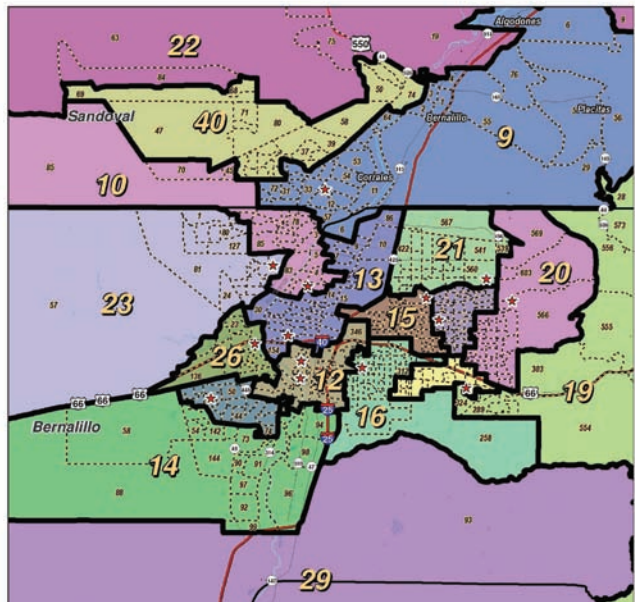
**The above information includes excerpts from the Guide to State and Congressional Redistricting in New Mexico 2011, N.M. Legislative Council Service.*

SENATE RE-DISTRICTING MAPS*



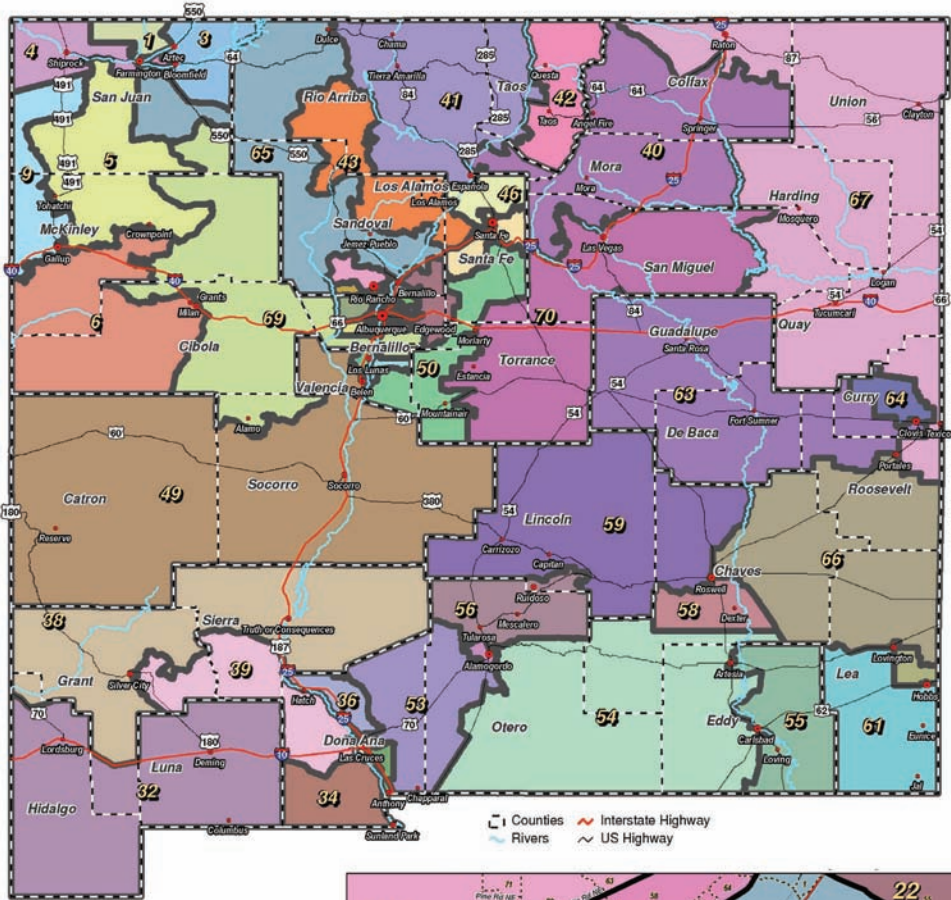
Statewide Map
above

Albuquerque Metro
Map

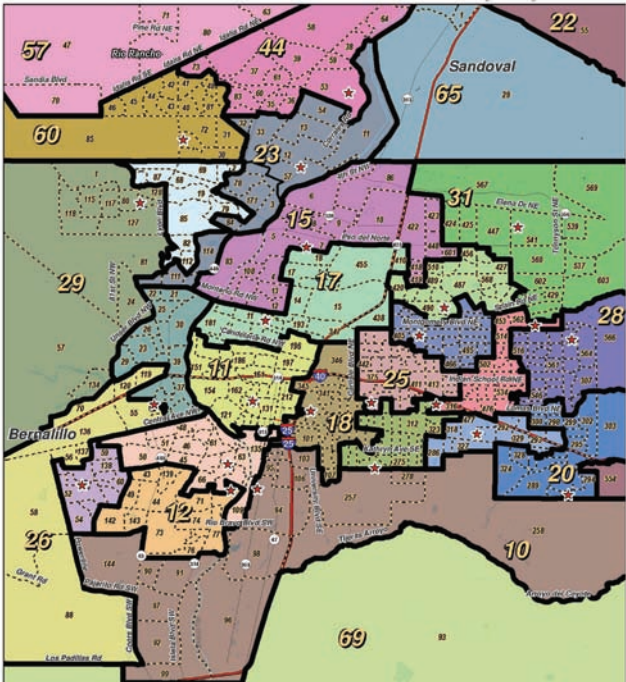


*Effective 2013

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES RE-DISTRICTING MAPS*



Statewide Map
above



Albuquerque Metro
Map

*Effective 2013



"Cattle Guard"
Photo by Sharon Spencer Bloom

After a night of snowfall that dusted the Organ Mountains and the city of Las Cruces, there was a heavy layer of clouds low on the land. As the sun warmed the clouds away, the melting snow rose as fog and briefly enshrouded the lower foothills.



"Shadow Bridge"
Photo by Joel Duran

Spending a day at Taos and driving late in the afternoon to the Rio Grande Gorge, the photographer had "that moment" when he could get two bridges in one shot but hasn't been so lucky since.

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

The New Mexico State Constitution provides for a Judicial Branch that includes the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, the District Courts, Magistrate Courts, Probate Courts, and other such lower courts as are created by the legislature.

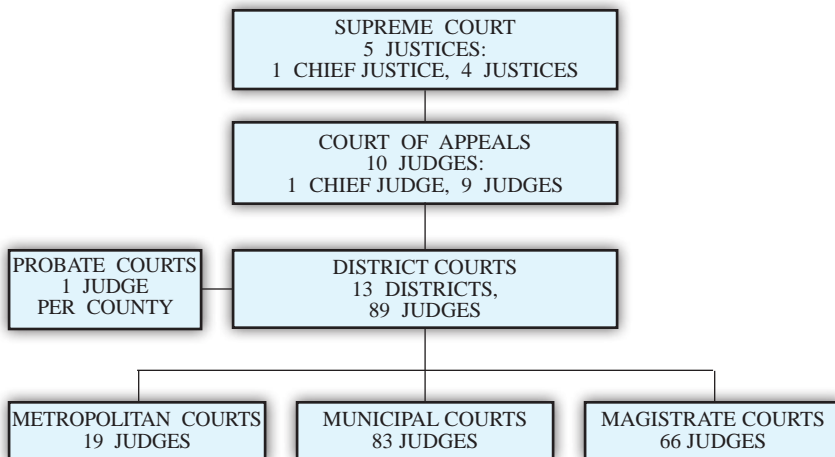
The Supreme Court is the highest court of original jurisdiction. Pursuant to statute, the Court of Appeals has jurisdiction to hear all appeals except cases in which the life imprisonment or death penalty is imposed. Those matters, as well as appeals from the Public Regulation Commission, go directly to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court may review decisions of the Court of Appeals by writ of certiorari. The Supreme Court is comprised of a Chief Justice and four Justices. The Court of Appeals is comprised of a Chief Judge and nine Judges. All are elected to eight-year terms. The terms are staggered.

New Mexico's 33 counties are divided into 13 judicial districts, served by 89 District Judges. The District Court is the court of unlimited general jurisdiction and commonly referred to as the trial court in New Mexico. Also, the District Court is a court of review for decisions of lower courts and administrative agencies. District Judges are elected for six-year terms.

New Mexico Magistrate Courts have jurisdiction in civil matters in which the amount involved does not exceed \$10,000. In Bernalillo County, which has a Metropolitan Court, the amount also cannot exceed \$10,000. In 1979, an act of the State Legislature created Metropolitan Courts. This act, which has been confined to Bernalillo County, combined Magistrate Court, Small Claims Court and the Albuquerque Municipal Courts into one court system and requires the Metropolitan Judges to be lawyers. The Magistrate Courts in the other 32 counties, like their Metropolitan Court counterparts, also have jurisdiction in criminal matters over most misdemeanors and other criminal actions where specific jurisdiction is granted by law such as preliminary hearings in felony cases.

Each county has a Probate Court served by one Probate Judge. The jurisdiction of Probate Courts, as now constituted, is limited to the determination of heirship of decedents' estates. A Probate Judge is elected from within the county for a four-year term.

In addition to the above constitutional courts, most municipalities in New Mexico have Municipal Courts, whose jurisdiction is limited to violations of municipal ordinances, particularly traffic ordinances. Other ordinances often enforced in Municipal Courts include leash laws, laws prohibiting public nuisances, and weed and litter control laws.



1912 JUSTICES OF THE NEW MEXICO SUPREME COURT

SUPREME COURT



1. C. J. ROBERTS, Chief Justice
2. F. W. PARKER, Associate Justice
3. R. H. HANNA, Associate Justice
4. F. W. CLANCY, Attorney General
5. JOSE D. SENA, Clerk

JUSTICES OF THE NEW MEXICO SUPREME COURT



Top Row: Justice Edward L. Chávez, Justice Charles W. Daniels,
Bottom: Justice Patricio M. Serna, Chief Justice Petra Jiménez Maes, Justice Richard C. Bosson

JUSTICE	TERM ENDS	PHONE
Chief Justice Petra Jiménez Maes (D).....	2018.....	(505) 827-4883
Justice Patricio M. Serna (D)	2016.....	(505) 827-4886
Justice Charles W. Daniels (D).....	2018.....	(505) 827-4934
Justice Richard C. Bosson (D).....	2012.....	(505) 827-4892
Edward L. Chávez (D).....	2014.....	(505) 827-4880

The Supreme Court heads the Judicial Branch of State Government; it is the state's appellate court of last review and has supervisory control over all lesser courts. The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is coextensive with the state and extends to all final judgments and decisions of the District Courts. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in quo warranto and mandamus against state officers, boards and commissions. The Court also is empowered to issue necessary and proper writs and to provide for the transfer of any action or decision enumerated in the statutes from the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court. The Administrative Office of the Courts assists the courts in overseeing all administrative matters of the state's courts, including day-to-day operations, fiscal matters and managing the personnel system of the judicial branch of government.

Joey Moya, Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court
237 Don Gaspar Avenue, New Mexico 87501
(505) 827-4860 Fax: (505) 827-4837
www.nmsupremecourt.nmcourts.gov

Arthur W. Pepín, Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts
237 Don Gaspar Avenue, Rm. 25, Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 827-4800 Fax: (505) 827-4824
www.nmcourts.gov

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS



Back Row, left to right: Judge Timothy L. Garcia, Judge Michael E. Vigil, Judge Roderick T. Kennedy, Judge Linda M. Vanzi, Judge J. Mile Hanisee.

Front Row, left to right: Judge Jonathan B. Sutin, Judge James J. Wechsler, Judge Celia Foy Castillo, Judge Michael D. Bustamante, Judge Cynthia A. Fry.

JUDGE	TERM ENDS	PHONE
Chief Judge Celia Fry Castillo (D),.....	2018.....	(505) 827-4925
Judge Cynthia A. Fry (D),	2014.....	(505) 841-4626
Judge James J. Wechsler (D),	2014.....	(505) 827-4908
Judge Timothy L. Garcia (D),.....	2018.....	(505) 827-4911
Judge Linda M. Vanzi (D),	2018.....	(505) 827-4909
Judge Michael D. Bustamante (D),	2018.....	(505) 841-4650
Judge James Miles Hanisee (),	2012 *	(505) 827-4903
Judge Roderick T. Kennedy (R),	2012.....	(505) 841-4611
Judge Michael E. Vigil (D),.....	2012.....	(505) 827-4906
Judge Jonathan B. Sutin (R),.....	2016.....	(505) 841-4609

* Appointed to serve until next General Election.

The appellate jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals is coextensive with the state, and the court has jurisdiction to review an appeal of any civil action not specifically reserved to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court by the constitution or by law: all actions under the Worker's Compensation Act, the New Mexico Occupational Disease Disablement Law, the Subsequent Injury Act, and the Federal Employers' Liability Act; criminal actions, except those in which a judgment of the District Court imposes a sentence of death or life imprisonment; post-conviction remedy proceedings except where the sentence involved is death or life imprisonment; actions for violation of municipal or county ordinances where a fine or imprisonment is imposed; decisions of administrative agencies of the state; and decisions in any other action as may be provided by law.

Wendy F. Jones, Chief Appellate Court Clerk
P.O. Box 2008 Santa Fe, NM 87504-2008
(505) 476-0039 Santa Fe
(505) 767-6108 Albuquerque
<http://coa.nmcourts.gov>

U.S. DISTRICT JUDGES - DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO



Back Row left to right: U.S. Dist. Judge William P. Johnson, U.S. Dist. Judge James O. Browning, U.S. Dist. Judge Martha Vázquez, Senior U.S. Dist. Judge James A. Parker, U.S. Dist. Judge Judith C. Herrera, U.S. Dist. Judge Robert C. Brack. Front Row left to right: Senior U.S. Dist. Judge John Edwards Conway, Senior U.S. Dist. Judge C. LeRoy Hansen, Chief U.S. Dist. Judge Bruce D. Black, U.S. Dist. Judge M. Christina Armijo.

Chief Judge Bruce D. Black

106 South Federal Place
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 955-8830
Date of Appointment: 01-18-96

Judge M. Christina Armijo

333 Lomas Blvd. NW, Suite 760
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 348-2310
Date of Appointment: 11-06-01

Judge Martha Vázquez

106 South Federal Place, Second
Floor
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 988-6330
Date of Appointment: 10-06-93

Judge Robert C. Brack

100 N. Church St.
Las Cruces, NM 88001
(575) 528-1450
Date of Appointment: 07-25-03

Judge James O. Browning

333 Lomas Blvd. NW, Suite 660
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 348-2280
Date of Appointment: 08-06-03

Judge Judith C. Herrera

333 Lomas Blvd. NW, Suite 710
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 348-2390
Date of Appointment: 06-17-04

Judge William P. Johnson

333 Lomas Blvd. NW, Suite 640
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 348-2330
Date of Appointment: 12-28-01

Senior Judge John Edwards Conway

333 Lomas Blvd. NW, Suite 740
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 348-2200
Date of Appointment: 07-3-86

Senior Judge C. LeRoy Hansen

421 Gold Avenue, SW
Fifth Floor
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 348-2240
Date of Appointment: 10-05-92

Senior Judge James A. Parker

421 Gold Avenue, SW
Sixth Floor
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 348-2200
Date of Appointment: 11-13-87

U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGES - DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO



Back row left to right: Chief U.S. Magistrate Judge Karen Ballard Molzen, U.S. Magistrate Judge Gregory B. Wormuth, U.S. Magistrate Judge Robert Hayes Scott, U.S. Magistrate Judge Alan C. Torgerson, U.S. Magistrate Judge William P. Lynch, U.S. Magistrate Judge Lourdes A. Martínez. Front row left to right: U.S. Magistrate Judge Lorenzo F. García, U.S. Magistrate Judge Lourdes A. Martínez, U.S. Magistrate Judge Richard L. Puglisi, U.S. Magistrate Judge Carmen E. Garza, U.S. Magistrate W. Daniel Schneider (not pictured).

Chief U.S. Magistrate Judge Karen Ballard Molzen

333 Lomas Blvd., NW, Suite 730
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 348-2360 Fax: (505) 348-2364
Date of Appointment: 4-26-96

U.S. Chief Clerk Matthew Dykman

333 Lomas Blvd., NW
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 348-2001 Fax: (505) 348-2028

U.S. Magistrate Judge

Steven Vidmar

100 N. Church St.
Las Cruces, NM 88001
(575) 528-1480 Fax: (575) 528-1485
Date of Appointment: 04-26-99

U.S. Magistrate Judge

Lorenzo F. García

333 Lomas Blvd., NW, Suite 680
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 348-2320 Fax: (505) 348-2324
Date of Appointment: 11-09-92

U.S. Magistrate Judge

Carmen E. Garza

100 N. Church St.
Las Cruces, NM 88001
(575) 528-1670 Fax: (575) 528-1675
Date of Appointment: 08-25-06

U.S. Magistrate Judge

Robert Hayes Scott

333 Lomas Blvd., NW, Suite 620
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 348-2300 Fax: (505) 348-2305
Date of Appointment: 04-01-03

U.S. Magistrate Judge

Robert W. Ionta (P/T)*

PO Box 1059
Gallup, NM 87305
(505) 863-4438 Fax: (505) 722-3479
Date of Appointment: 02-11-85

U.S. Magistrate Judge

William P. Lynch

100 N. Church St.
Las Cruces, NM 88001
(575) 528-1660 Fax: (575) 528-1665
Date of Appointment: 04-21-05

U.S. Magistrate Judge

Lourdes A. Martínez

100 N. Church St.
Las Cruces, NM 88001
(575) 528-1650 Fax: (575) 528-1655
Date of Appointment: 04-01-03

U.S. Magistrate Judge

Gregory B. Wormuth

100 N. Church St.
Las Cruces, NM 88001
(575) 528-1460 Fax: (575) 528-1465
Date of Appointment: 05-18-09

U.S. Magistrate Judge

Kea W. Riggs (P/T)*

PO Box 550
Roswell, NM 88202
(575) 622-5440 Fax: (575) 622-5853
Date of Appointment: 04-13-01

U.S. Magistrate Judge

W. Daniel Schneider

333 Lomas Blvd., NW Ste 720
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 348-2370 Fax: (505) 348-2375
Date of Appointment: 03-12-03

U.S. Magistrate Judge

Alan C. Torgerson

333 Lomas Blvd., NW, Suite 670
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 348-2380 Fax: (505) 348-2385
Date of Appointment: 03-03-03

U.S. Magistrate Judge

Don J. Svet

333 Lomas Blvd., NW, Suite 630
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 348-2340 Fax: (505) 348-2344
Date of Appointment: 11-01-93

* P/T Part Time

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
Kenneth J. Gonzales, U.S. Attorney
201 3rd Street, NW
Albuquerque, NM 87103
(505) 346-7274 Fax: (505) 346-7296
Date of Appointment 5-3-10

UNITED STATES MARSHAL
Conrad E. Candelaria
333 Lomas Blvd., NW, Ste. 180
Albuquerque, NM 87101
(505) 346-6400 Fax: (505) 346-6417
Date of Appointment: 8-25-10

U.S. COURT OF APPEALS TENTH CIRCUIT JUDGES

Senior Circuit Judge
Bobby R. Baldock
500 N. Richardson
Roswell, NM 88201
(575) 625-2388 Fax: (575) 625-0829
Date of Appointment: 12-17-85

Circuit Judge Paul J. Kelly, Jr.
106 S. Federal Place
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 988-6541 Fax: (505) 988-6545
Date of Appointment: 04-13-92

Circuit Judge Harris L. Hartz
201 3rd. Street NW, Ste. 1870
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 843-6196 Fax: (505) 843-6202
Date of Appointment: 12-10-01

U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGES

www.nmcourt.fed.us

Chief Judge James Starzynski
Dennis Chavez Federal Building
500 Gold Avenue, S.W.
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 348-2420
Date of Appointment: 8-14-98

Judge Robert H. Jacobvitz
Dennis Chavez Federal Building
500 Gold Avenue, S.W.
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 348-2545
Date of Appointment: 8-10-09

OTHER COURT SUPPORT OFFICES

UNITED STATES
DISTRICT COURT CLERK
Matthew J. Dykman
333 Lomas NW, Ste. 270
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 348-2000
Date of Appointment: 10-04-04

UNITED STATES
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER
Anita Chávez
333 Lomas NW, Ste. 170
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 348-2600
Date of Appointment: 5-03-02
www.nmcourt.fed.us

UNITED STATES
PUBLIC DEFENDER
Stephen P. McCue
111 Lomas NW, Ste. 501
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 346-2489 Fax: (505) 346-2494
Date of Appointment: 5-21-03

DISTRICT JUDGES

	Telephone	Term of Office
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT		
Santa Fe, Los Alamos & Río Arriba Counties		
Barbara J. Vigil (D)	(505) 455-8155	2009-14
Div. I, Santa Fe		
Sarah M. Singleton (D)	(505) 455-8160	2009-14
Div. II, Santa Fe		
Raymond Z. Ortiz (D)	(505) 455-8165	2009-14
Div. III, Santa Fe		
Michael E. Vigil (D)	(505) 455-8170	2009-14
Div. IV, Santa Fe		
Sheri A. Raphaelson (D)	(575) 588-0267	2009-14
Div. V, Tierra Amarilla		
Stephen Pfeffer (D)	(505) 455-8175	2009-14
Div. VI, Santa Fe		
T. Glenn Ellington (D)	(505) 455-8180	2011-14
Div. VII, Santa Fe		
Mary L. Marlowe (D)	(505) 455-8150	2011-14
Div. VIII, Santa Fe		
<i>First Judicial District Court Clerk</i>		
www.firstdistrictcourt.com		
Administrator, Stephen T. Pacheco	(505) 455-8200	
Box 2268, Santa Fe	87504	

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Bernalillo County

William E. Parnall (D)	(505) 841-7602	2009-14
Div. I, Albuquerque		
Stan Whitaker (D)	(505) 841-7521	2009-14
Div. II, Albuquerque		
M. Monica Zamora (D)	(505) 841-7392	2009-14
Div. III, Albuquerque		
Beatrice Brickhouse (D)	(505) 841-7456	2011-14
Div. IV, Albuquerque		
Ted C. Baca (D)	(505) 841-7522	2009-14
Div. V, Albuquerque		
Brett R. Loveless (R)	(505) 841-7484	*2012-12
Div. VI, Albuquerque		
John J. Romero (D)	(505) 841-7311	2009-14
Div. VII, Albuquerque		
Ross C. Sanchez (D)	(505) 841-7476	2009-14
Div. VIII, Albuquerque		
Robert Schwarz (R)	(505) 841-7480	2009-14
Div. IX, Albuquerque		
Theresa M. Baca (D)	(505) 841-7512	2009-14
Div. X, Albuquerque		
Gerard Lavelle (D)	(505) 841-7574	2011-14
Div. XI, Albuquerque		
Clay Campbell (D)	(505) 841-7434	2009-14
Div. XII, Albuquerque		
Valerie M. Huling (D)	(505) 841-7494	2009-14
Div. XIII, Albuquerque		
Reed Sheppard (D)	(505) 841-7499	2009-14
Div. XIV, Albuquerque		

	Telephone	Term of Office
Alan Malott (D)	(505) 841-7474	2011-14
Div. XV, Albuquerque		
Carl John Butkus (D)	(505) 841-7515	2009-14
Div. XVI, Albuquerque		
Nan G. Nash (D)	(505) 841-7532	2009-14
Div. XVII, Albuquerque		
Denise Barela Shepherd (R)	(505) 841-7534	2009-14
Div. XVIII, Albuquerque		
Samuel L. Winder (R)	(505) 841-7537	2009-14
Div. XIX, Albuquerque		
Jacqueline Flores (D)	(505) 841-7562	2011-14
Div. XX, Albuquerque		
Alisa Hadfield (D)	(505) 841-6748	2009-14
Div. XXI, Albuquerque		
Deborah Davis Walker (D)	(505) 841-6778	2009-14
Div. XXII, Albuquerque		
C. Shannon Bacon (D)	(505) 841-7529	2011-14
Div. XXIII, Albuquerque		
Kenneth H. Martínez (D)	(505) 222-4550	2009-14
Div. XXIV, Albuquerque		
Elizabeth Whitefield (D)	(505) 222-4566	2009-14
Div. XXV, Albuquerque		
Charles Brown (D)	(505) 222-4570	2009-14
Div. XXVI		

Second Judicial District Court Clerk

www.seconddistrictcourt.com

Administrator, Juanita M. Durán (505) 841-7425
Box 488, Albuquerque 87103

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Doña Ana County

Manuel Arrieta (D)	(575) 523-8225	2011-14
Div. I, Las Cruces		
Susan M. Riedel (R)	(575) 523-8230	*2011-12
Div. II, Las Cruces		
Mike Murphy (D)	(575) 523-8240	2009-14
Div. III, Las Cruces		
Jacinto Palomino (R)	(575) 523-8235	*2011-12
Div. IV, Las Cruces		
Lisa C. Schultz (D)	(575) 528-8345	2009-14
Div. V, Las Cruces		
Jim T. Martin (D)	(575) 523-8292	2009-14
Div. VI, Las Cruces		
Douglas R. Driggers (D)	(575) 523-8261	2009-14
Div. VII, Las Cruces		
Fernando R. Macías (D)	(575) 523-8220	2009-14
Div. VIII, Las Cruces		

Third Judicial District Court Clerk

www.thirddistrictcourt.com

Court Executive, Gregory Toomey (575) 523-8282
201 W. Picacho, Ste. A, Las Cruces 88005
Deputy Court Executive, Mark Perea (575) 523-8275
201 W. Picacho, Ste. A, Las Cruces 88005

DISTRICT JUDGES

	Telephone	Term of Office
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT		
Guadalupe, Mora & San Miguel Counties		
Eugenio S. Mathis (D)	(505) 425-7131	2009-14
Div. I, Las Vegas		
Abigail Aragón (D)	(505) 425-6307	2009-14
Div. II, Las Vegas		
Matthew J. Sandoval (D)	(505) 425-9352	2009-14
Div. III, Las Vegas		

Fourth Judicial District Court Clerk

Administrator, Fred Sena (505) 425-7281
P.O. Box 1540, Las Vegas 87701

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Lea, Eddy & Chaves Counties		
J. Richard Brown (D)	(575) 885-4828	2009-14
Div. I, Carlsbad		
Freddie J. Romero (D)	(575) 625-2411	2009-14
Div. II, Roswell		
William G. Shoobridge (D)	(575) 396-8573	2009-14
Div. III, Lovington		
Mark T. Sanchez (R)	(575) 396-4430	2009-14
Div. IV, Lovington		
Jane Shuler Gray (D)	(575) 887-7101	2009-14
Div. V, Carlsbad		
Ralph Shamas (D)	(575) 624-0859	2009-14
Div. VI, Roswell		
Gary L. Clingman (R)	(575) 396-4768	2009-14
Div. VII, Hobbs		
Charles C. Currier (R)	(575) 622-0536	2009-14
Div. VIII, Roswell		
Lisa B. Riley (R)	(575) 628-3113	2009-14
Div. IX, Carlsbad		
Steven L. Bell (D)	(575) 624-7518	2009-14
Div. X, Chávez		

Fifth Judicial District Court Clerks

www.fifthdistrictcourt.com
Court Clerk, Kennon Crowhurst (575) 622-2212
Box 1776, Roswell 88202
Eric C. Ellis (575) 885-4740 ext: 111
102 N. Canal, Ste. 240, Carlsbad 88220
Nelda Cuellar (575) 396-8571
100 N. Main, Box 6-C, Lovington 88260

	Telephone	Term of Office
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT		
Grant, Hidalgo & Luna Counties		
Henry R. Quintero (D)	(575) 538-2975	2009-14
Div. I, Silver City		
Gary M. Jeffreys (R)	(575) 546-2344	2009-14
Div. II, Deming		
J.C. Robinson (D)	(575) 538-5840	2009-14
Div. III, Silver City		
Daniel Viramontes (D)	(575) 546-2236	2009-14
Div. IV, Deming		

Sixth Judicial District Court Clerks

Administrator, Melissa Cook (575) 574-4006
P.O. Box 2339, Silver City 88045
Sylvia Ojinaga (575) 538-3250
P.O. Box 2339, Silver City 88062
Martina Elías (575) 542-3411
P.O. Box 608, Lordsburg 88045
Angelica Chacón (575) 546-9611
Luna Co. Courthouse, Rm. 40,
Deming 88030

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Catrón, Sierra, Socorro & Torrance Counties		
Edmund H. Kase, III (D)	(575) 835-0050	2009-14
Div. I, Socorro		
Matthew G. Reynolds (D)	(575) 835-0050	2009-14
Div. II, Socorro		
Kevin Ray Sweazea (R)	(505) 384-2974	2009-14
Div. III, Estancia		

Seventh Judicial District Court Clerks

Administrator, Jason Jones (575) 835-0050 ext. 21
Drawer 1129, Socorro 87801
Serena Roberts (575) 894-7167
311 Date St., Truth or Consequences 87901
Julie Anne Welch (505) 384-2974
Box 78, Estancia 87016
Virginia Vivian (575) 835-0050 ext. 13
PO Drawer 1129, Socorro 87801

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Colfax, Union & Taos Counties		
John M. Paternoster (D)	(575) 445-5584	2009-14
Div. I, Taos		
Sarah Clark Backus (D)	(575) 758-3173	2009-14
Div. II, Ratón		
Andria Leigh Cooper (R)		*2011-12
Div. III,		

Eighth Judicial District Court Clerks

Administrator, Jeannette G. Rael (575) 758-3173 ext: 4
105 Albright Ste. H, Taos 87571
Annabelle Pena (575) 445-5585
Box 150, Ratón 87740
Karen D. Vieites (575) 374-9577 ext: 3
Box 310, Clayton 88415

DISTRICT JUDGES

	Telephone	Term of Office
NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT		
Curry & Roosevelt Counties		
Stephen K. Quinn (R)	(575) 762-9529	2009-14
Div. I, Clovis		
Drew E. Tatum (D)	(575) 356-4464	2009-14
Div. II, Clovis		
Teddy L. Hartley (D)		2009-14
Div. III, Clovis		
	(575) 769-0963	
Portales		
	(575) 356-4464	
Donna J. Mowrer (D)	(575) 769-2271	2009-14
Div. IV, Clovis		
David P. Reeb, Jr. (D)	(575) 762-4185	2009-14
Div. V, Portales		
<i>Ninth Judicial District Court Clerks</i>		
www.nmcourts9thjdc.com		
Administrator, Louis C. Moore (575) 762-9148		
700 N. Main, Ste. 3, Clovis 88101		
Margie Jones (575) 356-4463		
109 W. First St., Ste. 207, Portales 88130		
TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT		
Quay, De Baca & Harding Counties		
Albert J. Mitchell, Jr. (R)	(575) 461-2764	2009-14
Div. I, Tucumcari		
<i>Tenth Judicial District Court Clerks</i>		
Administrator Diane Ulibarri (575) 461-2764		
Box 1067, Tucumcari 88401		
Kerry Webb (575) 355-2896		
Box 910, Fort Sumner 88119		
Lina I. Weisdorfer (575) (575) 673-2252		
P.O. Box 1002, Mosquero 87733		
ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT		
McKinley & San Juan Counties		
William C. Birdsall (D)	(505) 324-5955	2009-14
Div. I, Farmington		
Louis E. De Pauli, Jr. (D)	(505) 722-4342	2009-14
Div. II, Gallup		
Sandra Price (D)	(505) 324-5990	2009-14
Div. III, Farmington		
John A. Dean, Jr. (D)	(505) 324-0582	2009-14
Div. IV, Aztec		
Grant L. Foutz (D)	(505) 726-2062	2009-14
Div. V, Gallup		
Thomas J. Hynes (D)	(505) 334-7790	2009-14
Div. VI, Aztec		
Robert A. Aragón (D)	(505) 726-5742	2009-14
Div. VII, Gallup		
Karen L. Townsend (D)	(505) 334-6151	2009-14
Div. VIII, Aztec		
<i>Eleventh Judicial District Court Clerks</i>		
www.11thjdc.com		
Administrator, Weldon J. Neff (505) 334-6151		
103 S. Oliver, Aztec 87410		

	Telephone	Term of Office
Francisca Palochak		
(505) 863-6816		
201 W. Hill St., Rm. 4, Gallup 87301		
Isabel O'Brien	(505) 326-2256	
851 Andrea Dr., Farmington 87401		
Tom Maxwell	(505) 334-7780	
103 S. Oliver Farmington, 87401		
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT		
Lincoln & Otero		
Jerry H. Ritter, Jr. (R)	(575) 437-3030	2009-14
Div. I, Alamogordo		
James W. Counts (R)	(575) 434-0573	2009-14
Div. II, Alamogordo		
Karen L. Parsons (R)	(575) 648-2902	2009-14
Div. III, Carrizozo		
Bill Brogan (R)	(575) 437-1333	2011-14
Div. IV, Alamogordo		
<i>Twelfth Judicial District Court Clerks</i>		
www.12thdistrict.net		
Administrator, Jan Perry (575) 437-7310 ext.132		
1000 New York Avenue, Rm. 209		
Alamogordo 88310-6937		
Jolene Biggs	(575) 648-2432	
Box 725, Carrizozo 88301		
THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT		
Cibola, Sandoval & Valencia		
John W. Pope (D)	(505) 865-9654	2009-14
Div. I, Los Lunas		
George Eichwald (D)	(505) 867-2861	2009-14
Div. II, Bernalillo		
William A. Sanchez (D)	(505) 865-4010	2009-14
Div. III, Los Lunas		
Camille Martínez-Olguin (D)	(505) 287-2104	2009-14
Div. IV, Grants		
Louis P. McDonald (D)	(505) 867-0563	2009-14
Div. V, Bernalillo		
Violet C. Otero (D)	(505) 865-4639	2009-14
Div. VI, Los Lunas		
John F. Davis (D)	(505) 867-8050	2009-14
Div. VII, Bernalillo		
<i>Thirteenth Judicial District Court Clerks</i>		
www.13districtcourt.com		
Administrator, Greg Ireland (505) 865-4291		
444 Luna Avenue, Los Lunas 87031		
Theresa D. Valencia (505) 867-2376		
100 Avenida de Justicia, Bernalillo 87004		
Kathy Gallegos	(505) 287-8831	
515 W. High Street, Grants 87020		
Geri Lynn Sanchez	(505) 865-4639	
444 Luna Avenue, Los Lunas 87031		

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

432 Galisteo St.
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505
(505) 827-3789
www.da.state.nm.us

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Santa Fe, Río Arriba & Los Alamos
Counties
ANGELA “SPENCE” R. PACHECO (D)
2009-2012
Santa Fe County (505) 827-5000
PO Box 2041 Santa Fe, NM 87504-2041
Río Arriba County (505) 753-7131
Los Alamos County (505) 603-1930

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Bernalillo County
KARI E. BRANDENBURG (D) 2009-2012
520 Lomas NW
Albuquerque, NM 87102 (505) 841-7100

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Doña Ana County
AMY L. ORLANDO (R) 2011-2012
845 North Motel Blvd., Ste. D
Las Cruces, NM 88007 (575) 524-6370

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

San Miguel, Guadalupe, & Mora Counties
RICHARD FLORES (D) 2009-2012
San Miguel County
P.O. Box 2025
Las Vegas, NM 87701 (505) 425-6746
Guadalupe County (575) 472-3230

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Chaves, Eddy & Lea Counties
JANETTA B. HICKS (R) 2009-2012
Chaves County
400 N. Virginia, Ste. G-2
Roswell, NM 88201 (575) 622-4121
Eddy County (575) 885-8822
Lea County (Lovington) (575) 396-7616
Lea County (Hobbs) (575) 397-2471

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Grant, Hidalgo & Luna Counties
MARY LYNNE NEWELL (D) 2009-2012
Grant County
PO Box 1025
Silver City NM 88062 (575) 388-1941
Hidalgo County (575) 542-3260
Luna County (575) 546-6526

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Catrón, Sierra, Socorro & Torrance Counties
CLINT WELLBORN (R) 2009-2012
Socorro County
PO Box 1099
Socorro, NM 87801 (575) 835-0052
Sierra County (575) 894-9033
Torrance County (505) 384-2800

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Colfax, Taos & Union Counties
DONALD GALLEGOS (D) 2009-2012
Taos County
105 Albright Street, Ste. L
Taos, NM 87571 (575) 758-8683
Colfax County (575) 445-5516
Union County (575) 374-2569

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Curry & Roosevelt Counties
MATTHEW CHANDLER (R) 2009-2012
Curry County
417 Gidding, Ste. 200
Clovis, NM 88101 (575) 769-2246
Roosevelt County (575) 356-4434

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Quay, De Baca & Harding Counties
RONALD W. REEVES (D) 2005-2008
PO Box 1141
Tucumcari NM 88401-1141 (575) 461-2075

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

San Juan & McKinley Counties

Division I

San Juan

ROBERT "RICK" P. TEDROW (R)

2009-2012

710 East 20th St.

Farmington NM 87401 (505) 599-9810

Division II

McKinley County

KARL GILLSON (D) 2009-2012

201 W. Hill, Ste. 100

Gallup NM 87301 (505) 722-2281

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Lincoln & Otero Counties

DIANA A. MARTWICK (R) 2009-2012

Otero County

1000 New York Ave., Rm. 301

Alamogordo NM 88310-6998

(575) 437-3640

Lincoln County (575) 648-2383

THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cibola, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

LEMUEL L. MARTINEZ (D) 2009-2012

Cibola County

P.O. Box 637

Grants NM 87020 (505) 285-4627

Sandoval County (505) 896-3952

Valencia County (505) 861-0311

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS



Bottom: Amy Orlando, 3rd Judicial DA; Kari Brandenburg, 2nd Judicial DA; Angela "Spence" Pacheco 1st Judicial DA; **Middle Row:** Rick Tedrow, 11th Judicial DA; Diana Martwick, 12th Judicial DA; Janetta Hicks, 5th Judicial DA; Clint Wellborn, 7th Judicial DA; Donald Gallegos 8th Judicial DA; Mary Lynne Newell, 6th Judicial DA; Matt Chandler, 9th Judicial DA; **Back Row:** Karl Gillson 11th Judicial DA; Richard Flores, 4th Judicial DA; Lemuel Martinez 13th Judicial DA; Ron Reeves, 10th Judicial DA.

COUNTY MAGISTRATE JUDGES

	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Term of Office</u>
BERNALILLO COUNTY METROPOLITAN COURT		
<i>401 Roma NW, Albuquerque 87102</i>		
1. Victor E. Valdez (D)	(505) 841-8263	2011-2014
2. Kevin L. Fitzwater (R)	(505) 841-8281	2011-2014
3. Cristina Jaramillo (D)	(505) 841-8283	2011-2014
4. Julie Altwies (D)	(505) 841-8285	2011-2014
5. Frank Sedillo (D)	(505) 841-8287	2011-2014
6. Maria I. Dominguez (D)	(505) 841-8289	2011-2014
7. Sandra Clinton (R)	(505) 841-8276	2011-2014
8. Judith K. Nakamura (R)	(505) 841-8293	2011-2014
9. Yvette K. Gonzales (D)	(505) 841-8261	2011-2014
10. Edward L. Benavidez (D)	(505) 841-8297	2009-2012
11. Sandra W. Engel (D)	(505) 841-8225	2011-2014
12. Daniel E. Ramczyk (D)	(505) 841-8220	2011-2014
13. Benjamin Chávez (D)	(505) 841-8193	2011-2014
14. Brian H. Zamora (D)	(505) 841-8196	2011-2014
15. Christina P. Argyres (D)	(505) 841-8291	2011-2014
16. Sharon D. Walton (R)	(505) 841-8247	2011-2014
17. Henry A. Alaniz (R)	(505) 841-9802	** 2011-2012
18. Rosie Lazcano Allred (D)	(505) 841-9860	2011-2014
19. Linda S. Rogers (D)	(505) 938-4223	2011-2014
CATRON COUNTY		
Clayton Atwood (D)	<i>Fax: (575) 533-6623</i>	2011-2014
<i>Box 447, Reserve 87830</i>	<i>(575) 533-6474</i>	
<i>Box 283, Quemado 87829</i>	<i>(575) 773-4604</i>	
CHAVES COUNTY		
<i>400 N. Virginia, Roswell 88201</i>		
1. Eugene M. De Los Santos (R)	<i>Fax: (575) 624-6092</i> <i>(575) 624-6088</i>	2011-2014
2. John Jacob Halvorson (R)	<i>(575) 624-6088</i>	2011-2014
CIBOLA COUNTY		
<i>114 McBride RD. Suite B, Grants 87020</i>		
1. Larry Diaz (D)	<i>Fax: (505) 285-6485</i> <i>(505) 285-4605</i>	2011-2014
2. Manuel N. Lujan (D)	<i>(505) 285-4605</i>	2011-2014
COLFAX COUNTY		
1. Warren G. Walton (R)	<i>(575) 445-2220</i>	2011-2014
<i>Box 68, Ratón 87740</i>	<i>Fax: (575) 445-8966</i>	
2. Felix Peña (D)	<i>(575) 483-2417</i>	2011-2014
<i>Box 760, Springer 87747</i>	<i>Fax: (575) 483-0127</i>	
CURRY COUNTY		
<i>221 Pile St., Clovis 88101</i>		
1. Duane Kindrick Castleberry (R)	<i>Fax: (575) 769-1437</i> <i>(575) 762-3766</i>	2011-2014
2. Richard Hollis, Jr. (R)	<i>(575) 762-3766</i>	2011-2014
DE BACA COUNTY		
Buddy J. Hall (R)	<i>(575) 355-7371</i>	2011-2014
<i>Box 24, Fort Sumner 88119</i>	<i>Fax: (575) 355-7149</i>	
DOÑA ANA COUNTY		
<i>110 Calle de Alegria, Las Cruces 88001</i>		
1. Oscar C. Fietze (D)	<i>Fax: (575) 525-2951</i> <i>(575) 524-2814</i>	2011-2014
2. Conrad F. Perea (D)	<i>(575) 524-2814</i>	2011-2014
3. Olivia N. García (D)	<i>(575) 524-2814</i>	2011-2014
4. Richard L. Silva (D)	<i>(575) 524-2814</i>	2011-2014
5. Kent L. Wingenroth (D)	<i>(575) 524-2814</i>	2011-2014
6. Jose L. Cano (D)	<i>(575) 524-2814</i>	2011-2014
<i>** Appointed to serve until next General Election</i>		

COUNTY MAGISTRATE JUDGES

	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Term of Office</u>
EDDY COUNTY		
1. Henry T. Castañeda, Jr. (D) <i>1949 S. Canal St., Carlsbad 88220</i>	(575) 885-3218 Fax: (575) 887-3460	2011-2014
2. Dick A. Van Dyk (D) <i>1949 S. Canal St., Carlsbad 88220</i>	(575) 885-3218 Fax: (575) 887-3460	2011-2014
3. Daniel Reyes, Jr. (D) <i>611 Mahone Dr., Artesia 88210</i>	(575) 746-2481 Fax: (575) 746-6763	2011-2014
GRANT COUNTY		
1. Ronald M. Hall (D) <i>P.O. Box 937, Silver City 88062</i>	(575) 538-3811 Fax: (575) 538-8079	2011-2014
2. Hector C. Grijalva (D) <i>P.O. Box 125, Bayard 88023</i>	(575) 537-3042 Fax: (575) 537-7365	2011-2014
GUADALUPE COUNTY		
James E. Moncayo (D) <i>1633 Historic Route 66., Santa Rosa 88435</i>	(575) 472-3237 Fax: (575) 472-3592	2011-2014
HARDING COUNTY		
Karen P. Mitchell (R) <i>355 Chicosa Street, Roy 87743</i>	(575) 485-2549 Fax: (575) 485-2407	2011-2014
HIDALGO COUNTY		
Mark D. Thomas (D) <i>420 Wabash Ave., Lordsburg 88045</i>	(575) 542-3582 Fax: (575) 542-3596	2011-2014
LEA COUNTY		
1. Berry A. Peters (R) <i>2116 N. Alto, Hobbs 88240</i>	(575) 396-6677 Fax: (575) 393-6163	2011-2014
2. Willie R. Henry (R) <i>2116 N. Alto, Hobbs 88240</i>	(575) 397-3621 Fax: (575) 393-9121	2011-2014
3. Russell D. Martin (R) <i>2200 W. Avenue O, Eunice 88231</i> <i>400 S. Highway 18, Jal 88252</i>	(575) 394-3368 Fax: (575) 394-3335 (575) 395-2740 Fax: (575) 395-2595	2011-2014
4. David E. Finger () <i>100 W. Central, Ste. D, Lovington, NM</i>	(575) 396-6667 Fax: (575) 396-6163	**2011-2012
LINCOLN COUNTY		
1. Martha McKnight Proctor (R) <i>Box 488, Carrizozo 88301</i>	(575) 648-2389 Fax: (575) 648-2695	2011-2014
2. Lorena M. LaMay (R) <i>301 W. HWY 70 #2, Ruidoso 88345</i>	(575) 378-7022 Fax: (575) 378-8508	2011-2014
LOS ALAMOS COUNTY		
Pat A. Casados (D) <i>2500 Trinity Drive, Suite D, Los Alamos 87544</i>	(505) 662-2727 Fax: (505) 661-6258	2011-2014
LUNA COUNTY		
Ray W. Baese (D) <i>912 S. Silver St., Deming 88030</i>	(575) 546-9321 Fax: (575) 546-4896	2011-2014
McKINLEY COUNTY		
1. April J. Silversmith (D) <i>285 Boardman Dr., Gallup 87301</i>	(505) 722-6636 Fax: (505) 863-3510	2011-2014
2. Henrietta Sandoval-Soland (D) <i>285 Boardman Dr., Gallup 87301</i>	(505) 722-6636	2011-2014
3. Cynthia C. Sanders (D) <i>285 Boardman Dr., Gallup 87301</i>	(505) 722-6636	2011-2014

** Appointed to serve until next General Election

COUNTY MAGISTRATE JUDGES

	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Term of Office</u>
MORA COUNTY		
John L. Sanchez (R) <i>Box 131, Mora 87732</i>	(575) 387-2937 Fax: (575) 387-9081	2011-2014
OTERO COUNTY		
263 Robert H. Bradley Dr., Alamogordo 88310		
1. Gene C. Galassini (R)	(575) 437-9000	2011-2014
2. James Scott Newton (R)	(575) 437-9000 Fax: (575) 439-1365	2011-2014
QUAY COUNTY		
David Joel Garnett (D) <i>P.O. Box 1301, Tucumcari 88401</i>	(575) 461-1700 Fax: (575) 461-4522	2011-2014
RIO ARriba COUNTY		
1. Joseph Madrid (D) <i>1127 Santa Clara Peak , Espanola, 87532</i>	(575) 756-2532 Fax: (575) 753-4802	2011-2014
2. Alex M. Naranjo (D) <i>1127 Santa Clara Peak , Espanola, 87532</i>	(575) 753-2532	2011-2014
ROOSEVELT COUNTY		
Linda J. Short (D) <i>42427 U.S. Hwy. 70, Portales 88130</i>	(575) 356-8569 Fax: (575) 359-6883	2011-2014
SANDOVAL COUNTY		
1. Richard L. Zanotti (D) <i>1000 Montoya Rd., Bernalillo 87004</i>	(505) 867-5202 Fax: (505) 867-0970	2011-2014
2. F. Kenneth Eichwald (D) <i>Box 1497, Cuba 87013</i>	(575) 289-3519	2011-2014
3. Delilah M. Montaño-Baca (D) <i>1000 Montoya Rd., Bernalillo 87004</i>	(505) 867-5202	2011-2014
SAN JUAN COUNTY		
1. Carla Vescovi-Dial (R) <i>200 Gossett Dr., Aztec 87410</i>	(505) 334-9479 Fax: (505) 334-2178	2011-2014
2. Stanley R. King (D) <i>950 W. Apache, Farmington 87401</i>	(505) 326-4338 Fax: (505) 325-2618	2011-2014
3. Mark Steven Hawkinson (R) <i>950 W. Apache, Farmington 87401</i>	(505) 326-4338 Fax: (505) 325-2618	2011-2014
4. Willma Charley (D) <i>200 Gossett Dr., Aztec 87410</i>	(505) 334-9479 Fax: (505) 334-2178	2011-2014
5. James G. Mosberger (R) <i>200 Gossett Dr., Aztec 87410</i>	(505) 334-9479 Fax: (505) 326-4338	2011-2014
6. Barry D. Sharer (R) <i>950 W. Apache, Farmington 875401</i>	Fax: (505) 334-2178	
200 Gossett Dr., Aztec 87410	(505) 334-9479	2011-2014
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY		
1927 7th St., Las Vegas 87701		
1. Phillip J. Romero (D)	(505) 425-5204	2011-2014
2. Chris A. Najjar (D)	(505) 425-5204 Fax: (505) 425-0422	2011-2014
SANTA FE COUNTY		
2052 Galisteo St., Santa Fe, 87504		
1. David A. Segura (D)	(505) 984-9914	2011-2014
2. George Anaya, Jr. (D)	(505) 984-9914	2011-2014
3. Richard M. "Buzzy" Padilla (D)	(505) 984-9914	2011-2014
4. Sandra K. Miera (D)	(505) 984-9914	2011-2014
Fax: (505) 986-5866		

** Appointed to serve until next General Election

COUNTY MAGISTRATE JUDGES

	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Term of Office</u>
SIERRA COUNTY		
Thomas G. Pestak (R) <i>155 W. Barton, T. or C. 87901</i>	(575) 894-3051 Fax: (575) 894-0476	2011-2014
SOCORRO COUNTY		
Jim Naranjo, Jr. (D) <i>102 Winkler, Socorro 87801</i>	(575) 835-2500 Fax: (575) 838-0428	2011-2014
TAOS COUNTY		
1. Ernest L. Ortega (D) <i>920 Salazar Ed., Ste. B, Taos 87571</i>	(575) 758-4030 Fax: (575) 751-0983	2011-2014
2. Betty J. Martínez (D) <i>920 Salazar Ed., Ste. B, Taos 87571</i>	(575) 758-4030	2011-2014
TORRANCE COUNTY		
Steve Jones (D) <i>Box 2027, Moriarty 87035</i> <i>Box 274, Estancia 87016</i>	(505) 832-4476 Fax: (505) 832-1563 (505) 384-2926 Fax: (505) 384-3157	2011-2014
UNION COUNTY		
Tomothy F. Hodo (R) <i>836 Main, Clayton 88415</i>	(575) 374-9472 Fax: (575) 374-9368	2011-2014
VALENCIA COUNTY		
1. Tina R. Gallegos (D) <i>121 Don Diego, Los Lunas 87031</i>	(505) 865-4637 Fax: (505) 865-0639	2011-2014
2. Danny H. Hawkes (D) <i>901 W. Castillo, Belén 87002</i>	(505) 864-7509	2011-2014
3. John W. "Buddy" Sánchez (R) <i>121 Don Diego, Los Lunas 87031</i>	(505) 865-4637	2011-2014



"Broken Dream - La Bajada"
Photo by Alex Candelaria Sedillos

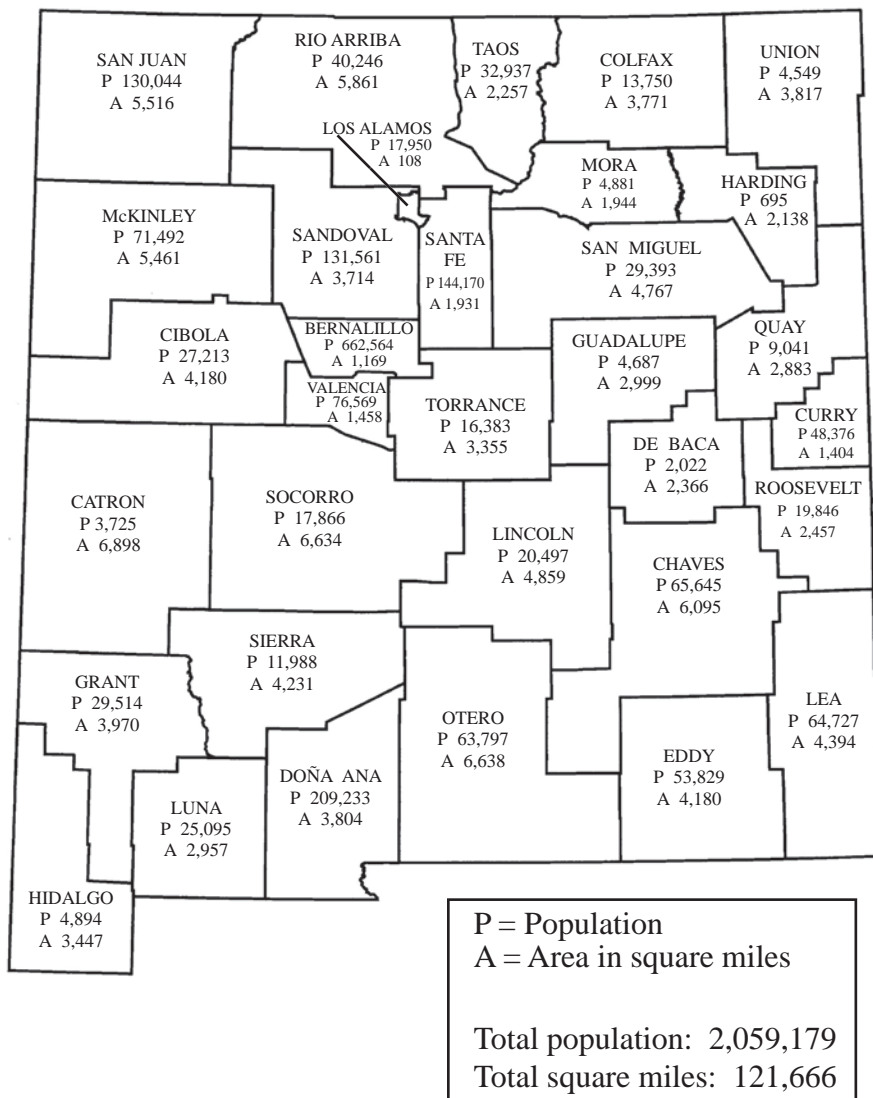
A wrecked 1930-32 Ford Coupe that went off the treacherous La Bajada/Camino Real between Albuquerque and Santa Fe many years before I-25 was built. Old rusting cars are another frequent item in New Mexico's landscapes.



"Oasis in the Desert"
Photo by Tom Spross

The village of Nambé was lush with spring growth and this casita appeared to float in a sea of green.

NEW MEXICO COUNTIES



New Mexico county population figures presented are estimates from April 2010 and were compiled by the Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico.

NEW MEXICO COUNTIES & DATES ESTABLISHED

The following list of counties and dates of establishment was researched and compiled by Dan D. Chávez, Ph.D., UNM Professor Emeritus.

COUNTIES	DATES
*Bernalillo	January 9, 1852
*Doña Ana	January 9, 1852
*Río Arriba	January 9, 1852
*San Miguel	January 9, 1852
*Santa Ana	January 9, 1852; 1876 disestablished **
*Santa Fe	January 9, 1852
*Socorro	January 9, 1852
*Taos	January 9, 1852
*Valencia	January 9, 1852
Mora	February 1, 1860
Arizona	1860 estab.; 1862 disestablished 1863 reestab. and disestablished
San Juan	1861 estab.; 1862 disestablished January 24, 1887 re-established.
Grant	January 30, 1868
Lincoln	January 16, 1869
Colfax	January 25, 1869
Sierra	April 3, 1884
Chaves	February 25, 1889
Eddy	February 25, 1889
***Guadalupe	February 26, 1891
Union	February 13, 1893
Otero	January 30, 1899
McKinley	February 23, 1899
Luna	March 16, 1901
Quay	January 28, 1903
Roosevelt	February 28, 1903
Sandoval	March 16, 1903
Torrance	March 16, 1903
Curry	February 25, 1909
De Baca	February 28, 1917
Lea	March 7, 1917
Hidalgo	February 25, 1919
Catrón	February 25, 1921
Harding	March 4, 1921
Los Alamos	March 16, 1949
Cíbola	June 19, 1981

* Nine original counties established by the New Mexico Territorial Legislature on January 9, 1852. See early map at end of this Section.

** In 1876, the large Santa Ana County (county seat: Peña Blanca) was disestablished and the area became the northern part of Bernalillo County. In 1899, the Western part of this area became McKinley County and in 1903, the eastern part became Sandoval County.

*** Guadalupe County was named Leonard Wood County from March 16, 1903 to February 23, 1905.

BERNALILLO COUNTY

Created January 9, 1852



Square Miles 1,169

Albuquerque/Bernalillo County
Government Center
One Civic Plaza NW
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102
(505) 468-1290 FAX: (505) 468-4631
clerk@bernco.gov
Tom Zdunek, County Manager
(505) 468-7000
tzdunek@bernco.gov

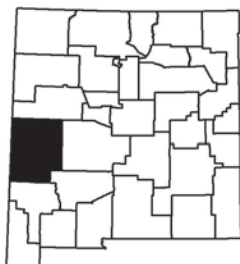


Maggie Toulouse-Oliver (D)
County Clerk

BERNALILLO is now the county with the largest population in the state. This area had nomadic settlers as early as 14,000 years ago. Then Pueblo Indian, Spanish, Mexican and Anglo occupation followed. Still recognized today are the eight original Spanish land grants, symbolized as sheep in the county seal. Those grants include Pajarito, Alameda, San Pedro, Elena Gallegos, Los Padillas, Antonio Sedillo, Atrisco and Chilili. Bernalillo was one of the seven partidos established during Mexican rule and extended from Texas to California. In 1852 Bernalillo County became one of the original counties created by the Territorial Legislature. The name of the county is believed to be named after the Gonzales-Bernal, the original settlers of the village before the re-conquest of New Mexico in 1692. The first county seat was Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, then to Old Town and then to the town of Bernalillo in 1878. Albuquerque, founded in 1706 and named after the Spanish Duke of Albuquerque, was selected as the county seat in 1878 and remains so today. The current county courthouse was built in 1926. This county is designated as a Class A county and has multiple colleges, recreational areas and facilities, and monuments.

CATRON COUNTY

Created February 25, 1921



Square Miles 6,898

Catrón County Courthouse
P.O. Box 197
Reserve, New Mexico 87830
(575) 533-6400 FAX: (575) 533-6400
ccclerk2@gilanet.com
Bill Aymar, County Manager
(575) 533-6423



Sharon Armijo (D)
County Clerk

CATRON County was named for Thomas B. Catron, one of New Mexico's first two U.S. Senators, a famous Santa Fe attorney and powerful leader of the political "Santa Fe Ring." Despite being the largest county in the state, it is sparsely populated in its 6,898 square miles and has within its borders portions of the Apache, Gila and Cibola National Forests. The main industries in the county are ranching, timber and tourism, and some of the state's best hunting and fishing can be found here. The county seat is Reserve and was so named because of the many forest reserves in the area. The county courthouse was dedicated there in 1969.

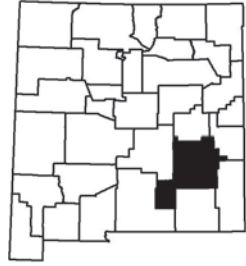
CHAVES COUNTY

Created February 25, 1889



Rhoda C. Coakley (R)
County Clerk

Joe Skeen Administrative Bldg.
at #1 St. Mary's Place
P.O. Box 580
Roswell, New Mexico 88203
(575) 624-6614 FAX: (575) 624-6523
coclerk@co.chaves.nm.us
Stan Riggs, County Manager
(575) 624-6600



Square Miles 6,095

CHAVES was named for Jose Francisco Chaves (1833-1904), a military officer (Colonel) and leader during the U.S. Civil War. The county seat is Roswell, home of the New Mexico Military Institute, the country's first oil field training center, the Roswell Art Museum and Space Center, a branch of Eastern New Mexico University and the infamous "Roswell Incident." Roswell was headquarters in the beginning for many law firms and was known for its large attorney selection. The Joe Skeen Administrative Building which houses the County Government was named for Congressman Joe Skeen who won his seat in Congress by a "write-in" vote which made history in the State and Nation in 1980. The Victorian architecture of the courthouse, built in 1911, and remodeled in 2005 is one of two courthouses in New Mexico that has a dome. The stately building was and is a fine landmark built by those who took pride in bringing business and progress to this area. The county is a highly productive farming and ranching area since irrigation from artesian wells makes the land arable. It also has many oil and gas companies that have very productive fields in this eastern area. Many dairies relocated to Chaves County from California where the land was sold to developers due to the high cost of the land in California and much lower prices in New Mexico. Chaves County has a much better climate for the cattle.

CÍBOLA COUNTY

Created June 19, 1981



Elisa Bro (D)
County Clerk

Cibola County Courthouse
515 W. High Street - P.O. Box 190
Grants, New Mexico 87020
(505) 285-2535 FAX: (505) 285-2562
elisa.bro@co.cibola.nm.us
Soett Vinson, County Manager
(505) 287-9431



Square Miles 4,180

CIBOLA is New Mexico's newest county, Cibola County was named for the Seven Cities of Cibola in 1981 when they chose to make the area previously known as West Valencia into this new county. Originally it was part of Valencia County. The town of Grants was made the county seat. This area of the state has been a busy mining area as early as 1919 when copper was being taken out of the Zuni Mountains. Fluorspar was also mined there up until the end of WWII; pumice came from Mount Taylor; gypsum is still being produced and coal was also found in Lobo Canyon. In the mid-1950's Paddy Martinez, a Navajo, discovered a yellow rock called uranium that brought a major mining boom to the area. Today it is still the center of the uranium mining and milling in the state. Tourist attractions in the area include New Mexico Mining Museum in Grants, El Morro and El Malpais National Monuments, Bluewater Lake State Park, Mount Taylor, and Acoma (Sky City) and Laguna Pueblos. Rt. 66 Casino owned by Laguna Pueblo is a newer attraction. A branch college of New Mexico State University is located in Grants.

COLFAX COUNTY

Created January 25, 1869



Square Miles 3,771

Colfax County Courthouse
P.O. Box 159
Ratón, New Mexico 87740
(575) 445-5551 FAX: (575) 445-4031
clerk@co.colfax.nm.us
Don Day, County Manager
(575) 445-9661



Rayetta M. Trujillo (D)
County Clerk

COLFAX was named for Schuyler Colfax, Vice President of the United States at the time the county was created in 1869. The first county seat was in Elizabethtown in 1869, but by 1870 it moved to Cimarrón to be near the main offices of the Maxwell Land Grant and Railway Company. A year later it moved to Springer and remained there until 1899 when it was transferred to Ratón. The current Art Deco designed courthouse was built in 1936 with funding from President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal Programs. This northeastern county has an area of 3,371 square miles supporting much ranching and historically has been the state's coal mining center. Important sites in the county are the NRA Whittington Center, Philmont Scout Ranch, DAV Vietnam Veterans National Memorial, Sugarite Canyon State Park, Angel Fire Ski Resort, the St. James Hotel and Shuler Theater. Hunting and fishing are also other main attractions.

CURRY COUNTY

Created February 25, 1909



Square Miles 1,404

Curry County Courthouse
700 N. Main Street
P.O. Box 1168
Clovis, New Mexico 88102-1168
(575) 763-5591 FAX: (575) 763-4232
clyman@currycounty.org
Lance A. Pyle, County Manager
(575) 763-6016
lpyle@currycounty.org



Coni Jo Lyman (R)
County Clerk

CURRY was created by an act of the legislature carving it from parts of Roosevelt and Quay Counties. It was named for New Mexico Territorial Governor George Curry, who signed the bill creating the county. However, the story began at least 11,300 years prior with evidence of the existence of the "Clovis People" in the area. The more recent history of the area is linked with the coal burner of the Burlington Northern & Santa Fe Railways and the after burner (Cannon Air Force Base). The third smallest county has an expanse of 1,404 square miles of flat, semi-arid, high plains land and its county seat, Clovis, was once known as the "Cattle Capital of the Southwest." The county courthouse was built in 1936 during the Depression Era with New Deal federal funds and the architecture is similar to others built on the east side of the state at that time. Today, major sources of income are farming, ranching, dairies, airbase, railroad and retail trade. It is the site of the Cannon Air Force Base and Clovis Community College.

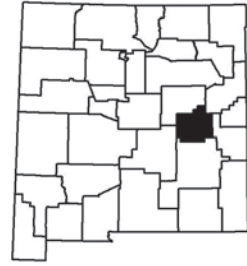
DE BACA COUNTY

Created February 28, 1917



Laurie A. Pettigrew (R)
County Clerk

De Baca County Courthouse
P.O. Box 347
Fort Sumner, New Mexico 88119
(575) 355-2601 FAX: (575) 355-2441
DBCLP@plateautel.net
Melinda Pattison, County Manager
(575) 512-9090
debacamgr@yahoo.com



Square Miles 2,366

DE BACA County was named for Ezequiel C. de Baca, New Mexico's second Governor under statehood. The present Georgian-Revival style courthouse in Ft. Sumner was dedicated on November 24, 1930, and houses an outstanding New Deal mural created by Russell Vernon Hunter and Pedro Cervantez depicting the history of the east side of the state. The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1987. Throughout the town are various murals on the exteriors of numerous buildings created by a local artist. The county continues to be the scene of large cattle and sheep ranches and farming. This fertile valley is made possible by irrigation from the Pecos River. The area is well known for having the burial site of the legendary outlaw William Bonney, alias "Billy the Kid." He is buried in the old government cemetery seven miles southeast of Fort Sumner. Near there is the Bosque Redondo Memorial State Monument commemorating the termination point and experimental reservation of the infamous "Long Walk" inflicted on the Navajo and Mescalero Apaches in 1864.

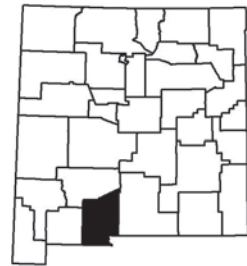
DOÑA ANA COUNTY

Created January 9, 1852



Lynn J. Ellins (D)
County Clerk

Doña Ana County Government Center
845 N. Motel Blvd.
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88007
(575) 525-6156 FAX: (575) 525-6159
lynnje@donaanacounty.org
Brian D. Haines, County Manager
(575) 647-7201
brianh@donaanacounty.org

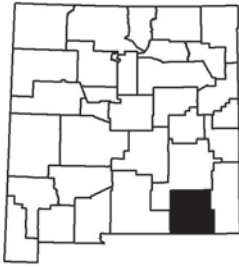


Square Miles 3,804

DOÑA ANA is reputed to be named for legendary Doña Ana Robledo, who was renowned for her charitable acts in the 17th century. The first county seat was in the village of Doña Ana, but later moved to Las Cruces. In 1937, the current Spanish-Revival Style, three-story courthouse was built thanks to New Deal funding. The county contains large pecan groves and irrigated farms that produce cotton, chile, alfalfa, lettuce and onions. The White Sands Space Harbor (Space Shuttle landing site) and the administrative and operational functions for White Sands Missile Range are situated in this county. Las Cruces is the home of New Mexico State University, Doña Ana Community College and Roberto Estrada, Guinness World Record holder for having created the world's largest enchilada during the county's Whole Enchilada Fiesta. The county has three other municipalities of noted distinction: Mesilla, historic site of the consummation of the Gadsden Purchase in 1854; Hatch, the Chile Capital of the World; and Sunland Park, historic site of Mount Cristo Rey and home of the Sunland Park Track and Casino.

EDDY COUNTY

Created February 25, 1889



Square Miles 4,180

Eddy County Administration Building
325 S. Main Street
Carlsbad, New Mexico 88220
(575) 885-3383 FAX: (575) 234-1793
darlene@co.eddy.nm.us
Allen R. Sartin
(575) 887-9511
asartin@co.eddy.nm.us

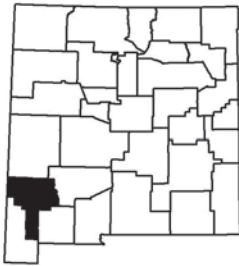


Darlene Rosprim (D)
County Clerk

EDDY was named for Charles B. Eddy, a rancher in southeastern New Mexico during the last decades of the 19th century. He also was the promoter of the Carlsbad Irrigation Project, which turned formerly arid land into fertile farms. Carlsbad, the county seat, is home of the famous Carlsbad Caverns National Monument just outside the city. Eddy is also the site of large oil deposits (the first strike was at Dayton, NM in 1909) and some of the world's largest potash deposits. The original courthouse, built a few years after the creation of the county, was a Victorian structure built for \$21,000 with a steeple and dark colored brick made locally, and additions were similar. When New Deal funds (\$185,000) became available in 1939, the architecture of the building was drastically changed to an early Spanish style as it appears today.

GRANT COUNTY

Created January 30, 1868



Square Miles 3,970

Grant County Administration Bldg.
P. O. Box 898
Silver City, New Mexico 88062
(575) 574-0042 FAX: (575) 574-0076
grantrzamari@cybermesa.com
Jon P. Saari, County Manager
(575) 574-0001
jsaari@grantcountynm.com



Robert Zamarripa (D)
County Clerk

GRANT honors the great General and President of the United States, Ulysses S. Grant. Silver City, the county seat, is home to Western New Mexico University. The discovery of gold in May 1860 and silver in May 1870, drew many early settlers. Now the open-pit copper mine at Santa Rita, opened by Spaniards in 1803, dominates the economy of the county. The Mimbres Valley is known for its great orchards and ranches. Several hundred thousand acres of the Gila National Forest lie within Grant County. In mid-1870, Silver City became the county seat after earlier sites in Central and Pinos Altos. The current courthouse was constructed in 1929-30 and has two large New Deal murals by Theodore Van Soelen in the front lobby. At this time the judicial activities and jail remain in this building while the other county offices have been moved to another location at 1400 Hwy 180 East.

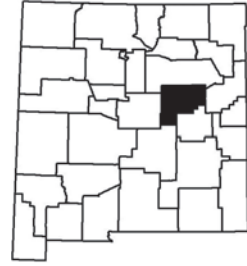
GUADALUPE COUNTY

Created February 26, 1891



Adam J. Gallegos (D)
County Clerk

Guadalupe County Courthouse
1448 Historic Route 66, Ste. 1
Santa Rosa, New Mexico 82376
(575) 472-3791 FAX: (575) 472-4791
agallegos@guadco-nm.us
Andy J. Madrid, County Manager
(County Manager through March, 2012)
(575) 472-3306
admadrid@plateautel.net



Square Miles 2,999

GUADALUPE was named for Our Lady of Guadalupe, patron saint of Mexico, but in 1903 the name was changed to Leonard Wood. Wood was the actual commander of the Rough Riders. In 1905 the name was changed back to Guadalupe and has remained so. Puerta de Luna, which is six miles south of Santa Rosa, later became the first county seat, but, then transferred to Santa Rosa. It was also believed to be the site where Coronado built, in 1540, the first bridge in New Mexico in order to cross the Pecos River as he searched for the Seven Cities of Cibola. The first courthouse was built in 1909, and a newer building was started in 1940, but, was not finished until after WWII in 1946. Santa Rosa, which is on the Pecos River, is known as the “City of Natural Lakes” with its many spring-fed lakes, fishing and scuba diving, which are popular recreational activities in the area. Blue Hole is a local water recreational area including deep scuba diving activities. A state penitentiary now exists on the outskirts of the town providing local jobs and economics assistance.

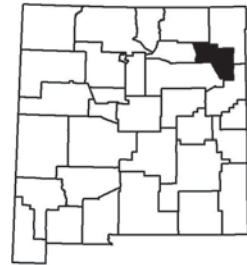
HARDING COUNTY

Created March 4, 1921



Marie J. Atencio (D)
County Clerk

Harding County Courthouse
35 Pine Street
Mosquero, New Mexico 87733
(575) 673-2301 FAX: (575) 673-2922
hardingcc@plateautel.net
Vanita Menapace, Admin. Assistant
(575) 673-2927
hardingcocomm@plateautel.net



Square Miles 2,138

HARDING is named for our 29th President of the United States, Warren G. Harding. The county has the smallest population in the state within its 2,138 square miles and 1.3 million acres. Its scenic beauty includes the spectacular Canadian River Canyon and vast ranch and farmlands. The courthouse was originally a schoolhouse with various additions. Carbon dioxide, used in dry ice and increasingly in tertiary recovery of petroleum, is an important product and the basis of a growing industry in Harding County. The excellent county newspaper serving this area is created by high school journalism students.

HIDALGO COUNTY

Created February 25, 1919



Square Miles 3,447

Hidalgo County Courthouse
300 S. Shakespeare St.
 Lordsburg, New Mexico 88045
(575) 542-9213 FAX: (575) 542-3193
hidclk@aznexus.net
Roger Ellis, County Manager
(575) 542-9428
hcmgr@aznexus.net

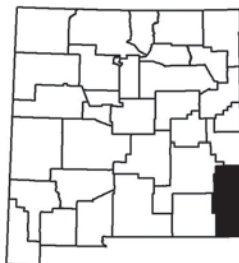


Carmen Acosta (D)
County Clerk

HIDALGO was named for the Mexican town of Guadalupe Hidalgo, where the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed in 1848. That Treaty ended the Mexican War and ceded New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, southern Utah, southern Nevada, and upper California to the United States. Lordsburg, the county seat, is the center of vast ranching, farming and mining interests. People come to Hidalgo to enjoy the wide open spaces and explore the area with its rich historical past. New Mexico's share of the Coronado National Forest lies entirely within Hidalgo County. The county courthouse was created in 1925 and has had minimal changes to it.

LEA COUNTY

Created March 7, 1917



Square Miles 4,394

Lea County Courthouse
P.O. Box 1507
Lovington, New Mexico 88260
(575) 396-8623 FAX: (575) 396-3293
pchappelle@leacounty.net
Michael Gallagher, County Manager
(575) 396-8600
mgallagher@leacounty.net



Pat Snipes Chappelle (R)
County Clerk

LEA created in 1917 from Chaves and Eddy counties, and named for Captain Joseph Calloway Lea. The county seat was established in Lovington when the county was founded and a courthouse was built for \$25,000. In the 1930's during the oil boom, a new courthouse was desired and various interesting plays were made to move the county seat to Hobbs. After failing because the site of Hobbs was eight or nine feet short of the state law that required twenty miles from the existing building, a new building was built in 1937 for \$179,000 and remains in use in Lovington. The county's 4,393 square miles of wide open space continues to be the base for the county, being one of the state's leading producers of oil and gas. In recent years, county leaders have developed the "EnergyPlex," bringing diverse renewable energy industries to the county, including solar panel fields, uranium enrichment, bio-fuel production plants, uranium-deconversion, a fluorine gas extraction plant and wind turbine fields. However, ranching, farming and the newer dairy industry also contribute to the economy of the county. Both state and private higher education institutions (New Mexico Junior College and College of the Southwest) are located in the county as well as the Lea County Cowboy Hall of Fame.

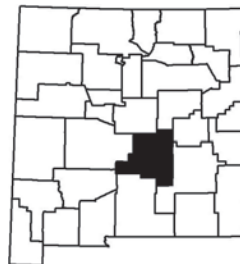
LINCOLN COUNTY

Created January 16, 1869



Rhoda B. Burrows (R)
County Clerk

Lincoln County Courthouse
P.O. Box 338
Carrizozo, New Mexico 88301
(575) 648-2394 ext. 6
FAX: (575) 648-2576
rburrows@lincolncountynm.net
Tom Stewart, County Manager
(575) 648-2385 ext. 4
lincolnco@tularosa.net



Square Miles 4,859

LINCOLN County, once the largest county in the United States and a fourth the size of New Mexico, was named after the martyred President. Dominated by the Sacred Mountain of the Apache, Sierra Blanca, the colorful mosaic of ranchlands, exquisite natural beauty of its valleys and orchards as well as the excitement of horse racing, skiing, casinos and outdoor life style make this a world class tourist destination. The County includes two major NM State Monuments, Fort Stanton State Monument and Historic Lincoln which is also a National Historic Landmark. Having Billy the Kid and the 1870's Lincoln County War as a back drop to its earlier history, Lincoln's annual summer folk Pageant continues to depict Billy the Kid's escape from the Court House continues after more than 60 years. The village of Lincoln also served as the first county seat until it was moved to Carrizozo in 1909. Founded in 1855, the Fort Stanton area provides a rich cultural heritage including the Mogollon peoples, the valiant Apache, and early day Anglo and Hispanic pioneers who created a vibrant and growing economy in the Bonito and Hondo valleys. Discovered in 2001 the incredible Snowy River Cave Passage, now part of a National Conservation Area, is the longest underground river of white calcite in the world. W. C. McDonald, a rancher from the Carrizozo area, was elected the first Governor of the State of New Mexico in 1912. McDonald's burial site is one of several historic graves located in White Oaks, an intriguing historic settlement home to ghostly reminders of the era of gold mining in the County. Ruidoso known as the Playground of the Southwest, along with Ski Apache, the Valley of Fires Recreational Area, Smokey Bear State Park, and the elegant Spencer Theater for the Performing Arts along with all of Lincoln County welcomes you to incredible vistas of natural beauty and sporting events housed within the beautiful Sacramento Mountains. Eastern New Mexico University has a branch here.

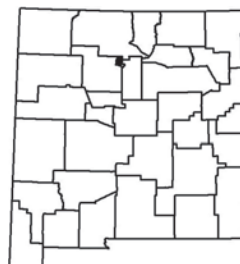
LOS ALAMOS COUNTY

Created March 16, 1949



Janet Foster (R)
County Clerk

Los Alamos County Municipal Bldg.
2451 Central Ave., Ste. D
Los Alamos, New Mexico 87544
(505) 412-2394 FAX: (505)
clerks@lacnm.us
Harry Burgess, County Administrator
(505) 663-1750
cao@lacnm.us

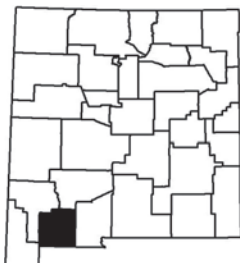


Square Miles 108

LOS ALAMOS is named for the community of Los Alamos, its county seat, which in turn was named for the Los Alamos Ranch School for Boys, established in 1925 by Ashley Pond. The smallest (108 square miles) of the state's counties, it was created out of parts of Sandoval and Santa Fe counties. For almost twenty years after the county was created, county business was conducted out of two temporary buildings provided by the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), which was a major source of the county's economy. The "Manhattan Project" atomic research, which eventually resulted in the creation of the atomic bomb, took place in Los Alamos. The town combines functions of both city and county to serve the population of just over 17,950. The Los Alamos National Laboratory, run by Los Alamos National Security, Inc., a consortium of entities led by the University of California and Bechkel is the main employer providing work in all phases of nuclear research.

LUNA COUNTY

Created March 16, 1901



Square Miles 2,957

Luna County Courthouse
700 S. Silver Street
P.O. Box 1838
Deming, New Mexico 88031-1838
(575) 546-0491 FAX: (575) 544-4187
karen_smyer@lunacountynm.us
John R. Sutherland, Jr., County Manager
(575) 546-0494
john_sutherland@lunacountynm.us



Karen P. Smyer (D)
County Clerk

LUNA County was created on March 16, 1901 in the southwest corner of the state and currently has a population of 25,095. As early as 1881, the citizens annually attempted to have this accomplished by the Territorial legislature primarily so that the two larger area cities of Deming and Silver City would be separated between two counties. Don Solomon Luna, a prominent political figure, sheep rancher and banker, was finally successful in making this happen so the locals named the county after him. Deming, created in 1881, was retained as the county seat. The county's history includes the route of the old west Butterfield Stage Line; the site of the historic completion of the second transcontinental railroad across the US with the ceremonial silver spike being driven in the ground at Deming joining the Southern Pacific and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroads on March 9, 1881; the scene of the last land invasion of the US and destruction done by Pancho Villa and his troops from Mexico at Columbus on March 9, 1916 and General John J. Pershing's troops going into Mexico to capture Villa and his band of outlaws. The county shares a 54 mile border with Mexico and encompasses 2,957 square miles including the northern reach of the Chihuahu Desert and several mountain ranges. The geography makes it ideal for cattle ranching, growing numerous agricultural products, wine making, the production of solar, wind and bio fuels alternative energies and the enjoyment of vast sunsets. A modern Port of Entry is open 24 hours a day south of Columbus.

McKINLEY COUNTY

Created February 23, 1899



Square Miles 5,461

McKinley County Courthouse
P.O. Box 1268
Gallup, New Mexico 87301
(505) 863-6866 FAX: (505) 863-1419
jsloan@co.mckinley.nm.us
Tom "Speedy" Trujillo, County Manager
(505) 722-3868
speedy@co.mckinley.nm.us



Jacqueline C. Sloan (D)
County Clerk

MCKINLEY was named for William McKinley, twenty-fifth President of the United States. Gallup, the county seat, is known as the "Indian Capital of the United States." The town was named after David Leeds Gallup, the railroad paymaster. The Spanish-Pueblo style courthouse was paid for by New Deal funding in 1939 and has a 2,000-square-foot historical mural by Lloyd Moylan in the courtroom. Other New Deal paintings, furniture and unique light fixtures can be seen throughout the building. The town is the site of the annual International Indian Ceremonial and the Navajo Codetalker Museum. A petroleum refining plant, and a coal mine provide energy resources for McKinley's population. The Navajo Reservation and Zuni Pueblo are both a part of McKinley County. A branch of the University of New Mexico is located in Gallup.

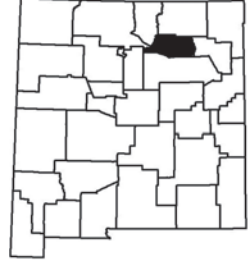
MORA COUNTY

Created February 1, 1860



Joanne E. Padilla-Salas (D)
County Clerk

Mora County Courthouse
P.O. Box 360
Mora, New Mexico 87732
(575) 387-2448 FAX: (575) 387-9023
mora_clerk@yahoo.com
Thomas Sanchez, County Manager
(575) 387-5279
mcmanager@countyofmora.com



Square Miles 1,944

MORA's history has several explanations. An area of Mora County in the early days was designated Lo de Mora, thought to refer to early residents of that name. A different story attributes the name to Mora, Spanish for mulberry, because of the large number of mulberry trees found there. Mora, the county seat, was settled in the early 1830's and was the site of many skirmishes with the Native American groups. Depression relief funds (New Deal) paid for the 1939 courthouse. Mora is in the heart of this high country and offers many hunting, fishing and ranching areas. Locals and tourists flock to the area in the summer to pick and purchase raspberries at the Salmon Ranch and to tour the old restored Roller Mill, just out of Mora in Cleveland, NM which is a fine museum focusing on the area's milling history.

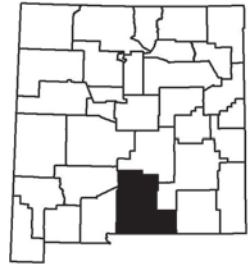
OTERO COUNTY

Created January 30, 1899



Robyn M. Holmes (R)
County Clerk

Otero County Courthouse
1104 N. White Sands Blvd., Ste. C
Alamogordo, New Mexico 88310
(575) 437-4942 FAX: (575) 443-2922
rholmes@co.otero.nm.us
Ray Backstrom, County Manager
(575) 437-7427

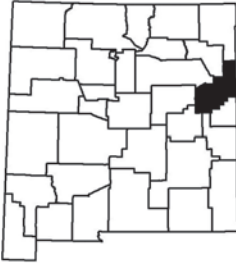


Square Miles 6,638

OTERO was named for Miguel A. Otero (II), Territorial Governor of New Mexico from 1897-1906; Otero (II) is not to be confused with his father, Otero (I), who was a NM Territorial Delegate to Congress; nor is Otero (II) to be confused with his son, Otero (III), who served as NM State Auditor and NM Attorney General. Alamogordo, the county seat, in addition to being an important rocket and missile-testing site, is next door neighbor to Holloman Air Force Base. White Sands Missile Range, White Sands National Monument, the mountain resort village Cloudcroft, and the Mescalero Apache Reservation are in Otero County. Alamogordo is the home of the New Mexico School for the Visually Impaired, the New Mexico Museum of Space History and a branch of New Mexico State University. A new courthouse was built in 1955-56 to replace the earlier structure built in 1901-03.

QUAY COUNTY

Created January 28, 1903



Square Miles 2,883

Quay County Courthouse
P.O. Box 1225
Tucumcari, New Mexico 88401
(575) 461-0510 FAX: (575) 461-0513
ellen.white@quaycounty-nm.gov
Richard Primrose, County Manager
richard.primrose@quaycounty-nm.gov

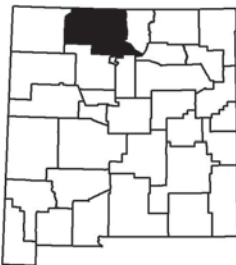


Ellen L. White (D)
County Clerk

QUAY was named for Matthew S. Quay, United States Senator from Pennsylvania from 1887 to 1904. Quay was a leading proponent in Congress during New Mexico's fight for statehood. Tucumcari, the county seat, is storied in songs, and is the terminal center for many large trucking firms. Long ago Tucumcari was one of the leading cattle shipping points in the state. Conchas Lake, in San Miguel County, makes it possible for large areas to be irrigated for farming. Also, Ute Lake provides fishing and skiing for the sports enthusiasts. New Deal funds built the 1939 Art Deco style courthouse which looks like others on the east side of the state and west side of Texas. The New Deal also sponsored the creation of a mural by Ben Carlton Mead for the building, which focuses on Coronado's passage through the area. Tucumcari is also the home of the Mesalands Community College.

RÍO ARRIBA COUNTY

Created January 9, 1852

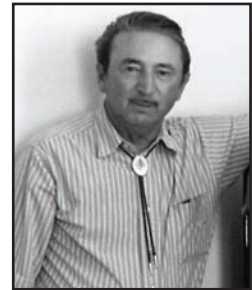


Square Miles 5,861

Río Arriba County Courthouse
P.O. Box 158
Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico 87575
(575) 588-7724

2nd Location

1122 Industrial Park Road
Española, New Mexico 87532
(505) 753-1780 FAX: (505) 753-1258
mamorales@rio-arriba.org
Tomas Campos, County Manager
tcampos@rio-arriba.org
(505) 753-2992 (Española)
(575) 588-7254 (Tierra Amarilla)



Moises A. Morales, Jr. (D)
County Clerk

RIO ARRIBA means "Upper River," the Spanish designation for the region of the upper Río Grande in New Mexico. The county was one of the seven original partidos under Spanish rule and Oñate created the first Spanish settlement in San Gabriel which was located at the confluence of the Río Grande and Chama Rivers, in the Española Valley near what became Española. Tierra Amarilla, the county seat, is near popular recreation areas. The courthouse is the largest building in the area and is not the architectural style of the Hispanic culture it serves. Built in 1916-1917, it has modified Grecian columns and a red brick structure similar to public buildings in other parts of the country. It was the site of a historic encounter in the early 1960's regarding land grants. Much of the Jicarilla Apache Reservation is in this county as well as San Juan and Santa Clara Pueblos. The Brazos, Chama and Río Grande rivers are important to the county for farming and recreation. Northern New Mexico College is located in Española and El Rito.

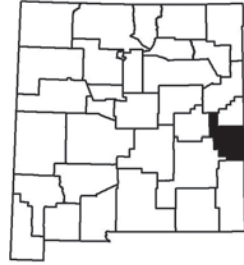
ROOSEVELT COUNTY

Created February 28, 1903



E. Janet Collins (D)
County Clerk

Roosevelt County Courthouse
Room 106
Portales, New Mexico 88130
(575) 356-8562
FAX: (575) 356-3560
jcollins@rooseveltcounty.com
Charlene Hardin, County Manager
(575) 356-5307



Square Miles 2,457

ROOSEVELT was named for Theodore Roosevelt, the twenty-sixth President of the United States, who had enlisted New Mexican Rough Riders, when he climbed San Juan Hill during the Spanish-American War. Portales, the county seat, is the home of Eastern New Mexico University and near the major Blackwater Draw archeological discoveries of "Bison Nomads" who lived in the area. Today it has the second largest milk cooperatives in the nation and the growing and processing of the delicious Valencia peanut. The desire to get federal monies during the Depression was thought to be the main reason in 1937 for replacing the 1903 courthouse that had been built of concrete blocks on the site. The architecture is the same Art Deco style that is found in Clovis, Tucumcari, Lovington, Ratón, and nearby West Texas courthouses. A statue commemorating one of the county's prominent figures, Washington Lindsey, is located on the lawn of the county courthouse. He also served as the state's second Lt. Governor and third Governor in 1917-1918.

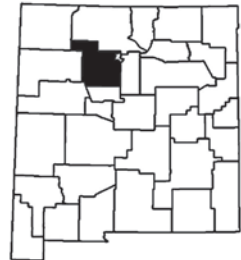
SANDOVAL COUNTY

Created March 16, 1903



Sally G. Padilla (D)
County Clerk

Sandoval County Courthouse, Admin. Bldg.
1500 Idalia Rd., Bldg. D
P.O. Box 40
Bernalillo, New Mexico 87004
(505) 867-7572 FAX: (505) 867-7638
spadilla@sandovalcountynm.gov
Phil Rios, County Manager
(505) 867-7500
prios@sandovalcountynm.gov

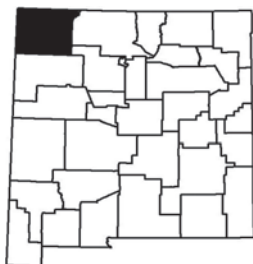


Square Miles 3,714

SANDOVAL was named for the distinguished family who lived in the region in the 18th century. The county covers 3,714 square miles and includes Bandelier National Monument, Coronado State Monument, Valles Grande Caldera, (one of the nation's largest extinct volcano craters), seven Native American pueblos and much hunting and fishing in the mountains. The county seat, Bernalillo, has been a thriving community since the late 17th century and the main portion of the courthouse was built in 1928. The architecture is not typical of the culture and geographic area it serves. An addition was placed in front of the original building in 1975, with a completely different architectural style.

SAN JUAN COUNTY

Created January 24, 1887



Square Miles 5,516

San Juan County Administration Bldg.
100 S. Oliver Drive
Box 550
Aztec, New Mexico 87410
(505) 334-9471 FAX: (505) 334-3635
dholmes@sjcounty.net
Keith Johns, County Manager
(505) 334-4271
kjohns@sjcounty.net



Debbie A. Holmes (R)
County Clerk

SAN JUAN takes its name from the San Juan River, whose headwaters are in the nearby San Juan Mountains. Once home to the Anasazi, the prehistoric people's ancient pueblo ruins are preserved at Aztec Ruins National Monument. The county seat is Aztec, a small community that has been overshadowed by the larger and nearby Farmington. The current courthouse replaces the buildings done in 1902 and 1957. A major attraction to this area is the nationally unique "Four Corners Monument" marking the site where New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Colorado meet. San Juan College, founded in 1956, is the state's fourth largest public higher education institution and is located in Farmington.

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY

Created January 9, 1852



Square Miles 4,767

San Miguel County Courthouse
500 W. National Ave., Ste. 113
Las Vegas, New Mexico 87701
(505) 425-9331 FAX: (505) 425-1799
mriviera@smcounty.net
Les Montoya, County Manager
(505) 425-9333
smcmanager@smcounty.net



Melanie Y. Rivera (D)
County Clerk

SAN MIGUEL is named for the town of San Miguel of the Bado (Saint Michael of the Ford), a crossing on the Pecos River on the Old Santa Fe Trail. The town was the first county seat but later moved to Las Vegas in 1853. The county is one of the original seven partidos. In 1940, New Deal funds made it possible to build a new courthouse, however a dispute due to a historic division of the community arose as to which part of Las Vegas it should be placed in. West Las Vegas won out and the structure is Territorial in its architectural style showing both the Hispanic and Native American influences in the area. Spectacular mountains and meadows surround the county seat of Las Vegas. After the coming of the railroad in 1879, Las Vegas, already a trading center, was considered one of the wildest towns in New Mexico. Las Vegas is home to New Mexico Highlands University, and the Armand Hammer United World College of the American West, located in the village of Montezuma just north of Las Vegas. Conchas Dam and Lake provide summer recreational offerings and electricity from the area. The Dam is a New Deal treasure and is comparable in size to Hoover Dam.

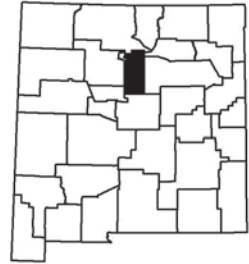
SANTA FE COUNTY

Created January 9, 1852



Valerie L. Espinoza (D)
County Clerk

Santa Fe County Courthouse
102 Grant Avenue
P.O. Box 1985
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504
(505) 986-6280 FAX: (505) 995-2767
vespinoza@co.santa-fe.nm.us
Katherine Miller, County Manager
(505) 986-6200
managersoffice@co.santa-fe.nm.us



Square Miles 1,931

SANTA FE County contains Santa Fe, the capital city of New Mexico and the county seat. Established in 1610, the city of Santa Fe was named for a city in Spain built in 1492 by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella. The oldest church and house in the United States are still standing in Santa Fe. They were built prior to the Pilgrims landing on the east coast. Santa Fe is a major cultural center in the United States. Many famous writers and artists have lived and other still do live and produce in "The City Different." Annually local Santa Fe residents are joined by tourist from all over the world to celebrate the nationally known events including Indian Market, Spanish Market, the Santa Fe Fiesta and Santa Fe Opera every summer as well as the County Fair and Rodeo in the fall. Thus tourism and state government are the two major clean industries in Santa Fe. New Deal monies in 1939 gave this county the opportunity to create a Territorial-style public building to house the county offices. Murals done later enhance the interior. Higher Education offerings are available in Santa Fe by Santa Fe University of Art and Design, Santa Fe Community College and St. John's College.

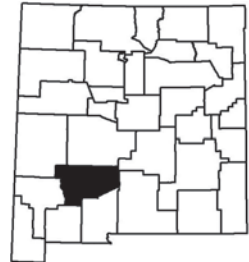
SIERRA COUNTY

Created April 3, 1884



Connie Greer (R)
County Clerk

Sierra County Administration &
Commission Chamber
100 N. Date Street, Ste. 6
Truth or Consequences,
New Mexico 87901
(575) 894-2840 FAX: (575) 894-2516
cgreerclerk@sierracountynm.gov
Janet Porter-Carrejo, County Manager
(575) 894-6215
jpc@sierracountynm.gov

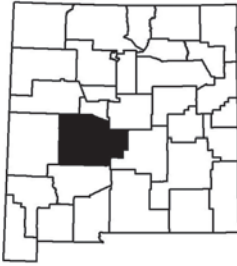


Square Miles 4,231

SIERRA was named for the Sierra de los Caballos range of mountains in the county. Hillsboro, a mining town, was chosen as the county seat in 1884, and the Sierra Grande, a silver mine south of Hillsboro, produced \$735,260 in silver bullion in 1882. Later its population declined and nearby village, Hot Springs, became the county seat in 1937. This community became important also as a health resort due to its natural hot mineral springs. A state hospital was built there about the time to utilized the hot springs for treating the state's children afflicted with polio. That facility now serves the state's veterans needing assisted living care. Next to it is a new memorial to our state's veterans. A new courthouse was built with New Deal funding that same year. This town voted to change its name in 1950, in response to a request from the then popular radio show, Truth or Consequences, and today is affectionately referred to as "T or C." It annually holds a fiesta which family members of Ralph Edwards, the radio and later television show host, come or provide stars to headline during the Fiesta. Today the town is known as a location for retirees again because of the mineral springs and comfortable year round weather. In the summer the area draws thousands of visitors at the Elephant Butte Lake and Damsite and Caballo Lake. The new Spaceport is located near T or C. Western New Mexico University has a branch in T or C.

SOCORRO COUNTY

Created January 9, 1852



Square Miles 6,634

Socorro County Courthouse
P.O. Box 1
Socorro, New Mexico 87801
(575) 835-0423 FAX: (575) 835-1043
rvega@co.socorro.nm.us
Delilah Walsh, County Manager
(575) 835-0589



Rebecca E. Vega (D)
County Clerk

SOCORRO was the name conferred by Don Juan de Onate upon a Pueblo north of the present town of Socorro, the county seat. In the summer of 1598, a group of Native Americans presented him and his troops with corn, which is why he chose the name "succor" or "help". The county was one of the nine original counties of the Territory of New Mexico. Once the largest city in New Mexico because of silver strikes nearby. Today, Socorro County is home to New Mexico Institute of Mining & Technology, the National Radio Astronomy's Very Large Array, the Magdalena Ridge Observatory, Bosque del Apache and Sevilleta Wildlife refuges and White Sands Missile Range. The world's first atomic bomb was exploded in the southeast corner of the County on July 16, 1945. The County also has considerable cattle ranching. The courthouse, built by New Deal funding in 1940, is a Spanish-pueblo architectural style and replaced an earlier public building on the same site.

TAOS COUNTY

Created January 9, 1852



Square Miles 2,257

Taos County Courthouse
105 Albright Street, Ste. D
Taos, New Mexico 87571
(575) 737-6380 FAX: (575) 751-6390
elaine.montano@taoscounty.org
Jacob D. Caldwell, County Manager
(575) 737-6303
jacob.caldwell@taoscounty.org



Elaine S. Montano (D)
County Clerk

TAOS takes its name from the ancient Indian Pueblo which the Spanish explorers found when they came to the area in the 16th century. The town of Taos, just south of the still-existing Pueblo, is the county seat. Taos is a center for artists and visitors who enjoy the mountain atmosphere and winter skiing. Writer D.H. Lawrence is credited with saying of the county seat, "I think the skyline of Taos is the most beautiful I have ever seen..." Taos was once a meeting place for trappers and traders. It was the home of famous frontier scout Kit Carson, who is commemorated in a state park and museum. A new and modernistic version of the renowned Taos pueblo and earlier Spanish-Pueblo style courthouse was built in 1970, and houses both city and county governments. The earlier 1932-1933 New Deal courthouse still stands on the north side of the Plaza. The county historical society gives tours of the old courtroom, where ten New Deal restored murals, created by a local well-known Taos artist of the 1930-1940's, and one by Frederico Vigil can be enjoyed. Wheeler Peak located in Taos County is the highest mountain peak in the state at 13,161 ft. A branch of UNM serves Taos residents and Southern Methodist University has an archaeological research center at Ft. Burgwin.

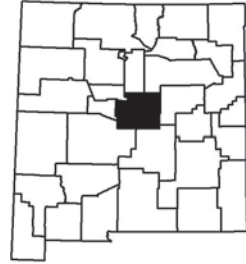
TORRANCE COUNTY

Created March 16, 1903



Linda Kayser (R)
County Clerk

Torrance County Courthouse
P.O. Box 767
Estancia, New Mexico 87016
LKayser@torrancecountynm.org
(505) 246-4735 FAX: (505) 384-4080
Joy Ansley, County Manager
(505) 246-4752
Torrance@torrancecountynm.org



Square Miles 3,355

TORRANCE, in the heart of New Mexico, was named for Francis J. Torrance, a promoter who took part in the building of the New Mexico Central Railroad and established a town "Progresso" that was named for him. Estancia, which means "small farm," is the county seat and once was considered "The Bean Capitol" of the state. The courthouse exemplifies culture and architecture popular in the 1960's. The Estancia name reflects its status as the center of a bustling farming and ranching county. The village of Manzano, which means "apple tree," is said to be the site of the first apple orchard in the American Southwest.

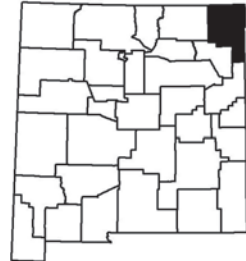
UNION COUNTY

Created February 13, 1893



Joyce Ann Sowers (D)
County Clerk

Union County Courthouse
P.O. Box 430
Clayton, New Mexico 88415
(575) 374-9491 FAX: (575) 374-9591
unionclerk@plateautel.net
Angela Gonzales, County Manager
(575) 374-8896
ucgonzales@yahoo.com

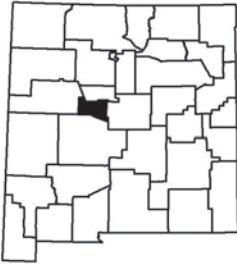


Square Miles 3,817

UNION was formed from the eastern portions of Colfax, Mora, and San Miguel Counties, and was named for that "union." The county is rich in frontier history. Rabbit Ears Mountain, near the county seat of Clayton, was a landmark on the Old Santa Fe Trail. The Goodnight-Loving Cattle Drive Trail also crossed the county on its way to Dodge City. The county is still great ranching country and is increasingly involved in carbon dioxide production. In the northwest part of Union County, Capulin Mountain is one of the largest and most symmetrical volcanic cinder cones in the United States. The area is designated a national monument and areas near Clayton are also designated at the Kiowa National Grasslands. The first courthouse was built around 1895-1896 however, after a tornado, it was replaced in 1909-1910 by a Victorian, domed structure typical of Midwestern culture and times. This was not typical architecture for Clayton or New Mexico, but is still in use today.

VALENCIA COUNTY

Created January 9, 1852



Square Miles 1,458

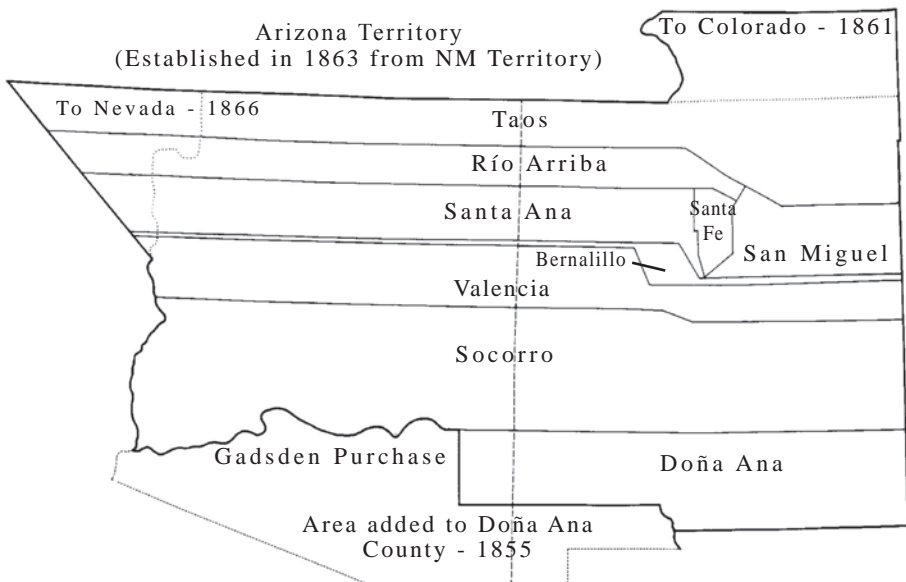
Valencia County Courthouse
P.O. Box 969
Los Lunas, New Mexico 87031
(505) 866-2073 FAX: (505) 866-2015
sally.perea@co.valencia.nm.us
Eric Zamora, County Manager
(505) 866-2003



Sally R. Perea (D)
County Clerk

VALENCIA was named for a 17th-century hacienda built by Francisco de Valencia, the Spanish official in charge of the area. It was one of the original territorial counties with Tomé as the first county seat starting in 1852. In 1873, it moved to Belen only to return to Tomé two years later. Another move took it to Los Lunas in 1876, where it has remained. The current courthouse is a modernistic brick and glass style popular in the 1960's. Two favorite New Mexican dishes, enchiladas and posole, are said to have originated in Los Lunas. The county is in a farming region, and increasingly a "bedroom community" area of Albuquerque to the north. A branch of the University of New Mexico is located in Belen and a small historical museum is quite an asset in the town of Los Lunas. Across the street from that museum is the Luna Mansion, now a restaurant, but originally the fine colonial style home of the early political figure, Soloman Luna. Also in Los Lunas is one of the state's penitentiaries.

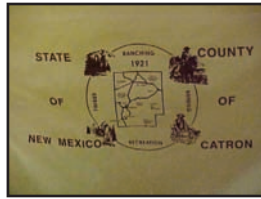
Original Counties of New Mexico Territory - 1852



NEW MEXICO COUNTY FLAGS



Bernalillo County



Catron County



Chaves County



Cibola County



Colfax County



Curry County



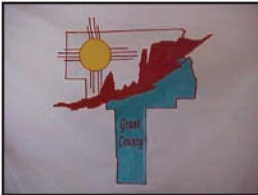
De Baca County



Doña Ana County



Eddy County



Grant County



Guadalupe County



Harding County



Hidalgo County



Lea County



Lincoln County



Los Alamos County

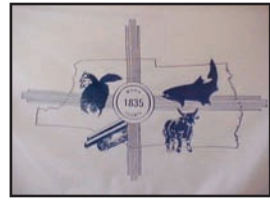
NEW MEXICO COUNTY FLAGS



Luna County



McKinley County



Mora County



Otero County



Quay County



Río Arriba County



Roosevelt County



San Juan County



San Miguel County



Sandoval County



Santa Fe County



Sierra County



Socorro County



Taos County



Torrance County



Union County



Valencia County



"Western Winter"
Photo by Dena M. King

Here in Tularosa the west has come, gone and still lives on.
 Now all we need is a horse.

New Mexico Economics An Overview 2010-2011

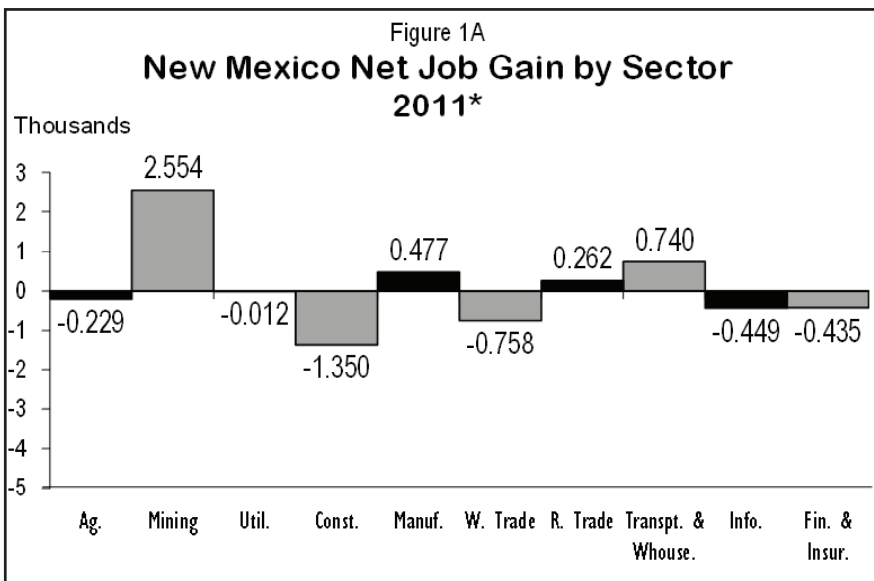
Bureau of Business and Economic Research
University of New Mexico
303 Girard Blvd., NE, MSC06
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131-0001
(505) 277-2216 FAX: (505) 277-7066
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The following information was excerpted from the March-April 2011 edition of the New Mexico Business Current Economic Report. "The New Mexico Economy in 2010 and 2011 was written by Jeffrey Mitchell and Michael O'Donnell, Economists with the Bureau of Business and Economic Research at the University of New Mexico.

Following one of the worst years on record in 2009, the New Mexico economy continued to sputter in 2010. In March, the New Mexico Department of Workforce Solutions (NMDWS) released revised state and metro area nonfarm employment data from the second quarter of 2009 through the fourth quarter of 2010 (2009:2 through 2010:4). BBER analysts identified surprising patterns in the revised 2010:4 employment estimates, and were particularly concerned with newly released employment data for the state's professional & business services sector. Recognizing that the estimates are based on a limited survey, BBER decided to adjust this sector's employment to be more in line with recent patterns. This had the effect of increasing the 2010 employment estimate for professional & business services and non agricultural employment as a whole. Although overall employment and employment in this particular sector decreased for the year, the rates of decline were not as steep as those shown in the official published data. Tabulations contained in the body of this issue of New Mexico Business present the official published 2010 data for total non agricultural employment and professional & business services and will differ from the figures in the article.

The BBER-adjusted data show that New Mexico nonfarm employment declined 1.1% from 2009 to 2010, a net loss of 9,143 jobs. Meanwhile, personal income experienced a gain of 4.2% largely on the back of increased transfer payments, and to a lesser extent gains in wage & salary disbursements and dividends, interests & rent income. Unemployment increased to 8.4% for the year.

Four sectors exhibited job gains in 2010, mining & logging (483 jobs, 2.7%), wholesale trade (41 jobs, 0.2%), educational services & health care (1,625 jobs, 1.4%) and government (308 jobs, 0.2%).



See Figures 1A and 1B above and 2A and 2B on page 2. Mining & logging and wholesale trade grew after falling about 15% and 8%, respectively, in 2009. The gains in the mining & logging sector included hires at the Freeport McMoRan Copper mine in Grant County, expansion of potash operations in Eddy County, and renewed activities in oil & gas, particularly in the southeastern corner of the state.

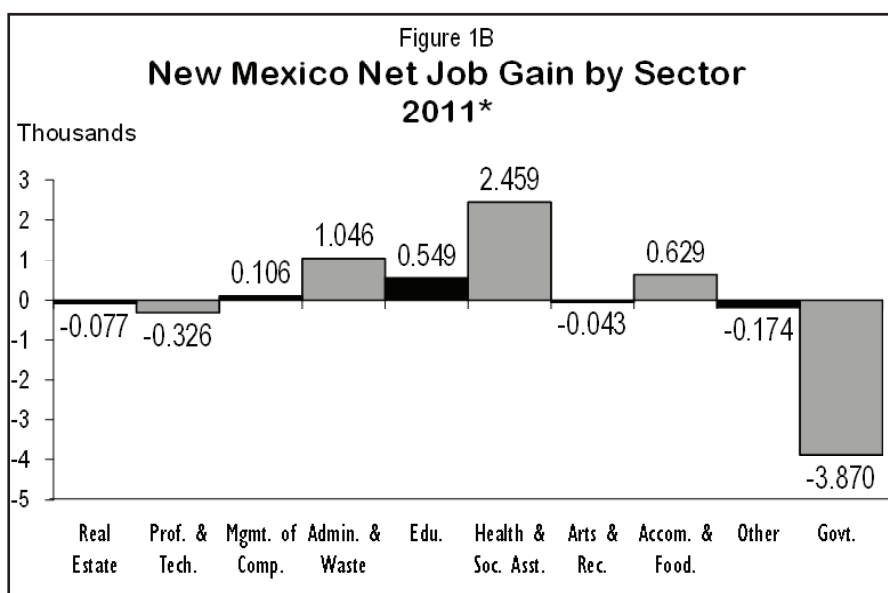
After gaining 3,017 jobs in 2009, educational services & health care continued a trend of strong growth. Most of the new jobs in this sector were the result of hiring at existing facilities, as hiring is to begin at new hospitals in Rio Rancho only later in 2011 and 2012. The government sector continued to add jobs; however, it is important to note that growth was buoyed by federal government jobs (1,859, 5.8%), as state and local government employment declined on the heels of budget reduction measures. Increase in federal government employment is largely associated with the 2010 U.S. Census and by the third quarter employment levels were in decline as the federal government began to tighten its budget. Every other sector suffered net job loss. For the second consecutive year, the construction industry led the way in terms of employment loss, losing 3,667 jobs, a 7.7% decline. Permits for new housing construction continued to shrink. The total number of permits was down 5.2% during 2010, following even larger declines in 2007, 2008 and 2009. Single-family permits were down 7.7%. Bucking the trend were multi-family permits, which grew by 12.3%.

As in 2009, the professional & business services sector was the second largest job loser, according to BBER adjusted estimates. The adjusted data show that the sector shed 2,643 jobs, a 2.6% decline. The declines are largely the result of temp job losses as well as recent waves of call center closings and downsizings. Retail trade and manufacturing lost 1,775 and 1,041 jobs, declines of 1.9% and 3.5%, respectively. Both sectors experienced the continuing impact of ripples from the large job losses in 2009 where each lost approximately 5,000 jobs. Financial activities and transportation, warehousing & utilities were the other major losers shedding 758 and 683 jobs, declines of 2.3% and 3.1%, respectively.

In summary, after more than two years of sharp declines the economy may have reached the bottom in 2010:3, with total employment in 2010:4 showing positive year-over-year growth for the first time since 2008:3.

This forecast of the New Mexico economy is based on the March 2011 IHS Global Insight baseline forecast. The forecast also reflects re-benchmarked employment data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, as issued in March 2011.

The outlook for the New Mexico economy is tepid. The upside is that we are now likely in recovery.



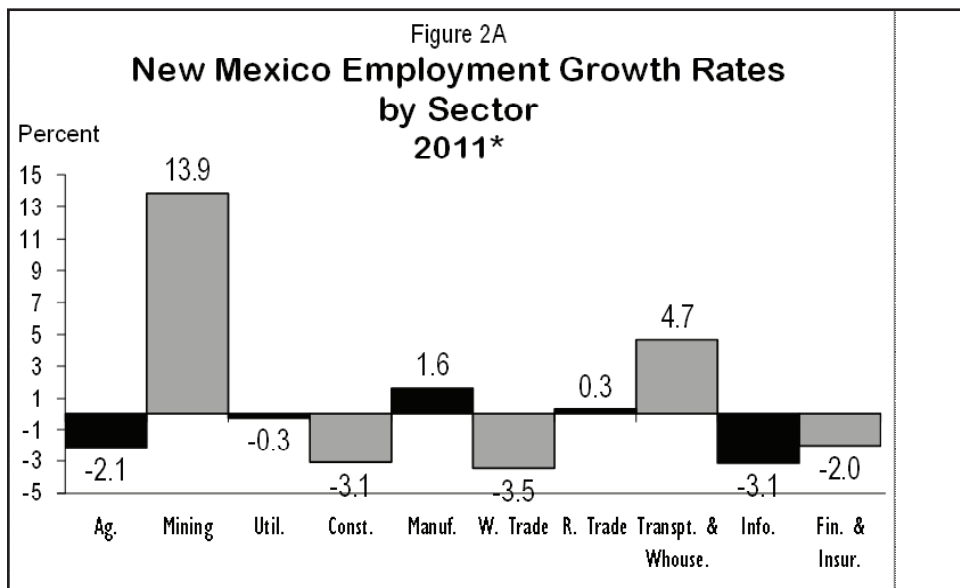
By our estimates, New Mexico's economy added jobs in the fourth quarter of 2010 (compared to a year earlier) for the first time in more than two years. The economy will likely continue to add jobs in 2011 and continue a trend of modest growth throughout the forecast period. The downside is that the pace of job creation will be very slow, remaining well below the growth rates that were common during mid-decade, the 1990s and earlier. For 2011, we expect employment growth will only be 0.8%, and to not exceed 1.5% at any point in the next several years.

Reflecting the slow growth of employment and a long-term reduction in federal transfers, the outlook for personal income growth is equally sobering. During 2011, with the phasing out of ARRA (federal stimulus) subsidies, personal income growth in New Mexico will lag behind the national rate. Thereafter, as employment-related wages and salaries rather than transfer payments drive increases in personal income, the growth in New Mexico may match but is unlikely to greatly exceed the national trend. After 3 to 4 percent growth during 2011 and 2012, personal income will grow by 4 to 5 percent in the out-years.

The best explanation for this forecast of slow employment growth is simply that no one sector of the economy appears poised to take the lead. Often in the past, the construction sector filled this role by generating employment and wages and creating demand for the goods and services of other sectors. In light of surplus housing currently on the market, the conservative posture of lenders and the uncertainties regarding the labor market, it is unlikely that the residential construction industry will be the main stimulus for rapid economic growth during this cycle. The withdrawal of federal infrastructure funds will further limit the growth of non-residential building.

Likewise, this forecast anticipates only a very slow and short recovery of the mining and manufacturing sectors. After the expansion of employment in mining currently underway, it is unlikely that further exploration will be sufficient to drive additional growth. This will accommodate employment growth of 5.7% in 2011 followed by negative growth thereafter. The positive short-term growth assumes no immediate impact on oil & gas production as a result of potentially placing the dunes sagebrush lizard on the Endangered Species list and the continued high demand for copper and potash.

Beyond any short-term utilization of slack capacity in the manufacturing sector, it is equally unlikely that the sector will overcome its long-term competitive challenges to drive new rounds of growth. Perhaps the best hope of large scale employment growth in the manufacturing sector is Intel, particularly after receiving an air quality permit revision from the State and announcing the commencement of production of a new 22nm microprocessor.



It is unclear, however, whether Intel intends to expand local operations in the near future. For this sector, the forecast calls for a modest recovery in employment from its current very low levels before returning to a relatively flat or negative trend for the long-term.

An outlook for a continuing rollback of government employment will further limit the strength of the recovery. This forecast expects a continuing and long-term reduction in federal employment (-2.6% employment decline in 2011), and only very slow recovery of employment by the state and local governments (0.4% and 0.1% employment growth in 2011, respectively). Insofar as local government is more closely tied to the demands of a growing population, the growth of employment will be somewhat stronger, although it is unlikely to exceed 1.5% annual growth at any point during the forecast period. Also limiting growth will be the phasing-out of approximately 400 positions in the Albuquerque Public Schools system.

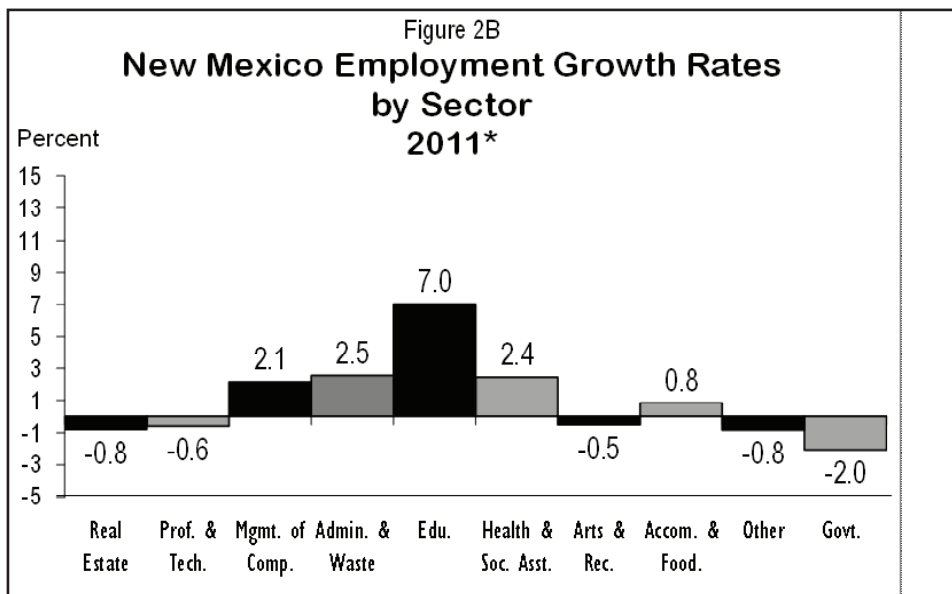
This forecast anticipates that health care & educational services and professional & business services will be among the strongest sectors of the state's economy. Employment in these sectors is expected to grow by 2 to 3 percent per year. Given expected limits on Medicaid and other health-related expenditures, it seems unlikely that health care will return to the rate of growth typical of the last decade. However, the addition of a new hospital in Rio Rancho, the newly opened hospital in Santa Rosa and the continuing demand for health care services, employment is likely to stay robust in that sector.

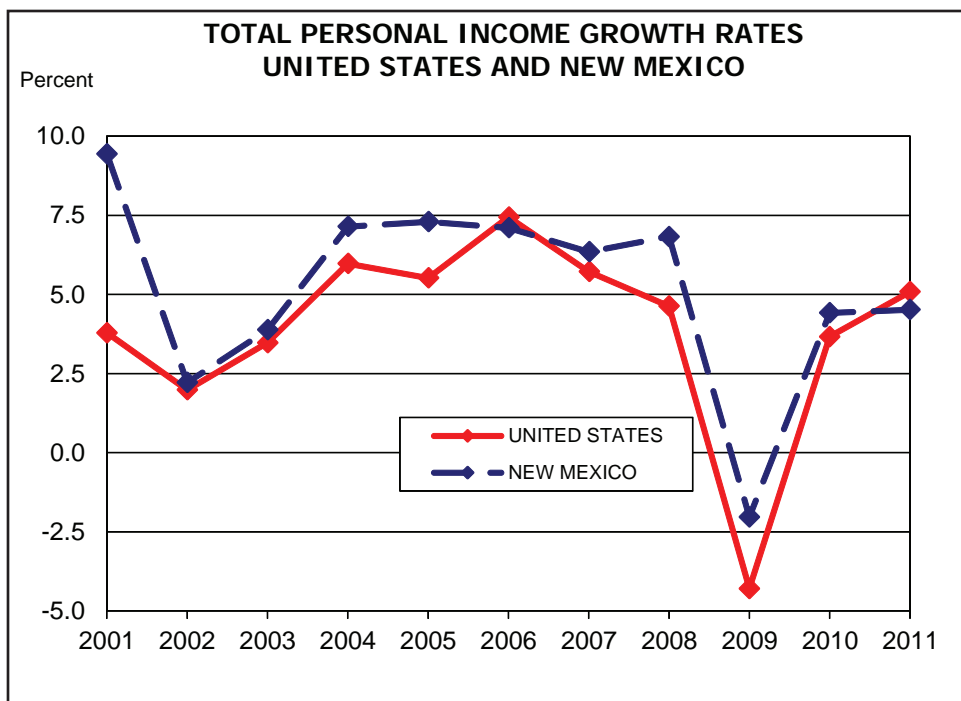
While employment in professional & business services may not achieve rates common in earlier periods, it will grow at a faster pace than the State economy (2.3% employment growth for professional & business services in 2011 compared to 0.8% total employment growth). The nature of this increase is due partly to the fact that professional & business services must grow more quickly to accommodate aggregate demand from all the other sectors, even if each individual sector grows relatively

slowly. However, the expected loss of approximately 370 jobs at the J.C. Penny call center in Rio Rancho by the middle of the year will likely temper growth in the short term.

In summary, the New Mexico economy has begun to recover from the deep recession of the past years. However, with the likely continued decline in federal and state government spending and without any single sector of the economy positioned to drive rapid growth, the recovery will be slow, with employment increases never exceeding 1.5% per year for the foreseeable future.

Jeffrey Mitchell and Michael O'Donnell
Economists

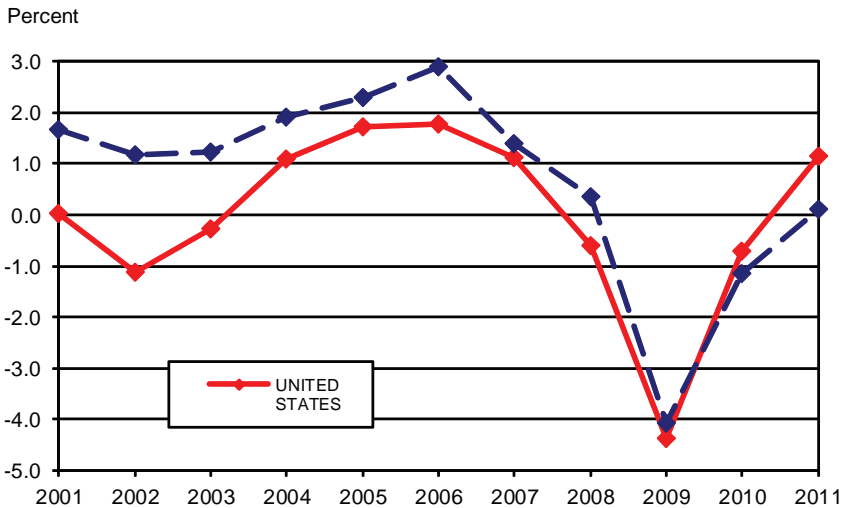




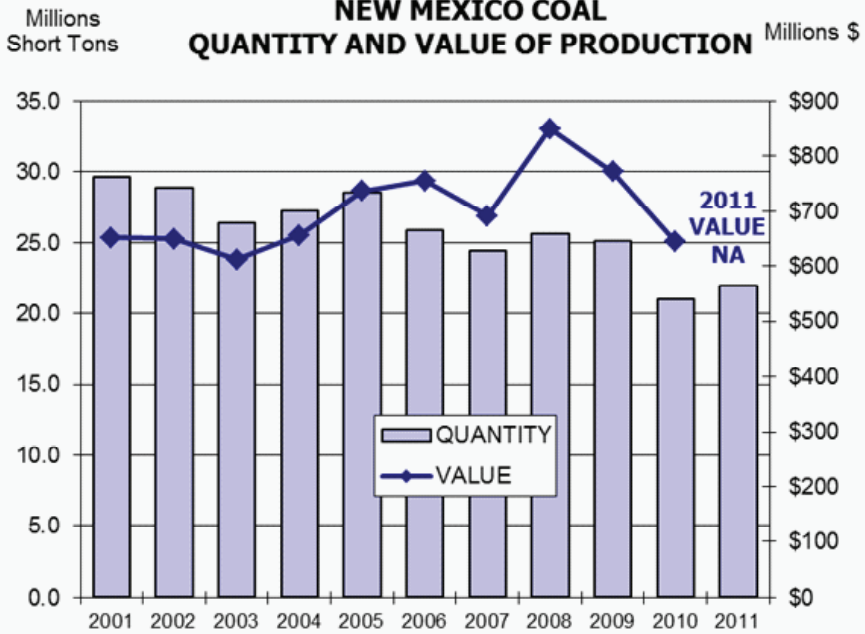
"There is no place like Northern New Mexico"
Photo by Miguel Duran

The wide open spaces on Hwy. 112 Between El Vado Lake on the way to Cuba, NM

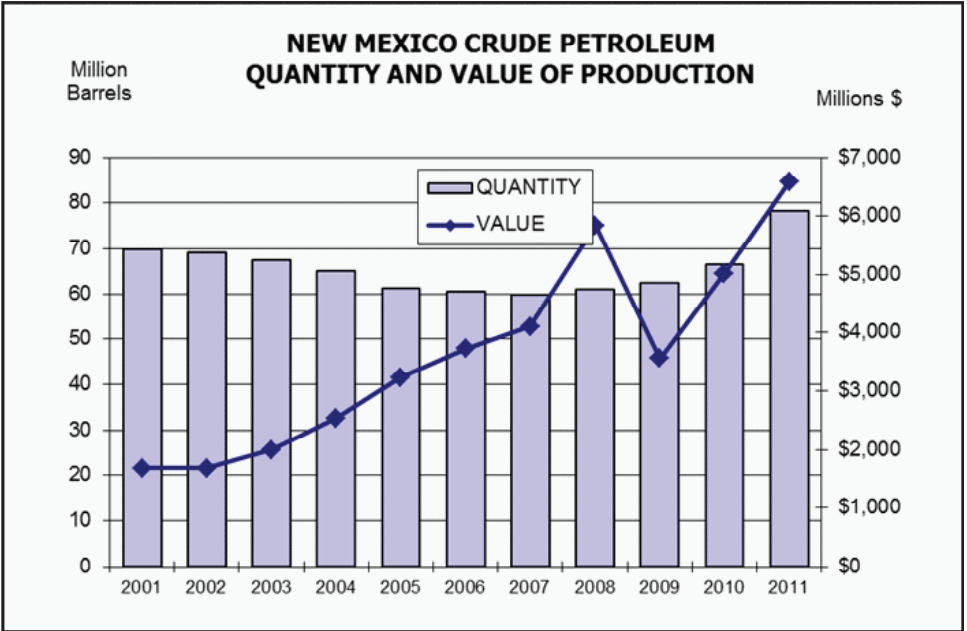
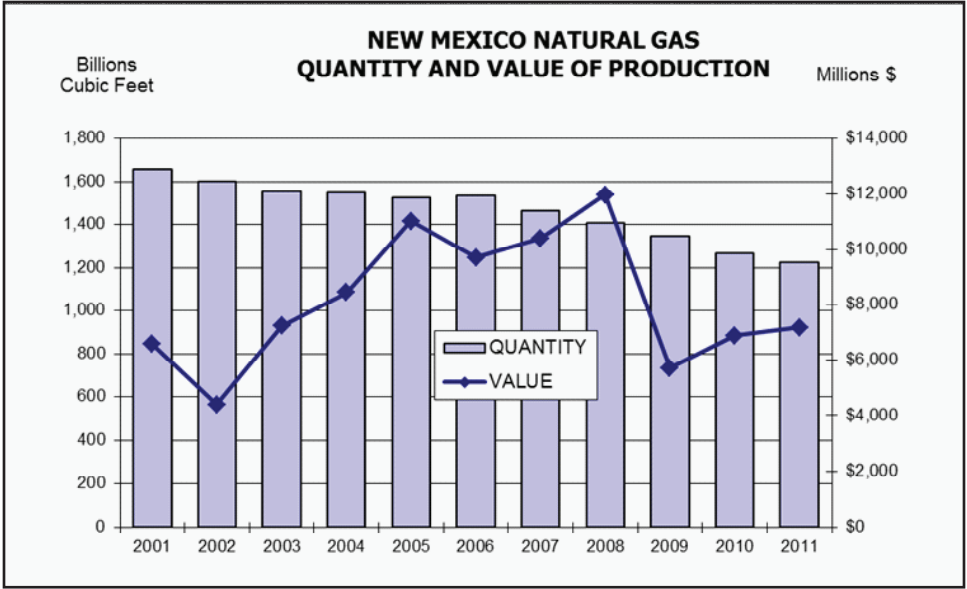
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES UNITED STATES AND NEW MEXICO



NEW MEXICO COAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION



NA Not available.



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY COUNTY

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
NEW MEXICO	47,104	37,808	31,912	42,408	66,055	80,202
Bernalillo County	14,403	11,651	10,157	13,804	21,767	26,583
Catron County	96	77	67	82	136	152
Chaves County	1,509	1,146	952	1,173	1,780	2,240
Cibola County	682	537	459	575	786	975
Colfax County	360	279	211	293	469	572
Curry County	864	704	543	668	901	1,179
De Baca County	48	33	27	33	40	48
Dona Ana County	4,815	3,917	3,298	4,234	6,163	7,639
Eddy County	1,138	872	705	837	1,534	1,734
Grant County	718	512	426	619	1,405	1,269
Guadalupe County	129	97	95	106	131	187
Harding County	16	15	10	12	18	20
Hidalgo County	122	85	69	113	205	214
Lea County	1,064	808	625	843	2,088	2,165
Lincoln County	483	401	307	395	594	753
Los Alamos County	312	263	208	302	300	381
Luna County	1,634	1,322	1,140	1,495	2,022	2,436
McKinley County	1,796	1,443	1,131	1,485	2,106	2,652
Mora County	233	173	145	175	246	321
Otero County	1,323	1,074	901	1,143	1,633	1,962
Quay County	211	179	158	194	252	351
Rio Arriba County	1,260	1,009	880	1,122	1,436	1,777
Roosevelt County	361	284	244	297	419	553
Sandoval County	2,630	2,212	2,108	2,930	4,472	5,294
San Juan County	2,910	2,321	1,712	2,264	4,162	5,406
San Miguel County	828	625	509	663	913	1,134
Santa Fe County	3,158	2,575	2,137	2,956	4,679	5,452
Sierra County	293	235	179	240	322	417
Socorro County	417	335	274	341	465	583
Taos County	1,165	948	791	971	1,450	1,761
Torrance County	419	321	299	387	606	720
Union County	69	56	47	57	100	122
Valencia County	1,639	1,302	1,099	1,598	2,457	3,154

Source: New Mexico Dept. of Workforce Solutions, Economic Research and Analysis Bureau, Table A. Released 4-19-11.

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE STATUS

Indicators	2000 ^r	2007 ^r	2008 ^r	2009 ^r	2010 ^r
LABOR FORCE STATUS ^{1,2} (000S)					
Civilian Labor Force	852.3	933.6	952.2	942.3	953.3
Employment ³	810.0	901.7	909.8	876.2	873.1
Unemployment	42.3	31.9	42.4	66.1	80.2
Rate (%) ⁴	5.0	3.4	4.5	7.0	8.4
PERCENT CHANGE* FROM THE PREVIOUS YEAR (%)					
Civilian Labor Force	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.2
Employment ³	2.1	1.7	0.9	-3.7	-0.4
Unemployment	-9.9	-15.6	32.9	55.8	21.4
Rate (%) ⁴	-	-	-		

* Percent changes are based on unrounded numbers. ^p Preliminary. ^r Revised. ¹ Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. ² Because of changes in estimation methodology there is a break in the labor force series between 1999 and 2000 ³ Total civilian employment is on a place of residence basis & includes self-employed persons, farm workers, & certain unpaid family workers, along with nonfarm wage & salary employees. ⁴ The unemployment rate expresses unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force. Source: New Mexico Dept. of Labor, Economic Research & Analysis.

NEW MEXICO* AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY¹ PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT SECTORS (\$)

Sector	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009
All Sectors	\$27,557	\$34,567	\$36,379	\$37,910	\$38,529
Private	26,537	33,397	35,209	36,651	37,021
Government	31,310	38,544	40,427	42,189	43,320

* Wage & employment data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wage (QCEW) exclude employees of Los Alamos Laboratory. ^{N/A} Not available. ¹ Wages represent the gross amount paid within the year. Commissions, bonuses, and overtime pay are included. Average annual pay is calculated by dividing total wages by average employment for each year. ² Percent changes are based on unrounded numbers. Source: New Mexico Dept. of Labor, Economic Research and Analysis, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).

AVERAGE WAGE BY COUNTY

Annual Average Wage/Salary per Job¹ for New Mexico Counties 2004-2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
NEW MEXICO	\$32,562	\$34,002	\$35,503	\$37,147	\$38,680	\$39,337
Bernalillo County	35,372	36,916	38,213	39,608	40,931	41,989
Catron County	25,333	27,454	28,387	27,899	28,412	29,160
Chaves County	26,328	27,378	28,856	29,976	31,437	31,845
Cibola County	25,694	28,423	29,473	31,298	32,683	33,017
Colfax County	25,580	26,750	27,974	29,493	29,770	30,580
Curry County	28,999	30,646	31,971	32,929	33,818	35,500
De Baca County	22,214	22,931	24,149	25,983	26,343	27,163
Dona Ana County	27,752	29,063	30,285	31,792	33,242	34,692
Eddy County	33,247	35,358	37,529	40,972	44,336	43,779
Grant County	26,208	27,616	28,265	29,843	33,276	33,624
Guadalupe County	23,425	22,894	25,939	25,571	26,617	26,700
Harding County	23,165	24,522	26,831	29,145	30,115	31,652
Hidalgo County	24,509	25,697	27,790	31,561	34,240	36,058
Lea County	30,470	33,291	37,937	41,546	46,550	43,373
Lincoln County	24,760	25,420	26,516	27,551	28,022	28,682
Los Alamos County	63,324	65,320	64,330	66,250	71,523	72,097
Luna County	24,287	26,500	27,345	28,844	31,138	31,965
McKinley County	27,972	28,858	29,880	30,992	30,768	31,729
Mora County	24,114	25,183	26,660	28,211	29,110	29,572
Otero County	28,605	29,784	31,676	32,753	33,589	35,315
Quay County	25,874	26,452	27,390	28,837	29,932	30,635
Rio Arriba County	24,466	26,024	27,456	28,923	29,414	30,561
Roosevelt County	23,852	25,344	26,793	29,461	30,698	30,948
Sandoval County	36,237	37,282	38,323	39,965	39,146	39,910
San Juan County	32,524	34,137	36,584	39,143	41,817	41,132
San Miguel County	24,373	25,621	27,050	28,478	29,160	30,175
Santa Fe County	32,780	33,625	35,661	37,940	39,464	40,055
Sierra County	23,475	24,524	25,339	26,207	27,371	28,206
Socorro County	28,473	28,692	30,949	30,644	31,440	32,555
Taos County	24,581	25,996	27,072	28,339	30,038	30,285
Torrance County	25,746	26,533	28,095	29,408	29,865	30,554
Union County	22,894	24,028	24,981	26,811	29,534	29,665
Valencia County	25,639	26,535	27,492	28,850	29,848	30,039

¹ Average wage/salary per job is calculated as total wage and salary disbursements divided by all full-and part-time wage and salary workers. The data are by place of work rather than by place of residence.

² The data in the state tables became available with the Dept. of Commerce "state releases". The New Mexico data in this table became available with the "county and metro area releases" and are consistent with county and metro area income. The state and county/metro area data follow different revision schedules and were released separately. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Data released April 21, 2011. Table prepared by: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico.

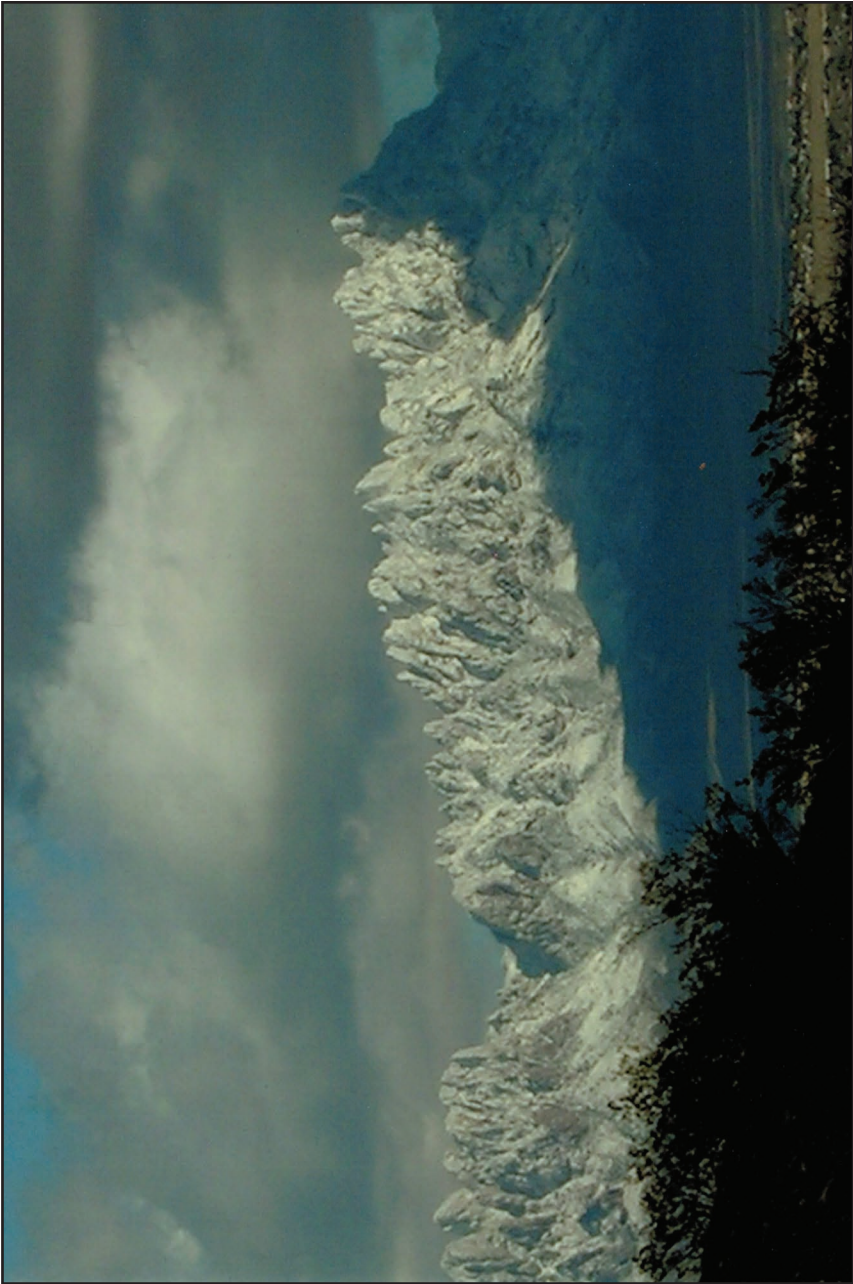
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME (PCI)¹

Per Capita Personal Income*, New Mexico Counties 2005-2010

County	2005 ^r	2006 ^r	2007 ^r	2008 ^r	2009 ^p	2010 ^p
NEW MEXICO	\$27,264	\$28,876	\$30,513	\$32,018	\$33,609	\$33,267
Bernalillo County	31,848	33,273	35,184	36,186	37,235	36,825
Catron County	20,170	21,986	21,896	22,491	24,532	25,872
Chaves County	23,883	24,964	26,710	29,128	31,636	29,891
Cibola County	18,783	20,747	22,142	22,580	24,084	24,795
Colfax County	25,713	27,221	28,182	30,200	32,481	33,528
Curry County	26,809	28,244	29,488	32,595	35,095	35,390
De Baca County	25,541	26,337	27,457	28,630	33,020	34,718
Dona Ana County	22,587	24,009	25,065	26,725	27,848	28,165
Eddy County	27,598	30,226	32,954	35,308	39,600	38,731
Grant County	22,743	24,782	26,101	27,846	30,233	29,713
Guadalupe County	18,099	19,487	19,923	20,710	23,194	24,981
Harding County	34,134	34,615	31,602	29,385	35,355	33,774
Hidalgo County	19,453	21,465	23,308	25,253	28,394	28,772
Lea County	25,458	27,699	30,959	34,033	38,622	34,971
Lincoln County	22,889	24,189	25,046	27,565	29,023	29,428
Los Alamos County	53,867	57,269	56,774	56,774	60,335	59,936
Luna County	18,721	20,404	20,909	22,342	23,517	24,275
McKinley County	18,035	19,335	20,008	21,667	22,601	23,622
Mora County	19,403	19,943	20,070	21,233	23,187	24,430
Otero County	21,182	22,134	23,173	24,382	25,390	26,653
Quay County	22,640	24,732	25,535	27,356	28,732	29,707
Rio Arriba County	23,000	24,051	24,573	25,571	27,090	27,619
Roosevelt County	25,716	25,896	25,483	28,237	30,673	28,309
Sandoval County	26,822	28,293	29,620	30,833	31,907	32,172
San Juan County	23,017	24,967	27,393	29,183	31,893	30,702
San Miguel County	22,814	24,012	25,651	27,515	29,624	30,731
Santa Fe County	36,719	39,066	41,485	43,292	44,423	42,645
Sierra County	20,997	22,364	22,943	25,277	27,221	27,457
Socorro County	21,326	23,183	23,914	25,521	27,562	27,739
Taos County	25,642	27,861	29,524	30,786	31,778	31,792
Torrance County	22,478	24,376	25,009	26,565	28,679	28,909
Union County	29,065	33,011	30,770	27,975	31,293	31,378
Valencia County	23,936	25,063	26,450	27,878	29,149	29,057

* Personal income data are by place of residence. ^P Preliminary. ^r Revised.

¹ The data in the state tables became available with the Dept. of Commerce "state releases". The New Mexico data in this table became available with the "county and metro area releases" and are consistent with county and metro area income. The state and county/metro area data follow different revision schedules and were released separately. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Data released April 21, 2011. Table Prepared by: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico.



"Winter Storm, Organ Mountains"
Photo by Lois Wark

Southern New Mexicans are used to snow. When it comes, the ramparts of the Organ Mountains stand out starkly while against the sky. This shot was taken with a zoom lens from the porch of the photographer's home in Picacho Hills, fifteen miles from the iconic Organs.

EDUCATION IN NEW MEXICO

The New Mexico Legislature appropriates more than 62% of the state's budget to support education in New Mexico, where all education – public or private, academic, professional, and technical - is a matter of the highest priority.

The Public Education Department, directed by the Secretary of Education, is responsible for the public education of all Kindergarten – 12th grade students in an equitable manner, challenging them to reach their potential. Recognizing these goals, the department assists and holds accountable the **89 local school districts** that are expected to reach these goals by providing local control and direction to their schools. The Public Education Department is responsible for 17 publicly supported two-year postsecondary schools of vocational education and is in charge of adult basic education services and vocational rehabilitation for the disabled.

Two state institutions provide education and training to the state's visual and hearing impaired students on their campuses and via community based programs. Both schools are directed by separately appointed boards.

The Higher Education Department, a separate department from the Public Education Department, oversees budgets and programs of public institutions of higher education. It makes recommendations to the legislature on appropriations to state-supported universities and colleges. It is also responsible for the quality control and licensing of private and proprietary trade, technical and business schools and branch operations of out-of-state institutions of higher learning.

NEW MEXICO PUBLIC EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Jerry Apodaca Education Building
300 Don Gaspar, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501-2786
(505) 827-5800 FAX: (505) 827-6520
www.ped.state.nm.us

Secretary of Education (Designee)
Chief of Staff
Deputy Secretary of Policy and Indian Education
Deputy Secretary, Finance and Operations
Director, Indian Education
Director of Educator Quality
Director of Parent Options
Director, Accountability and Assessment
Director of Federal Programs
Director of Student Success
Assistant Secretary for Vocational Rehabilitation
Chief Information Officer.

Hanna Skandera
Christine Stavem
Vacant
Paul J. Aguilar
Interim, Sandra Freeland
Matthew Montano
Patricia Matthews
Pete Goldschmidt
Denise Koscielniak
Anna Lisa Banegas-Pena
Ralph Vigil
Mike Archibeque

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM -1913

“The following italicized text was taken from the 1913 NM Blue Book, the next edition after New Mexico became a state in 1912.”

Under the constitution ratified January 21, 1911, the head of the school system is the State Superintendent of Public Instruction elected for a term of four years, salary \$3,000 a year. He may succeed himself. A State Board of Education was also created, consisting of seven members, including the Governor and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Of the other five members, appointed by the Governor; by and with the consent of the Senate, for a term of four years, one must be a county superintendent, one the head of a state educational institution, and one other a practical educator.

The superintendent of schools is the chief school officer of the county and has supervision of all schools in the county outside of unincorporated cities and towns, subject to the State Board of Education. This officer is elected for four years and is ineligible to succeed himself. Under the direction of the county superintendent the unit of school organization is the district under the immediate control of three directors, one of whom is elected each year for a term of composed of five members elected from the city at large for terms of four years, two being elected at one election and three at another. In incorporated towns and villages, school affairs are under the control of a town board of education of three years, one being elected each year. All school elections must be held at different times from general elections, and women, with the qualifications of male voters, may vote at all school elections. These provisions, however, do not apply to the election of State superintendent who is elected at the same time as other state officers.

The State board of Education issues all licenses to teach, except permits, which the county superintendent may issue in emergencies; these permits are good only until the next regular examinations. The types of teachers' certificates are First, Second and Third Grade County, and Three-Year, Five Year and Life Professional certificates, all valid throughout the state. Teachers holding permits and third grade certificates may not draw more than fifty dollars per month, and second grade teachers may not draw more than seventy-five dollars per month; all teachers must hold health certificates, and certificates of ten days' institute attendance during the twelve months preceding employment. In the seven incorporated cities of Albuquerque, Clovis, East Las Vegas, Raton, Roswell, Santa Fe and Tucumcari, local boards certificate their own teachers. The State board of Education has supervision of institutes which are held for two or four weeks in each county under conductors and instructors licensed by the State Board. Third grade teachers under certain conditions are allowed fifteen dollars for four weeks' attendance. Institute manuals and courses of study for common schools, including course in industrial education, are prepared by the State Board. Another important duty of the same body is the adoption of uniform text books for all grades of the public schools, the period of adoption being six years. Eighth grade promotion examinations are also held under its direction. Four meetings are held each year, the members receiving ten cents a mile one way and \$2.50 per diem.

The State Superintendent is the executive officer of the Board and puts its rules and regulations into effect. In addition, he visits schools and investigates and reports education conditions generally. He is authorized to interpret all school laws and see to their enforcement and apportion state school funds. Many publications, including the courses of study for institutes and for schools, Compilations of School Laws, School Directors' Guide, Programs for Special Days, Education Directory, School Library Lists, Plans and Specifications for School buildings are issued from his office. As an evidence of the importance of the State Department of Education, it may be noted that, aside from salaries for the State Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, a chief Clerk and a Stenographer; \$4,100 is appropriated annually for traveling, printing and office expenses.

County Superintendents exercise extensive powers in apportioning county school funds, supervising the courses of study, placing teachers, and approving all expenditures of all the funds of the school district. He enforces compulsory attendance and vaccination laws. His salary now depends upon the number of school rooms actually under his supervision. The directors in school districts hire the teacher and issue all warrants for school expenditures,

subject to the county superintendent's approval. They have the care and keeping of the school property in their charge, hold school election, make an annual enumeration, collect poll taxes, and enforce the compulsory school attendance laws. In incorporated cities and towns these duties are in the hands of the Board of Education with an appointed city superintendent as administrative officer, such organization being to a large extent independent, arranging courses, hiring teachers and spending school funds on their own responsibility.

Other provision of law which may be of interest, are the following: all children, seven to fourteen years of age, must attend some school during the whole time that it is in session; school terms must be in at least five months in length; the nature and effects of alcoholics and narcotics, and the civics and history of New Mexico must be taught in all schools; Arbor Day must be observed by the planting of trees; women may hold the offices of county superintendent and school director, and may vote at all school elections; county high schools may be established, support in part by local district levies and in part by a general county levy on majority vote of those qualified to vote at school elections of the county, in which the usual subjects shall be taught, including vocational branches, tuition being free to all children of the county who have completed the elementary eight grades; industrial education is provided for by law, such courses being under the supervision of a State Director of Industrial Education, who is appointed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SCHOOL FUNDS--1913

For the support of our common schools we have, (1) state funds, (2) county general school funds, (3) district funds. The state funds include a permanent school fund, the interest on which only may be used, the current school fund, which is distributed by the state superintendent of public instruction among the various counties of the state, according to the number of school children of school age (5-21) in each, and the reserve fund to be used to aid those districts which are unable to hold a five months' term with the proceeds of the local district levy and other funds allotted to such district. The permanent school fund consist of the proceeds of five per cent of the United States land sales and of the sale of school lands, (only one section has thus far been sold.) This fund on December 1st, 1912, one amounted to \$122,741.32. The interest received from banks holding these funds during the last fiscal year, amounted to \$4,837.85, and was placed to the credit of the Current School Fund. Other amounts covered into the same Current School Fund were \$1,000 from dining car liquor licenses, and \$97, 640.67 from leasing school sections 2, 16, 32, 36, (total number of acres granted for common schools of New Mexico under Acts of Congress, 8,464,000), in each township. Thus there was available for distribution from the Current School fund during the last fiscal year, a total of \$103,478.32. In addition be added the proceeds of a one-half mill state tax, the proceeds of escheated estates and fines and forfeitures collected under general laws. The State Reserve School Fund is made up of half the Current School Fund set aside before distribution. At the end of the fiscal year, that part of the reserve fund that has not been needed and used to aid weak districts is returned to the Current School Fund for general apportionment on a per capita basis.

The county general school fund is composed of each county's portion of the state current school fund, the proceeds of a three-mill county tax, a part of liquor licenses, and eighteen of the twenty-six counties share in twenty-five per cent of the proceeds of the earnings of National Forest Reserves, this income being placed in the county general school fund. This county general school fund is distributed among the districts, cities and towns by the county superintendent for schools on a per capita basis. Out of this fund also is paid the alary and office expenses of the county superintendent of schools.

The district funds are composed of the proceeds of a local levy which may exceed fifteen mills in rural districts and twenty mills in incorporated cities and towns. The rural school levies are made by the county commissioners on request of the district directors, but such levies must be made to produce sufficient funds with other moneys allotted to the district necessary to maintain at least five months of school on the basis of an annual expenditure of three hundred dollars per school room. The district fund receives also its portion of the county general school fund, poll taxes, and a part of liquor licenses.

PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION

New Mexico Public Education Department
Jerry Apodaca Education Building, 300 Don Gaspar, Santa Fe, NM 87501
Beverly Friedman, Liaison
(505) 827-6661
www.ped.state.nm.us/pec/

DISTRICT NO.	NAME, POSITION, AND TERM EXPIRATION	MAILING ADDRESS & TELEPHONE NUMBER
1.	Chair Mr. M. Andrew Garrison Term Expires 12/2012	P.O. Box 27244 Albuquerque, NM 87125 (505) 818-2149 agarrison@bernco.gov
2.	Ms. Millie Pogna Term Expires 12/2014	1808 Propps, NE Albuquerque, NM 87112 (505) 299-6701 mpogna@comcast.net
3.	Mr. Mike Canfield Term Expires 12/2012	1304 Dakota, NE Albuquerque, NM 87110 (505) 265-6430 mikecanfield@valliant.com
4.	Ms. Carla Lopez Term Expires 12/2012	107 San Salvador Santa Fe, NM 87501 (505) 988-3552 amorgraciela@yahoo.com
5.	Vacant position *	
6.	Mr. Gilbert G. Peralta Term Expires 12/2014	812 Foster Lane Socorro, NM 87801 (575) 517-9069 peralta4339@msn.com
7.	Secretary Mr. Eugene E. Gant Term Expires 12/2014	2020 South Telshor Blvd. Las Cruces, NM 88011 (575) 642-3950 moeone@mac.com
8.	Mr. Vince Bergman Term Expires 12/2012	855 Agate Roswell, NM 88201 (575) 623-4714/317-4588 vincebergman@yahoo.com
9.	Vice Chair Ms. Carolyn Shearman Term Expires 12/2012	2716 Heath Road Artesia, NM 88210 (575) 746-6837 cshearman@plateautel.net
10.	Mr. Jeff Carr Term Expires 12/2012	P.O. Box 313 Eagle Nest, NM 87718 (575) 377-7012 jeffcarr@q.com

* Governor Martinez will fill this position.

FORTY DAY ENROLLMENT BY DISTRICT SCHOOL YEAR 2012

This is a list of the number of students enrolled in New Mexico public schools, charter schools & state supported schools on the 40th day of the school year. It is compiled from data submitted by districts on the 40th Day Membership Report, and is updated annually in January.

40-DAY		40-DAY	
DISTRICT	ENROLLMENT	DISTRICT	ENROLLMENT
Alamogordo	6,334	Las Cruces	25,699
Albuquerque.....	100,689	Las Vegas City.....	1,833
Animas	227	Las Vegas West.....	1,676
Artesia	3,660	Logan.....	305
Aztec	3,436	Lordsburg	544
Belén	4,553	Los Alamos.....	3,525
Bernalillo.....	3,234	Los Lunas	8,728
Bloomfield	3,028	Loving	616
Capitán	489	Lovington	3,399
Carlsbad	6,118	Magdalena	385
Carrizozo.....	145	Maxwell.....	88
Central Cons.	6,604	Melrose.....	229
Chama	328	Mesa Vista	391
Cimarrón	414	Mora	504
Clayton.....	550	Moriarty.....	3,237
Cloudcroft	406	Mosquero.....	47
Clovis	8,817	Mountainair	292
Cobre Cons.	1,339	Pecos.....	620
Corona.....	73	Peñasco	450
Cuba	548	Pojoaque	2,012
Deming.....	5,435	Portales	3,038
Des Moines	79	Quemado	147
Dexter.....	1,013	Questa.....	440
Dora.....	253	Ratón	1,257
Dulce	712	Red River	62
Elida	142	Reserve	157
Española.....	4,416	Rio Rancho.....	17,003
Estancia	852	Roswell.....	10,201
Eunice	618	Roy	40
Farmington.....	10,727	Ruidoso.....	2,137
Floyd	219	San Jon	128
Fort Sumner	313	Santa Fe.....	14,397
Gadsden.....	14,182	Santa Rosa.....	629
Gallup-McKinley.....	12,271	Silver City	3,177
Grady.....	111	Socorro	1,937
Grants-Cíbola.....	3,735	Springer	188
Hagerman	436	Taos	3,178
Hatch	1,366	Tatum.....	332
Hobbs	8,715	Texico	547
Hondo.....	161	Truth or Consequences.....	1,353
House	92	Tucumcari.....	1,065
Jal	377	Tularosa	916
Jémez Mountain.....	321	Vaughn.....	114
Jémez Valley	522	Wagon Mound	80
Lake Arthur	140	State-Supported.....	1,697
		STATE TOTAL.....	337,225

NEW MEXICO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

Founded: 1885
Address: 1060 Cerrillos Road, Santa Fe, NM 87505
Phone: (505) 476-6300 FAX (505) 476-6315
Web Address: www.nmsd.k12.nm.us
Enrollment: 155 (All locations)
Enrollment changes frequently
Superintendent: Mr. Ronald J. Stern - ronald.stern@nmsd.k12.nm.us

Mr. Lars M. Larson, a deaf man from Wisconsin and a Gallaudet College (now University) graduate, was the founder and first Superintendent of the New Mexico School for the Deaf (NMSD).

The New Mexico School for the Deaf (NMSD) was established in 1885, by the Territorial Legislature. This act made the school the first public, constitutional school in the state of New Mexico. NMSD has a dual role - it is a school and an outreach agency that serves the entire state.

Preschools are located in Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Farmington and Las Cruces. The purpose of the preschools is to provide early, optimal educational services to young children who are deaf or hard of hearing in a communication - and language-rich environment. Family support is an important commitment also. On the main campus in Santa Fe, NMSD has high quality and fully accredited elementary through high school programs.

The residential program at the Santa Fe Campus affords a home-like environment and an around the clock access to communication and language for students who live outside the Santa Fe area. The school provides all residential students from all parts of the state with home-school transportation every week.

Many deaf/hard of hearing students are mainstreamed in the state. As the state's foremost resource on education of the deaf and hard of hearing, NMSD's Outreach Department provides a variety of assessment, technical assistance, training, special materials and consultation services and support to local school districts. With early identification and early intervention being critical, through NMSD's STEP*Hi programs, families of very young deaf children are supported and served with information and other resources.



"Artistic House in Pinks, Reds and Blues"
Photo by Dana Pratt

Driving in Trampas and other northern villages, one can frequently find the colorful creations of our people.

NEW MEXICO SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND AND VISUALLY IMPAIRED

Founded: 1903
Alamogordo Campus: 1900 N. White Sands Blvd., Alamogordo, NM 88310
Phone: (575) 437-3505 FAX (575) 439-4411
Albuquerque Campus: 801 Stephen Moody Dr., SE, Albuquerque, NM 87123
Phone: (505) 271-3060 FAX: (505) 291-5456
Web Address: www.nmsbvi.k12.nm.us
Enrollment: Alamogordo Campus: 50 students
Early Childhood Programs: 73 center based; 25 itinerant
Infant and Toddlers Statewide: 750
Instructional Resource Center: 1150
Superintendent: Ms. Linda Lyle
llyle@nmsbvi.viz.nm.us

Mission Statement: As a leader and unifying entity in the field of educating students birth to high school who are blind or visually impaired, NMSBVI is a statewide network of services that ensures all students who are blind or visually impaired will become independent productive members of their communities by identifying and providing quality education and collaborating with students, families and partners to provide outstanding training, resources and support services.

In February of 1903, the 35th Territorial Legislature created the New Mexico Institute for the Blind, and the campus was established in Alamogordo, New Mexico. Today, named the New Mexico School for the Blind and Visually Impaired, NMSBVI has campuses located in Alamogordo and in Albuquerque. The Alamogordo campus provides specialized instruction for residential and day students, for students requiring a short-term placement and for preschool day students.

The Outreach and Early Childhood Programs (ECP) site in Albuquerque includes a preschool serving students ages three through six, a statewide Family, Infant and Toddler program, a low vision clinic, technology lending library and outreach services to school districts throughout the state.

The Instructional Resource Center (IRC) on the Alamogordo campus serves as a statewide lending library for Braille and large print textbooks as well as other specialized equipment used by students with visual impairments. The IRC also has a Braille production department that transcribes books to large print and Braille, produces accessible media and transcribes the state-mandated tests for use by New Mexico schools.

Educational goals and objectives are developed by the family, NMSBVI and the local district and are tailored to meet the individual learning needs of each student. Specialized instruction includes the expanded core curriculum (ECC) for blindness as well as the development of specific compensatory skills necessary for independence. NMSBVI is accredited by the North Central Association Commission; the school is a beneficiary of the state's permanent land trust. All services are part of the Free Appropriate Public Education for students in New Mexico who are blind/visually impaired.

CHARTER SCHOOLS

New Mexico Public Education Department
Charter Schools Division
300 Don Gaspar Avenue, Rm. 301, Santa Fe, NM 87501-2786
Patricia Matthews, Director
Santa Fe: (505) 827-6576 Albuquerque: (505) 222-4760
www.ped.state.nm.us/charter/

Santa Fe Office
300 Don Gaspar Avenue, Rm. 301
Santa Fe, NM 87501-2786
(505) 827-6909 Fax: (505) 827-6725

Albuquerque Office
5600 Eagle Rock Avenue, NE
Albuquerque, NM 87113
(505) 222-4762 Fax: (505) 222-4769

(continued on next page)

CHARTER SCHOOLS

A charter school is a public school developed by one or more parents, teachers or community members authorized by the local school board or the Public Education Commission to provide an alternative educational setting to parents and students in the public school system. Charter schools provide an opportunity to create new, innovative and more flexible way of educating children.

The Charter Schools Division of the NM Public Education Department is responsible for the implementation of the provisions of state and federal laws, rules and regulations pertaining to charter schools.

The following are charter schools in New Mexico.

New Mexico Charter High Schools	No. of Students	Phone	Grades
BERNALILLO COUNTY			
The Alb. Talent Dev Secondary High School	90	(505) 503-2465	9-12
Amy Biehl Charter High School	259	(505) 899-3349	9-12
Career Academic Technical Academy	99	(505) 244-0937	10-12
Cesar Chavéz Community School	150	(505) 877-0558	9-12
Charter Vocational High School	310	(505) 341-0888	9-12
Creative Ed Prep #1	167	(505) 898-3074	9-12
Creative Ed Prep #2	168	(505) 898-3074	9-12
El Camino Real Academy	617	(505) 877-5437	KG-12
High Technical High School	121	(505) 292-7447	6-12
Horizon Academy NW	398	(505) 796-0313	KG-9
La Academia De Esperanza	190	(505) 352-3030	6-12
The Learning Community	181	(505) 235-5540	6-12
Los Puentes Charter	130	(505) 342-5959	8-12
Nuestros Valores Cha High School	125	(505) 873-7758	9-12
Public Academy for Performing Arts	343	(505) 262-4888	6-12
Robert F. Kennedy Charter High School	238	(505) 243-1118	9-12
School for Integrate	284	(505) 242-6640	9-12
South Valley Academy	220	(505) 877-3150	9-12
Southwest Secondary	266	(505) 296-7677	7-12
Young Build Community Charter High School	175	(505) 440-8451	9-12
East Mtn. High School (Sandia Park)	325	(505) 286-3228	9-12
Bataan Charter School (Tijeras)	114	(505) 292-5588	9-12
COLFAX COUNTY			
Moreno Valley High School (Angel Fire)	80	(575) 377-3100	9-12
DONA ANA COUNTY			
Alma D'arte Charter (Las Cruces)	163	(575) 541-0145	9-12
Las Montanes Charter (Las Cruces)	90	(575) 527-5800	9-10
EDDY COUNTY			
Jefferson Montessori (Carlsbad)	82	(575) 887-3430	KG-12
GRANT COUNTY			
Aldo Leopold Charter (Silver City)	94	(575) 388-7832	9-12
LUNA COUNTY			
Deming Cesar Chavéz High School (Deming)	98	(575) 544-8404	9-12
MCKINLEY COUNTY			
Middle College High School (Gallup)	50	(505) 863-7742	10-12
RIO ARriba COUNTY			
Española Military Academy (Española)	164	(505) 747-3317	9-12
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY			
Bridge Academy Charter (Las Vegas)	29	(505) 425-3302	9-12
SANDOVAL COUNTY			
Walatowa Charter High School (Jémez Pueblo)	50	(505) 834-9102	9-12
SANTA FE COUNTY			
Charter School 37 (Lamy)	105	(505) 467-2003	9-12
Academy For Technical & Classics (Santa Fe)	289	(505) 474-1787	7-12
Monte Del Sol Charter High School (Santa Fe)	367	(505) 670-6807	7-12
TAOS COUNTY			
Vista Grande High School (El Prado)	74	(575) 758-5100	9-12

New Mexico Charter Middle Schools	No. of Students	Phone	Grades
BERNALILLO COUNTY			
Academia De Lengua Y Middle School	73	(505) 272-7321	6-8
El Camino Real Academy	617	(505) 877-5437	KG-12
High Technical High School	121	(505) 292-7447	6-12
Horizon Academy NW	398	(505) 796-0313	KG-9
La Academia De Esperanza	190	(505) 352-3030	6-12
La Luz Del Monte Center	190	(505) 296-7677	7-8
The Learning Community	181	(505) 235-5540	6-12
Native American Community Academy	158	(505) 899-1209	6-8
Public Academy for Performing Arts	343	(505) 262-4888	6-12
Southwest Primary Learning Center	103	(505) 385-1389	4-6
Twenty-first Century Middle School	208	(505) 244-3248	6-8
CHAVES COUNTY			
Sidney Gutierrez Middle School (Roswell)	60	(575) 627-8357	6-8
DONA ANA COUNTY			
La Academia Dolores Middle School (Las Cruces)	81	(575) 526-2984	6-8
Las Montanes Charter (Las Cruces)	90	(575) 527-5800	9-10
EDDY COUNTY			
Jefferson Montessori (Carlsbad)	82	(575) 887-3430	KG-12
RIO ARriba COUNTY			
Española Military Academy (Española)	164	(505) 747-3317	9-12
TAOS COUNTY			
Roots & Wings Comm. Middle School (El Prado)	26	(575) 737-5826	5-8
VALENCIA COUNTY			
La Resolana Leadership Middle School (Los Lunas)	59	(505) 880-3744	6-8
BERNALILLO COUNTY *****CHARTER ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS*****			
Christine Duncan Comm. Elementary School	147	(505) 463-6461	KG-8
El Camino Real Academy	617	(505) 877-5437	KG-12
High Technical High School	121	(505) 292-7447	6-12
Horizon Academy NW	398	(505) 796-0313	KG-9
Horizon Academy West	429	(505) 839-8264	KG-6
La Academia De Esperanza	190	(505) 352-3030	6-12
La Promesa Early Lea Elementary School	62	(505) 242-7036	KG-3
The Learning Community	181	(505) 235-5540	6-12
Montessori Elementary School	191	(505) 344-7447	KG-6
Montessori Of The Rio Grande	155	(505) 842-5993	KG-5
Mountain Mahogany Elementary School	79	(505) 328-2145	KG-4
North Alb. Co-op Com Elementary School	155	(505) 822-5545	KG-6
Public Academy for Performing Arts	343	(505) 262-4888	6-12
Ralph J Buche Academy	82	(505) 232-3134	KG-8
DONA ANA COUNTY			
Las Montanes Charter (Las Cruces)	90	(575) 527-5800	9-10
EDDY COUNTY			
Jefferson Montessori (Carlsbad)	82	(575) 887-3430	KG-12
RIO ARriba COUNTY			
Española Military Academy (Española)	164	(505) 747-3317	9-12
Lindrith Area Herita Elementary School (Lindrith)	25	(575) 774-6669	KG-8
Carinos De Los Niños Elementary School (San Juan)	74	(505) 753-2254	KG-6
SAN JUAN COUNTY			
Mosaic Academy Chart Elementary School (Aztec)	160	(505) 334-9474	KG-8
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY			
Rio Gallinas School (Las Vegas)	85	(505) 454-8687	2-8
SANDOVAL COUNTY			
San Diego Riverside Elem School (Jemez Pueblo)	100	(505) 834-7419	KG-8
Village Academy	66	NA	KG-8
SANTA FE COUNTY			
Turquoise Trail Elementary School (Santa Fe)	442	(505) 467-1700	Pr-6
SOCORRO COUNTY			
Cottonwood Valley Elem School (Socorro)	170	(575) 838-0914	KG-8
TAOS COUNTY			
Anansi Charter School (El Prado)	49	(575) 776-2256	KG-2
Taos Municipal Chart Elem School (Ranchos de Taos)	204	(575) 776-8524	KG-8
Red River Valley Elem School (Red River)	59	(575) 754-6114	KG-8

1913 STATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

“The following italicized text was taken from the 1913 NM Blue Book, the next edition after New Mexico became a state in 1912.”

The University of New Mexico at Albuquerque, the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts near Las Cruces, New Mexico School of Mines at Socorro, New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell, New Mexico Normal University at Las Vegas, New Mexico Normal School at Silver City, Spanish-American Normal School at El Rito (established in 1909), New Mexico Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Santa Fe, New Mexico Institute for the Blind, Alamogordo, are the state educational institutions. Each is controlled and managed by a Board of Regents, consisting of five members, appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, for a term of four years, not more than three to belong to the same political party.

These institutions are supported in part by income from tuition fees and from leasing of lands granted by the Federal Government; the principal means of support, however, is by state appropriations, excepting the case of the New Mexico College of Agriculture, which for certain purposes receives \$50,000 from the Federal Government. For the present fiscal year the state appropriations for maintenance are as follows:

*University \$42,000
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts \$25,000
Normal School \$28,000
Normal University \$30,000
School of Mines \$22,500
Military Institute \$25,000
Spanish-American Normal School \$8,000
Asylum for Deaf and Dumb \$10,000
Institute for the Blind \$10,000*

The number of acres granted under Acts of Congress to be managed in the interests of various state education institutions are as follows:

*University 312,702
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts 250,014.13
Normal Schools 300,009.85
School of Mines 200,000
Military Institute 150,013.54
Institutes for the Blind and Deaf Mutes 200,010.24*

From January 1, 1912 to December 1, 1912, the lands under lease yielded these institutions, the following amounts:

*University of New Mexico \$3,549.56
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts \$1,069.14
Normal University \$543.30
Normal School \$543.28
Military Institute \$807.32
Deaf and Dumb Asylum \$790.44
Institute for the Blind \$638.49*

FOUNDING DATES OF NEW MEXICO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

1859	St. Michael's College (a nonresidential program)	Santa Fe
1962	Institute of Indian Arts	Santa Fe
1971	Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute	Albuquerque
1874	St. Michael's College becomes residential	Santa Fe
1979	Navajo Technical College (originally Crownpoint Institute of Technology)	Crownpoint
1888	New Mexico State University* (originally College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts)	Las Cruces
1889	University of New Mexico*	Albuquerque
1889	New Mexico Institute of Mining & Technology	Socorro
1891	New Mexico Military Institute	Roswell
1893	New Mexico Highlands University* (originally NM Normal Univ.)	Las Vegas
1893	Western New Mexico University (originally NM School of Mines)	Silver City
1909	Spanish American Normal School (later became Northern New Mexico College - See 1977 below)	El Rito
1934	Eastern New Mexico University*	Portales
1947	St. Michael's College (High School portion remains separate Inst.)	Santa Fe
1956	San Juan College	Farmington
1961	Clovis Community College	Clovis
1962	College of the Southwest	Hobbs
1964	St. John's College	Santa Fe
1965	New Mexico Junior College	Hobbs
1965	Albuquerque Technical Vocational Institute	Albuquerque
1966	College of Santa Fe	Santa Fe
1967	Luna Vocational-Technical Institute*	Las Vegas
1968	Diné College*	Shiprock
1977	Northern New Mexico College (formerly Spanish American Normal School)	Española/El Rito
1979	Mesalands Community College	Tucumcari
1982	United World College of the American West	Las Vegas
1983	Santa Fe Community College	Santa Fe
2010	Santa Fe University of Art & Design (formerly College of Santa Fe)	Santa Fe

* These institutions have established, since their founding dates, satellite programs in other communities around the state. Refer to their individual pages for this information.

HIGHER EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Dr. José Z. Garcia, Cabinet Secretary
Main Office: 2048 Galisteo St.
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505-1650
(505) 476-8400 FAX: (505) 476-8453
www.hed.state.nm.us

The New Mexico Higher Education Department was elevated from a commission level in 2005. Its mission is to promote and coordinate high quality postsecondary education partnerships that are responsive to changing needs to serve all New Mexicans.

The newly created Higher Education Department's Cabinet Secretary of Higher Education shall appoint 14 members giving due regard to geographic representation, cultural diversity and the composition of higher education institutions in New Mexico. Four members shall represent the four-year public post-secondary educational institutions, one each from the University of New Mexico, New Mexico State University, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology and one of whom shall represent either New Mexico Highlands University, Eastern New Mexico University or Western New Mexico University. Three members shall represent the two-year public post-secondary educational institutions; one member shall represent the accredited private post-secondary educational institutions; one member shall represent business; one member shall represent college and university faculty; one member shall represent college and university non-faculty staff; one member shall be a college or university student; one representative of the tribal colleges in New Mexico; and one representative of the Indian Nation, Tribes and Pueblos in New Mexico. The members representing the categories of post-secondary educational institutions shall be the chief executive officers of the institutions of those categories or the chief executive officers' designees. The members representing faculty and non-faculty staff and the student member shall be the leaders of faculty, staff and student organizations at their respective institutions. The board shall annually elect a chair, vice chair and secretary from among its membership. The board shall meet at the call of the chair at least quarterly.

CENTRAL NEW MEXICO COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Founded: 1965
Address: 525 Buena Vista S.E., Albuquerque, NM 87106
Phone: (505) 224-3000 FAX (505) 224-4556
Web Address: www.cnm.edu
Enrollment: 28,826 (spring 2011)
President: Dr. Katharine Winograd
winograd@cnm.edu

Central New Mexico Community College (Formerly Albuquerque TVI), is a public postsecondary school that provides occupational education and coursework leading to Associate Degrees. CNM is accredited by the Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. It is the second largest postsecondary school in New Mexico.

CNM opened in 1965, granting diplomas and certificates in business, health, technologies and trades occupations. The College has been granting Associate Degrees since 1986. Current offerings include 53 certificate and 45 degree programs, including the Associate of Arts, Associate of Applied Science and Associate of Science Degrees. Also available are college credit and college transfer courses, and preparatory training for CNM majors.

CNM also offers continuing education that includes skill improvement workshops, industry training, General Education Diploma (GED), adult education in basic skills, and training for the U.S. citizenship exam.

CNM has five Albuquerque locations - Main Campus near downtown, Montoya Campus in the northeast heights, South Valley Campus, Westside Campus and the CNM Workforce Training Center. CNM is the largest supplier of transfer students to New Mexico's four-year universities, and the job placement rate for its graduates is 95 percent.

CLOVIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Founded: 1961
Address: 417 Schepps Boulevard, Clovis, NM 88101-8381
Phone: (575) 769-2811 FAX (575) 769-4190
Web Address: www.clovis.edu
Degrees: Assoc. of Arts, Assoc. of Science, Assoc. of General Studies, Assoc. of Applied Science and Certificates in Technical Vocational Programs
Enrollment: 4,353 (fall 2011)
President: Dr. Rebecca Rowley
becky.rowley@clovis.edu

As a comprehensive community college, Clovis Community College's mission is to provide accessible, affordable, accredited, high-quality educational opportunities by keeping the learners' needs at the center of decision-making and continuously striving to exceed the expectations of the local and global communities. This comprehensive mission is met by providing a variety of academic and vocational instructional programs; student services; developmental education; and social, cultural, and recreational activities.

Established in 1961, as a branch campus of Eastern New Mexico University, Clovis Community College conducted its first course offerings at Clovis High School and Cannon Air Force Base. Following a successful bond election in 1978, the beginnings of a new campus were constructed and opened in 1980 on Schepps Boulevard. By 1990, the local district voters imposed a two-mill property tax levy to create a locally controlled and locally governed community college. The College derives approximately 75% of its operating budget from state general fund appropriations. The campus now occupies approximately 100 acres of land with a modern \$18 million physical plant consisting of 282,370 square feet. A locally elected Board of Trustees governs Clovis Community College.

Accredited regionally by the Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association of Schools and Colleges, CCC offers 60 different Associate Degrees in arts, sciences, and applied sciences. CCC programs in nursing and in radiology technology are accredited by the National League of Nursing and the Joint Review Committee on Education in Radiologic Technology, respectively.

EASTERN NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITY

Founded:	1934
Address:	1500 South Avenue K, Portales, NM 88130
Phone:	(575) 562-1011 FAX (575) 562-2980
Web Address:	www.enmu.edu
Degrees Granted:	Associate, Bachelor, Master
Enrollment:	5,080 Main Campus (fall 2010); 10,200 (All campuses, fall 2010 estimate)
President:	Dr. Steven G. Gamble steven.gamble@enmu.edu

Eastern New Mexico University (ENMU) opened as a junior college in the summer of 1934. Adding a fourth year of classes, the college officially changed its name to Eastern New Mexico University in 1939. The University began offering graduate courses in 1949 and received full accreditation for graduate programs in 1953. The Portales campus also administers two branch campuses – one in Roswell and one in Ruidoso.

There are more than 60 undergraduate major areas of study offered by four colleges (Liberal Arts and Sciences, Education and Technology, Fine Arts, and Business) and 22 degree offerings in the Graduate School. The University also includes a major public broadcast center, KENW-TV, which supports three digital channels: one High Definition (HD) and two of Standard Definition (SD). KENW-TV also supports educational television for area schools and the University, as well as providing training sites for University students in Broadcast Journalism and Production.

The University also owns and manages Blackwater Draw, one of the most well known and significant sites in North American archaeology, with documented evidence of human occupation in association with Late Pleistocene fauna, including Columbian mammoth, camel, horse, bison, sabertooth cat and dire wolf. More than 45,000 students have graduated from ENMU-Portales, and alumni are located in all New Mexico counties, each of the 50 states and in several foreign countries. Celebrating its seventy-fifth year of service students, its community, and New Mexico in 2009, ENMU remains committed to providing a quality education to its students.

LUNA COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Founded:	1969
Address:	366 Luna Drive, Las Vegas, NM 87701
Phone:	(505) 454-2500 FAX (505) 454-2538
Web Address:	www.luna.edu
Degrees Granted:	Certificates, Associate Degrees
Enrollment:	2,918
President:	Dr. Pete Campos pcampos@luna.edu

Luna Community College (LCC), originally established as a vocational technical school, is the only community college in northeastern New Mexico. The College is located in the majestic Sangre de Cristo Mountain range overlooking the city of Las Vegas, New Mexico. LCC enjoys an outstanding reputation for its caliber of facilities, teaching methods, curricula and dedication to excellence.

LCC derives its name from Maximilliano Luna, who was also a captain of the Rough Riders, U.S. Voluntary Cavalry, and a first lieutenant of the 34th U.S. Volunteer Infantry.

An act of the legislature of the state of New Mexico in 1967 authorized the establishment of a vocational training facility in Las Vegas, New Mexico. In 1970, the first 5-mill levy election to fund LCC was held and overwhelmingly approved by the citizenry to voluntarily tax themselves in support of vocational-technical education. This provided an occupational training opportunity for the people of the following school districts: West Las Vegas Municipal Schools, Las Vegas City Schools, Maxwell Schools, Santa Rosa Consolidated Schools, Springer Schools, Mora Independent Schools, and Wagon Mound Public Schools. These school districts lie within San Miguel, Guadalupe, Colfax and Mora Counties. Since its inception, the College has continued to grow and develop its ability to meet the occupational needs of the service area. Two satellite centers are available in Springer and Santa Rosa.

MESALANDS COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Founded: 1979
Address: 911 South Tenth St., Tucumcari, NM 88401
Phone: (575) 461-4413 FAX (575) 461-1901
Web Address: www.mesalands.edu
Enrollment: 1213
President: Dr. Mildred P. Lovato
mill@mesalands.edu

Mesalands Community College was established as Tucumcari Area Vocational School by the New Mexico Legislature in 1979. In 1993, the institution was authorized by the New Mexico Commission on Higher Education to offer Associate of Applied Science degrees in Business Administration and Computer Information Systems. In 1994, its name was changed to Mesa Technical College.

In 2001, the Board of Trustees renamed the institution Mesalands Community College. The College now awards a wide range of degrees and certificates including the Associates of Applied Science in Technology and Associate of Arts degrees. Courses offered include those in academics and the fields of sciences, automotive and diesel technology, fine arts, farrier science, and animal science. The College also offers a nationally recognized Intercollegiate Rodeo Program. Paleontology and geology studies are conducted in conjunction with the College's Dinosaur Museum which is one of the top 25 museums visited in New Mexico.

In 2004, Mesalands Community College received 10 years of accreditation from the Higher Learning Commission, a Commission of North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. The College has experienced continued growth in its facilities and curriculum, and in its ability to serve the surrounding communities with quality educational services.

NEW MEXICO HIGHLANDS UNIVERSITY

Founded: 1893
Address: 803 National Avenue/P.O. Box 9000, Las Vegas, NM 87701
Phone: 877-850-9064 FAX (505) 454-3069
Web Address: www.nmhu.edu
Degrees Granted: Associate, Bachelor, Master
Enrollment: 3,781 (Fall 2011 Total Enrollment)
President: Dr. James Fries
President_Office@nmsu.edu

With the arrival of the Santa Fe Railroad in the 1870's, civic leaders decided that the booming Las Vegas region needed an institution of higher education, and in 1893, the Territorial Legislature established New Mexico Normal School.

The school opened in 1898 under the guidance of a young educator and anthropologist, Dr. Edgar Lee Hewett, who was to take a prominent place in New Mexico history as founder of both the Museum of New Mexico and the Institute of American Archaeology in Santa Fe. In 1899 the name was changed from New Mexico Normal at Las Vegas to New Mexico Normal University. Because of expansions in academic offerings, the school was referred to in the New England Journal of Education as "one of the best normal schools in the country."

By 1901, enrollment had surpassed 300. The growth of the institution increased with the admission of New Mexico into the Union in 1912, and in 1917 the school became a four-year teacher training college. Over the next decades accreditation was achieved, buildings were added and graduate work was introduced in several departments.

From its territorial beginnings, the school flourished with statehood and in 1941 was renamed New Mexico Highlands University, a name derived from its beautiful Northern New Mexico terrain.

Today, Highlands is known for its multi ethnic student body, small classes, research activities, student and faculty achievements, and opportunities for students to combine study with real-world experience. Through distance education, Internet courses, and on-site faculty, Highlands also offers degree-completion and graduate programs in Rio Rancho, Santa Fe, Española, Farmington, Raton and Roswell.

NEW MEXICO INSTITUTE OF MINING & TECHNOLOGY

Founded: 1889
Address: 801 Leroy Place, Socorro, NM 87801-7496
Phone/Web: (575) 835-5011 FAX (575) 835-5655 - www.nmt.edu
Degrees Granted: Bachelor, Master, Doctorate
Enrollment: 2,009
President: Dr. Daniel H. López
lalagarcia@admin.nmt.edu

New Mexico Tech is a research university specializing in science, engineering and natural resources. Graduates with advanced degrees find successful careers in science, medicine, research, engineering and business particularly with emphasis in hydrology, astrophysics, atmospheric physics, geology and energetic materials research. Growing programs include chemistry, computer science, environmental science, management, mathematics, psychology, technical communication and many special areas of engineering.

Located on campus are also research organizations including New Mexico Geochronology Research Laboratory, Energetic Materials Research and Testing Center, Environmental Evaluation Group, Geophysics Research Center, IRIS/PASSCAL Instrument Center, Langmuir Laboratory for Atmospheric Research and Mt. Erebus Volcano Observatory and the state government's Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources. Such centers are frequently partners with other universities in this country and other countries, private industry, and government agencies, and provide opportunities to study on the cutting edge of these high tech fields.

NEW MEXICO JUNIOR COLLEGE

Founded: 1965
Address: 5317 Lovington Highway, Hobbs, NM 88240
Phone/Web: (575) 392-4510 - www.nmjc.edu
Degrees Granted: Associate in Arts, Associate in Science, Associate in Applied Science, Occupational Certificates
Enrollment: 3,526 in Fall 2010 with 4,000 non-credit workforce students annually
President: Dr. Steve McCleery
smcleery@nmjc.edu

New Mexico Junior College, known throughout the state and region as "The JC", is a comprehensive community college featuring complete educational offerings, campus dormitory and apartment facilities, national championship athletic teams, and dedicated faculty and staff focused on the same goals...student learning a success.

NMJC receives tax-based financial support from the college district which includes the Eunice, Hobbs, Jal, Lovington, and Tatum school districts. Additionally, the college is a public institution of higher education receiving State of New Mexico funding support from the Higher Education Department as authorized by the State of New Mexico Legislature. From humble beginnings in the 1960's the college has grown to become a residential community college offering 64 degree programs and 27 certificate programs, athletic programs of national renown, a campus of over 30 buildings, over 10,000 credit and non-credit students per year, and a campus family of over 260 staff and faculty. In 2009 The JC was the number one higher education provider of workforce and professional training in the State of New Mexico serving over 5,000 students. NMJC consistently ranks #1 or #2 in the state for providing workforce training.

From a heritage of traditional brick and mortar classroom education the JC has evolved into an institution that leads the State of New Mexico in dual credit education, offers a robust online schedule of classes with accreditation from numerous online degrees and majors, and yet maintains a reputation for excellent traditional on-campus education. The new University Center houses partnerships with Eastern New Mexico University, the University of New Mexico, New Mexico Tech University, and New Mexico State University creating opportunities for NMJC students to transition directly into Bachelor's and Master's programs without leaving the campus.

One of the more unique new programs at NMJC, and one that is representative of the creative individuals who guide programs and activities on campus, is the online degree program for Nuclear Energy Technicians. The JC was the first two year institution in the United States to receive direct funding from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to support development of new training and educational opportunities for the nuclear industry and for student scholarships. These high quality technical training courses were recently recognized by Lockheed Martin which has led to a new educational partnership between NMJC and the multi-billion dollar national defense and scientific contractor.

NEW MEXICO MILITARY INSTITUTE

Founded: 1891
Address: 101 West College Blvd., Roswell, NM 88201
Phone: (575) 622-6250 FAX (575) 624-8025 1-800-421-5376
Web Address: www.nmmi.edu
Level of Instruction: Four-year coeducational military boarding college preparatory boarding high school and two-year liberal arts junior college granting Associate in Arts and Associate in Science degrees
Enrollment: Approximately 950 high school and college students at approximately a 50-50 ratio
Superintendent: Jerry W. Grizzle, PhD
Major General, United States Army National Guard (Retired);
grizzle@nmmi.edu

Founded in 1891, under the direction of the Superintendent the mission of NMMI is to educate, train, and prepare young men and women to be leaders capable of critical thinking and sound analysis, leaders who possess uncompromising character, and leaders able to meet challenging physical demands, while developing in each cadet a sense of duty, honor, and achievement. New Mexico Military Institute provides a superior college preparatory education at both the high school and junior college levels. With outstanding academic, leadership and character development, and athletic and fitness programs and a superbly qualified faculty and staff, the high school and the junior college divisions are accredited at the highest levels respectively by The North Central Association Commission on Accreditation and School Improvement (NCA CASI) and the Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools.

NMMI Academic Dean and Vice Dean/High School Principal ensure a quality learning environment supported by campus-wide state-of-the-art learning technologies in the classroom, the Toles Learning Center, the Paul Horgan Library, and the Daniels Leadership Center. A distinguished speaker program brings a variety of national and international figures who expand the cadets' educational experience. NMMI's strong academic programs at the high school level enables cadets to attend top tier educational institutions upon graduation, including such schools as Princeton, Stanford, University of Texas, and any of the five military Service Academies. At the junior college level NMMI courses are fully transferable to four-year colleges and universities, including the five military Service Academies, and such other universities as Pepperdine, Emory, Amherst, Purdue, UCLA and Oklahoma, among others.

NMMI and its high school Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) have been recognized as an "Honor School with Distinction," the highest designation, continuously since 1909, enabling NMMI to nominate three qualified cadets to attend one of the five federal Service Academies. Junior college cadets who meet U.S. Army's Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) program requirements may be commissioned as a U.S. Army Second Lieutenant through the Army's Two-Year ROTC Early Commissioning Program (ECP) upon graduation from NMMI. NMMI's Service Academy Preparatory program annually sends on average 85 sponsored and "self prep" cadets to attend the five federal Service Academies.

Athletic programs, overseen by the NMMI Athletic Director and coaches, provide competitive sports for young men and women at both the high school and junior college levels. NMMI teams have won several high school state championships and collegiate regional and national championships. NMMI remains the only college in New Mexico with three national Collegiate Championships. State of the art athletic facilities, playing fields, training rooms, tennis courts, and 18-hole golf course complement school athletic activities. NMMI's fitness program, mandatory for every cadet, boasts the nation's first "Fitness Factory" to test and improve cadet health and conditioning. Several clubs sports are also sponsored for their athletic and fitness benefits (e.g., martial arts, boxing, racquetball, paintball).

All cadets, comprising the Corps of Cadets, learn and live within a structured, disciplined military environment, underscored by the Cadet Honor Code, which aids development of cadet character, self-discipline, personal responsibility and accountability, and leadership potential. Cadets, under the supervision of the Commandant of Cadets/Dean of Students and staff, are housed normally two to a room in two modern barracks areas. Cadet rooms are well equipped to enhance the educational experience, replete with air conditioning, computer network and Internet access, and cable television hookups. A game room, bowling alley, and gym complex with weight room, racquetball and basketball courts, and swimming pool are available to cadets daily. A cadet store and PX provides books, clothing, sundries, sandwiches, and other items to meet cadet needs

NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY

Founded:	1888
Address:	Office of the President, MSC 3Z, P.O. Box 30001, Las Cruces, NM 88003-8001
Phone:	(575) 646-2035 FAX (575) 646-6334
Web Address:	www.nmsu.edu
Degrees Granted:	Certificate, Associate, Bachelor, Master, Education Specialist (Ed.D.), Doctorate
Enrollment:	30,493 (unduplicated, all campuses)
President:	Dr. Barbara Couture president@nmsu.edu

This University was founded at Las Cruces in 1888. In 1889, it was designated the land-grant college of the state by act of the New Mexico Territorial Legislative Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the federal Morrill Act. At that time, its name was changed to "New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts." The school retained that name, which explains its mascot name "Aggies," until 1969, when a state constitutional amendment changed the name to New Mexico State University (NMSU).

New Mexico State University offers a wide variety of programs through the Graduate School and the colleges: Agriculture, Consumer and Environmental Sciences, Arts & Sciences, Business, Education, Engineering, Extended Learning, Health and Social Services, and Honors. Special agencies include the Arrowhead Center, Arts and Sciences Research Center, Bureau for Business Research and Services, Office of International and Border Programs, Educational Research Center, Engineering Research Center, New Mexico Department of Agriculture, Physical Science Laboratory, and the Water Resources Research Institute.

NMSU also operates agricultural science centers at Alcalde, Los Lunas, Tucumcari, Clovis, Farmington, Artesia, Mora, Clayton, and Fort Stanton. The University's Cooperative Extension Service has offices in every county in New Mexico.

NMSU has four community campuses with two-year postsecondary programs ranging from Associate Degrees to undergraduate preparatory to vocational education programs. The community colleges are located at Alamogordo, Carlsbad, Grants and Las Cruces.

NORTHERN NEW MEXICO COLLEGE

Founded:	1909
Address:	Española Campus, 921 Paseo de Oñate, Española, NM 87532 (505) 747-2100 FAX (505) 747-2180 El Rito Campus, El Rito, NM 87530 (575) 581-4117 FAX: (575) 581-4140
Degrees Granted:	Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Associate of Arts, Associate of Science, Associate of Applied Science, and Vocational Certificates
Enrollment:	Averages 2000 + per semester
Service Area:	Río Arriba, Taos, Los Alamos Counties, inclusive of 10 area high schools and over 9,000 square miles
President:	Nancy "Rusty" Barceló, PhD; nbarcelo@nmc.edu
Web Address:	www.nnmc.edu

This institution began in 1909, as the Spanish-American Normal School in El Rito. It was constitutionally established to provide teacher training for students of Spanish-American descent who would return to teach in their native villages in the mountains of northern New Mexico. The school was reorganized in 1977 as Northern New Mexico Community College by an act of the state legislature. On April 7, 2005, the name of the school was officially changed to Northern New Mexico College and authority was granted to offer baccalaureate degrees. Northern currently offers thirteen baccalaureate degrees: Teacher Education, Biology, Business Administration, Information Technology, Environmental Science, Integrative Health Studies, Mathematics, Nursing, Mechanical Engineering (Solar Energy), Software Engineering, Information Engineering Technology, and Music (Jazz Studies). Northern is maintaining its 'community college' mission and open admission policy.

Northern is currently an Academic Quality Improvement Program (AQIP) school and accreditation has been granted through 2015-2016 from the Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association of Colleges and Universities.

Northern has campuses in Española and in El Rito. The Española campus is located 25 miles north of Santa Fe and 40 miles south of Taos. The El Rito campus is 32 miles north of Española. The College offers short term and continuing education courses in Spanish Language Immersion, poetry, tinsmithing, weaving, Spanish Colonial Furniture Making, adobe construction, retablo making, New Mexico History, and other disciplines. Northern employs about 53 full-time faculty and about 175 adjunct faculty as well as an additional 160 professional and support staff members.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

Founded:	1964
Address:	1160 Camino Cruz Blanca, Santa Fe 87505-4599
Phone:	(505) 984-6000 FAX (505) 984-6162
Web Address:	www.stjohnscollege.edu
Degrees Granted:	Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts in Liberal Arts and Masters of Arts in Eastern Classics
Enrollment:	371 Undergraduates and 67 Graduates in fall 2011
President:	Michael P. Peters, Ret. Colonel mpeters@sjcsf.edu

St. John's College, with campuses in Santa Fe and Annapolis, Maryland, is the country's third oldest college. It was founded in 1696, as King William's School in Annapolis, MD. St. John's in Santa Fe was founded in 1964. There is one Board of Visitors and Governors and one president responsible for each campus. There is a single faculty, one part teaching at the Annapolis campus and the other part teaching in Santa Fe. Undergraduate students may alternate between campuses during their study.

St. John's unique four-year B.A. curriculum is entirely prescribed with all students following the same course of study:

- four years of language: Greek and English the first two years, French and English in the last two;
- four years of mathematics, developed in historical sequence from the early Greeks to today;
- three years of laboratory science, the last two devoted to a broad study of physics;
- one year of music;
- four years of reading and discussing in seminars the great philosophical, scientific, literary, theological, poetic and historical works of the Western tradition.

A graduate program leading to the M.A. degree in the liberal arts and in Eastern Classics is conducted year-round and is modeled on the undergraduate curriculum.

Historical information:

The library at St. John's College in Santa Fe is named after and dedicated to American architect and preservationist John Gaw Meem, who is best known for his instrumental role in the development and popularization of the Pueblo Revival building style. Among other projects, Meem was responsible for the remodeling of the La Fonda Hotel in Santa Fe. Meem was also the official architect of the University of New Mexico from 1933 to 1956. Meem was instrumental in the creation of the St. John's College Santa Fe campus: he donated the 214 acres on which the college primarily sits. He was the architect for various other structures around the state including at UNM. His grandson is Senator Peter Wirth.

SAN JUAN COLLEGE

Founded:	1956
Address:	4601 College Blvd., Farmington, NM 87402
Phone:	(505) 326-3311 FAX (505) 566-3500
Web Address:	www.sanjuancollege.edu
Degrees Granted:	Associate of Arts, Associate of Science, Associate Degree in Nursing, Associate of General Studies, Associate of Applied Science, One and Two-Year Career/Technical Certificates
Enrollment:	Approximately 18,068
President:	Michael Tacha TachaM@sanjuancollege.edu

San Juan College was founded in 1956, as Farmington Branch, New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts. In 1958, it became San Juan Branch of New Mexico State University. On July 1, 1982, the college became an independent community college.

San Juan College is the fourth largest public higher educational institution in the state offering 67 Associate Degrees and 58 one-and-two-year certificates. The main campus is comprised of 10 buildings and four off-campus facilities occupying more than 957,000 square feet on approximately 705 acres. Annually, San Juan College serves over 18,000 credit students, and provides educational services to an additional 6,800 students enrolled in non-credit classes, workshops, adult education, and business and industry training.

San Juan College features unique training programs recognized nationwide including automotive technology, dental hygiene, industrial process operator, natural gas compression, nursing, physical therapist assistant, and renewable energy — just to name a few. New programs, especially in healthcare and energy, are being expanded in direct response to workforce needs.

Two off-campus sites are located in the eastern and western sections of the county to better serve those communities. In addition, the college hosts the Quality Center for Business that represents an integrated approach to assisting area businesses and industry with training, business planning, technical support, small business incubator, and economic development.

SANTA FE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Founded:	1983
Address:	6401 Richards Ave., Santa Fe, NM 87508
Phone:	(505) 428-1000 FAX (505) 428-1296
Web Address:	www.sfcc.edu
Degrees Granted:	Associate of Arts, Associate of Science, Associate of Applied Science, and Certificates
Enrollment:	The college serves more than 15,000 students per year in its credit, noncredit and adult basic education programs
President:	Shelia Ortego, Ph.D. sheila.ortego@sfcc.edu

Santa Fe Community College (SFCC) was established in 1983, to bring low-cost, high-quality educational opportunities to the residents of Santa Fe.

Central to the college's mission is a commitment to helping students succeed. The college's comprehensive system of support services, from tutoring to career counseling, is designed to help students achieve their educational and career goals. The college is equally committed to serving the community. Educational and job-training programs are tailored to the needs of local residents, business, industry and government. SFCC's low tuition and open admissions policy make higher education an option for everyone in the community.

SFCC offers two-year Associate Degrees and one-year certificate programs in a broad range of academic and occupational areas. Credits earned at SFCC are also eligible for transfer to four-year colleges and universities.

SFCC offers many other special programs and services. The Continuing Education Office offers non-credit classes and workshops for adults, teens and children. The Developmental Studies Program provides free tutoring, basic academic courses and other resources to help students develop effective learning skills.

The Adult Basic Education Program offers free instruction in English as a second language, reading, writing, mathematics, GED preparation, U.S. citizenship preparation and other basic skills. The Small Business Development Center offers classes in small business management and free counseling and resource materials to small business owners. The Early Childhood Development Program has a Child Care Resource and Referral Service for families in Santa Fe, Los Alamos and Española.

Santa Fe Community College is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools.

SANTA FE UNIVERSITY OF ART AND DESIGN

Founded: 1874
Address: 1600 St. Michael's Drive, Santa Fe, NM 87505-7634
Phone: (505) 473-6011 FAX (505) 473-6125
Web Address: www.santafeuniversity.edu
Degrees Granted: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Fine Arts, Bachelor of Business Administration, and Master of Arts in Education
Enrollment: 500
President: Laurence "Larry" Hinz
president@santafeuniversity.edu

Santa Fe University of Art and Design (formerly the College of Santa Fe) is the oldest chartered institution in New Mexico. Programs at the university combine practical experience with core theory, empowering students to develop a thorough understanding of their professional aspirations in contemporary music, creative writing, theatre, art, graphic design, moving image arts (film/video), photography, business, and education.

This approach, a key part of the university's interdisciplinary curriculum, puts students on the path to becoming well-rounded, creative problem-solving professionals.

The university provides students with an engaging educational experience that connects them with expert faculty and peers around the world. The location of the university, in the city of Santa Fe, allows students to pursue their education in an environment where art is central to the community.

Santa Fe University of Art and Design is accredited by The Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association, www.ncahlc.org; 1-312-263-0456.

UNITED WORLD COLLEGE OF THE AMERICAN WEST (UWC-USA)

Founded: 1982
Address: P. O. Box 248, Montezuma, NM 87731-0248
Phone/Web: (505) 454-4200 FAX (505) 454-4274 - www.uwc-usa.org
Diploma Granted: International Baccalaureate (IB)
Enrollment: 200
President: Lisa A.H. Darling
info@uwc-usa.org

The Armand Hammer United World College of the American West offers students of all races, creeds and nationalities an opportunity to live, study and work together in an intensive two-year course. The academic program is designed to prepare students to meet the International Baccalaureate (IB) diploma examination requirements. Students entering the United World College of the American West are usually between 16 and 19 years old, and the IB course is roughly equivalent to the last year of high school and the first year of college in the United States. After completing the IB course, students usually have no trouble gaining entrance to exceptional universities, often as second-year students.

Along with academic pursuits, students participate two afternoons per week in community service (either social service or wilderness service), aesthetic and other activities, and international seminars and conferences.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

Founded: 1889
Address: Scholes Hall 160
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131
Phone: (505) 277-0111 FAX (505) 277-5965
Web Address: www.unm.edu
Degrees Granted: Associate, Certificate Programs, Bachelor, Master,
Doctorate-Research, Doctorate-Professional Practice and
Educational Specialist Certificates
Enrollment: 36,510 (All campuses)
President: Dr. David J. Schmidly (NOTE: Dr. Robert G. Frank will become
UNM President on June 1, 2012)
unmpres@unm.edu

Founded by the Territorial Legislature in 1889, the University of New Mexico (UNM) opened its doors in June 1892, with 25 students and a 20-acre campus that was located two miles east of Albuquerque. Today, the campus has grown to 825 acres, more than 327 permanent buildings, and it sits in the middle of the state's largest city.

The University comprises 11 colleges: Anderson School of Management, Architecture and Planning, Arts and Sciences, Education, Engineering, Fine Arts, Law, Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy, and University College. A graduate division of Public Administration and an undergraduate Dental Hygiene program are also part of the University. UNM operates branch colleges in Gallup, Los Alamos, Taos, Valencia County, UNM West in Rio Rancho, and Distance Education centers in Farmington, Gallup, Kirtland Air Force Base, Los Alamos, Santa Fe, Taos, Rio Rancho, and Valencia County.

UNM is ranked in the top 10 research universities in the United States and Canada. UNM's seven libraries house more than 2.2 million volumes, and the General Library is a repository of federal and state documents, including the U.S. Patent Depository. The University has close ties with both the Los Alamos and Sandia National Laboratories, and is home to several outstanding research centers including the Center for High Technology Materials, and the UNM Cancer Center. Programs such as the Tamarind Institute of Lithograph and the Robotics Instructional Laboratory are nationally recognized, and the School of Medicine has been recognized for its innovation in primary care training by the World Health Organization. Throughout its history the University has been a leader in Southwestern and Latin American studies.

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTHWEST

Founded: 1962
Address: 6610 North Lovington Highway, Hobbs, NM 88240-9129
Phone: (575) 392-6561 FAX (575) 392-6006
Web Address: www.usw.edu
Degrees Granted: Bachelor, Master
Enrollment: 632
President: Gary A. Dill, Ph.D.
gdill@usw.edu

University of the Southwest (USW) is a private sector, independently supported and governed coeducational senior university offering professional studies on a foundation of arts and sciences. The University's mission emphasizes Christian values, free enterprise education, and academic excellence.

Undergraduate degrees are offered in Business Administration (Accounting, Global Business Management, Management, and Sport Management); Arts and Sciences (Christian Studies, English, General Studies, History, Humanities, Social Sciences, Biology, Criminal Justice, and Psychology); and Education (Elementary Education, Secondary Education, Special Education, and Physical Education). Master of Science degree is offered in Counseling: Mental Health, Counseling: School, Curriculum and Instruction, Early Childhood Education, Educational Administration, and Special Education. Master of Business Administration degree is offered in General Business and Sports Management.

USW's education program is approved by the New Mexico State Department of Education, and the University is accredited by the Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association. University of the Southwest is a member institution of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA)

and participates in men's and women's soccer, women's volleyball, men's baseball, women's softball, men's and women's basketball, men's and women's cross country and track, and men's and women's tennis.

WESTERN NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITY

Founded:	1893
Address:	1000 West College, Silver City, NM 88061
Mailing Address:	P.O. Box 680, Silver City, NM 88062
Phone:	(575) 538-6011 or 1-800-872-9668 FAX (575) 538-6364
Web Address:	www.wnmu.edu
Degrees Granted:	Associate, Bachelor, Master
Enrollment:	3,400 (Main campus & learning centers)
President:	Dr. Joseph Shepard shepardj@wnmu.edu

Established in 1893, by the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico, Western New Mexico University (WNMU) was founded as a state co-educational institution of higher learning with the task of training teachers for the thriving mining region of southwestern New Mexico. Although never losing sight of its original mission, over the years the University has expanded and changed in response to the needs of its students.

Western New Mexico University's main campus is located in Silver City. The University has learning centers in Deming, Lordsburg, Truth or Consequences, and a graduate center in Gallup. WNMU has been continuously accredited since 1942, by the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools and WNMU is currently involved with the Department of Education's ongoing Title V Program.

About 49% of the student body is of Hispanic ethnicity and about 33% are Anglo. WNMU's academic program features 58 undergraduate majors and 26 undergraduate minors. The graduate program offers degrees in business administration, education, interdisciplinary studies, occupational therapy and social work. In addition, WNMU offers training certificates in a variety of Applied Technology areas such as Computer Technology, Welding Technology, Electrical Technology, Digital Media, Communications, and Financial Services.

Undergraduate class sizes average about 16 individuals, allowing students to receive more individual attention than they would in a larger school. Results from the 2004 National Study of Student Engagement (NSSE) demonstrate that students at WNMU experience an above average sense of belonging and that their relationships with faculty and other students are friendly and supportive. In 2011, WNMU awarded students more than \$9,600,000 in scholarships and fellowships and more than 90% of the full-time faculty possess the highest degree available within their discipline.



"Gissler Road"

Photo by Ismael Sy Leyva

Dirty, oil pumpjack near Artesia against the blue sky and white clouds is a common scene in southeastern New Mexico.

LIST OF PRIVATE POST SECONDARY SCHOOLS & INSTITUTIONS IN NEW MEXICO

Administered by the Higher Education Department

LICENSED PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS - NON-ACCREDITED

Albuquerque Grooming Academy
American Century University (aka Century University)
Artesia Training Academy, L.L.C.
Aquila Travel Academy
Ayurvedic Institute, The
Maharashi College of Vedic Medicine
Casino Dealer School
Culinary Business Academy
EC-Council University
Hypnotherapy Academy of America
Institute of Natural Health Sciences
The Medicine Wheel
Mesilla Valley Training Institute
New Horizons Computer Learning Center
Pro Force Academy
Rocky Mountain Truck Driving School
Trinity Learning Solutions, Inc.
Water Technologies Training Institute

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS WITH PROVISIONAL APPROVAL TO OPERATE - NON-ACCREDITED

Insight University
Matrix School of Dental Assisting
Southwest University of Naprapathic Medicine and Health Sciences

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS - NATIONALLY ACCREDITED (Includes Licensed In-State and Registered Out-of-State Institutions)

Anamarc College (aka. Anamarc Educational Institute)
Anthem College
Business Skills Institute
Art Instruction Schools, Inc.
Brookline College (aka International Institute of the Americas or IIA) - Branch
At-Home Professions
ATI Career Training Center
Brookline College (aka International Institute of the Americas or IIA)
Brown Mackie College-Albuquerque
Carrington College (aka Apollo College of New Mexico, Inc.)
Computer Career Center, a Division of Vista College
International Schools
ITT Technical Institute
Lincoln College of Technology
National Center for Montessori Education dba NMCME (New Mexico Center for

Montessori Education)
National College of Midwifery
Pima Medical Institute
Pima Medical Institute - (AZ) online
Redstone College - Denver (Alta Colleges, Inc)
Spartan College of Aeronautics & Technology
Tulsa Welding School (FL)
Tulsa Welding School (OK)
Universal Technical Institute - Motorcycle/Marine Mechanics Institute Division
Universal Technical Institute - Motorcycle Mechanics Institute Division
Universal Technical Institute - NASCAR Technical Institute
Universal Technical Institute of Arizona, Inc.
Universal Technical Institute of Texas, Inc.
Westwood College - Denver North (Alta Colleges, Inc.)
WyoTech (Blairsville, PA)
WyoTech (Laramie, WY)
WyoTech (Ormond Beach, FL)
WyoTech (West Sacramento, CA)

PRIVATE POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONS - REGIONALLY ACCREDITED (includes out-of-state institutions offering distance education)

American Public University System
Ashford University
Capella University
Carrington College California
Chamberlain College of Nursing
Columbia College
DeVry University
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University (Cannon AFB)
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University (Holloman AFB)
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University (Kirtland AFB)
Franklin University
Gallaudet University
George Washington University
Georgetown University
Goucher College
Grand Canyon University
Jones International University
Kaplan University
Lesley University
Lewis University
Loyola Institute for Ministry/Loyola University of New Orleans
Mercyhurst College
National Labor College

National American University
 National Graduate School of Quality Systems
 Management
 Nova Southeastern University
 Park University
 Quinnipiac University
 Santa Fe University of Art and Design
 (formerly College of Santa Fe)
 Southwest University of Visual Arts
 (aka Art Center Design College)
 Southwestern College
 St. John's College
 Strayer University
 Universal Therapeutic Massage Institute Inc.
 University of Phoenix
 University of Phoenix - (AZ) online
 University of St. Francis
 University of the Rockies (aka Bridgepoint
 Education, Inc.)
 University of the Southwest
 Walden University
 Wayland Baptist University - Clovis Branch
 Webster University
 Western Governor's University

STATE FUNDED/SUPPORTED SPECIAL SCHOOLS

School for the Blind and Visually Impaired
 School for the Deaf

ALL STATE SUPPORTED PUBLIC EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS as identified individually earlier in this section.

NOTE: Other trade, technical, professional and health institutions that are not the responsibility of the Department of Public Education may be identified under the auspices of related boards and commissions listed on pages 274.



"Going with Dad"
Photo by Connie Jo Mitchell

Two and a half year old cowboy strikes out to spend the day with his dad checking stuff on the ranch. He is taking his own stuff (toys and snacks) along in his backpack.

NATIVE AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

INDIAN EDUCATION - 1913

“The following italicized text was taken from the 1913 NM Blue Book, the next edition after New Mexico became a state in 1912.”

At present there are in operation in New Mexico twenty-eight Government Indian Schools. Of these twenty-one are day schools, which correspond largely to the rural school of the public school system. Of the remainder, five are classified as reservation boarding schools, and two as non-reservation boarding schools. The last are the finishing schools of the service, so far as the nature of the work is concerned, and are classed with sixteen others in different parts of the United States. (Editor's Note: Most likely Albuquerque Indian School and Santa Fe Indian School.) The New Mexico schools have a capacity of 1,826 pupils, with an enrollment, during the year ending June 30th, 1911, of 2,085, and an average attendance of 1,819. The buildings of these schools are valued at \$723,256.00, while the land belonging to the schools is worth \$165,020.00, or a total school property of \$888, 276.00, all of which, now belonging to the Federal Government, these schools may ultimately become the property of the state. The total Indian population of New Mexico, however, is 20,629, of whom 4,338 are of school age and eligible to enrollment. Since 2,085 are enrolled in government schools and about 200 are enrolled in mission schools, there are about 2,100 who are not provided for.

In these schools, the New Mexico course of study for common schools is used, and the standard set by the state compulsory attendance law is adhered to. In the day schools, little is taught except what is purely academic, but in the boarding schools, the boys are taught in addition to farming, the common trades such as carpentry, blacksmithing and shoemaking, while the girls learn to cook, sew and keep house.

CURRENT INSTITUTIONS

DINÉ COLLEGE

Founded:	1968
Address & Phone:	P.O. Box 580 Shiprock, NM 87420-0580 (505) 368-3500 P.O. Box 57 Crownpoint, NM 87313-0057 (505) 786-7391/7317 FAX: (505) 786-5240
Main Campus/Arizona:	(928) 724-6696 (877) 988-3463 FAX: (928) 724-3327
Web Address:	www.dinecollege.edu
Degrees Granted:	Associate of Arts, Associate of Science, Associate of Applied Science, one and two year certificate programs
Enrollment:	Approximately 2,000 college students
President:	Dr. Maggie George, President

Diné College was the first Indian owned and operated college to be established on an Indian reservation. It was created and chartered by the Navajo Tribal Council and was the first Tribally controlled college to be fully accredited by the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools. The administrative center is located in Tsaile, AZ, with four other Diné College center sites in Arizona: Window Rock, Ganado, Chinle, and Tuba City.

In 1974, a campus was established in Shiprock, NM. The Shiprock, "Naat'áanii Nééz," Campus is a commuter campus that serves the largest community in the Navajo Nation and the surrounding Four Corners region. The Navajo Dryland Environments Laboratory, based at the Shiprock Campus, is an academic institute for research and environmental technology and is operated by the Division of Mathematics and Natural Sciences for the Waste-Management Education and Research Consortium. The college has several research programs for students to learn about significant health problems specific to the Navajo Nation such as diabetes treatment, cardiovascular health, water quality of local springs and wells, and the relationship between uranium mining and public health.

The Crownpoint Campus was established in 1979, to provide easier access to higher education for the local community and surrounding area. In 1994, a new \$1.5 million college facility was built in Crownpoint which includes a college library collection strong in Native American materials and has a number of computer databases including SIRS, INFOTRAC and Internet access. This campus offers a total of 26 associates and certificate degree programs. More information on these various programs is available at www.dinecollege.edu

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN ARTS (IAIA)

Founded:	1962
Address & Phone:	83 Avan Nu Po Road, Santa Fe, NM 87508 (505) 424-2300 FAX: (505) 424-0050
Web Address:	www.iaia.edu
Degrees Granted:	Associate of Fine Arts, Associate of Arts & Associate of Applied Science
Enrollment:	403 (fall 2011)
President:	Dr. Robert Martin, President

The Institute of American Indian Arts (IAIA) is the only four-year degree institution in the nation devoted to contemporary Native American and Alaska Native Arts. It is devoted to the study of contemporary arts, as well as the art of education. IAIA also operates two centers, the Center for Lifelong Education on campus and the Museum of Contemporary Native Arts in downtown Santa Fe across from the Cathedral at 108 Cathedral Place.

Offering degrees in Studio Arts, New Media Arts, Creative Writing, Museum Studies and Indigenous Liberal Studies, IAIA has graduated more than 3,800 students and welcomes students from the 568 Federally-recognized tribes and beyond. In any given year, as many as 112 tribes are represented on campus, adding to the vibrant cultural mix of IAIA's diversity including students, faculty and staff.

This campus is about supporting and advancing the very notion of contemporary Native art, while acknowledging the rich indigenous history and artistic expression that came before it.

NAVAJO TECHNICAL COLLEGE (Formerly Crownpoint Institute of Technology)

Founded:	1979
Address & Phone:	P.O. Box 849, Crownpoint, NM 87313 (505) 786-4100 FAX: (505) 786-5644
Web Address:	www.navajotech.edu
Degrees Granted:	Certificates, Associate of Science, Bachelors of Applied Science, Associate of Applied Science
Enrollment:	1,727
President:	Dr. Elmer J. Guy, President eguy@navajotech.edu

The Navajo Technical College is committed to offering quality technical, vocational and academic degrees as well as, community education in a student-oriented, hand-on learning environment based on the Diné Philosophy of Education: Nitsahakees, Nahatah, Lina Sihasin.

Academic programs include Certificate Programs, Associate of Science, Bachelors of Applied Science and Associate of Applied Science. Scientific programs include Math, Geographic Information Technology, Internet to the Hogan, C.A.D. Program, NTC Media Lab, and the S.T.E.M Program. These programs are designed to provide a quality education for students with a higher learning, nondiscriminatory environment particularly for students in the Navajo Nation and to help those students establish relationships with other institutions of higher learning.

This college, based in the magnificent high desert country of the Navajo Nation, serves as a base for the alchemy that connects the Navajo unique culture with the earth, its creatures and the world around it in the 21st century.

SOUTHWESTERN INDIAN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE (SIPI)

Founded: 1971
Address & Phone: 9169 Coors Blvd., NW, Albuquerque, NM 87184
(505) 346-2347 FAX: (505) 346-2343
Web Address: www.sipi.edu
Degrees Granted: Certificates, Associates
Enrollment: 500 Trimester
President: Dr. Sherry Allison, President
sherry.allison@bie.edu

SIPI is a national Indian Community College that prepares Native American students to be productive life-long learners as tribal members in an ever-changing global environment. As a land grant institution, SIPI partners with tribes, employers, and other organizations with a stake in Indian education. An enduring commitment to student success is the hallmark of SIPI's operations.

It provides a range of career and transfer opportunities for Native learners throughout the United States including Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM). It collaborates with tribes and other entities with a stake in Indian education. It's graduates are proud of their Native American culture in a pluralistic, globalized world and are ready to compete with the best graduates from colleges and universities anywhere.

SANTA FE INDIAN SCHOOL

Founded: 1890
Address & Phone: 1501 Cerrillos Rd., Santa Fe, NM 87501
P.O. Box 5340, Santa Fe, NM 87502
(505) 989-6300 Fax: (505) 989-6343
Web Address: www.sfis.k12.nm.us
Degrees Granted: High School
Enrollment: 700
Superintendent: Everett F. Chavéz
efchavez@sfis.k12.nm.us

The Santa Fe Indian School (SFIS) is a public secondary school (grades 7-12) in Santa Fe, New Mexico and is located at 1501 Cerrillos Rd. It was founded in 1890 as a boarding school for Native American children from the state's Indian pueblos. The school has served as a major cultural catalyst for the Native American community throughout the years in the United States. Beginning as a boarding school with the students remaining on campus most of the academic year today it has boarding and day students. It is administered by the All Indian Pueblo Council comprised of the nineteen pueblos of the state with qualified teachers and administrators handling the day to day responsibilities.

One of its claims to fame was The Studio School established by Dorothy Dunn in 1932 which provided an outstanding art program on the campus. She encouraged the Native American students to develop a painting style that was derived from their cultural traditions. When she left in 1937, Geronimo Cruz Montoya continued the program until it closed in 1962 with the opening of the Institute of American Indian Arts. Among the well-known Native American artists that got their start at SFIS, include Blue Corn, Harrison Begay, Pop Chalee, Jack Hokeah, Allan Houser, Oscar Howe, Gerald Nailor, Sr., Quincy Tahoma and Pablita Velarde.

In 2004 and 2005 SFIS carried out an extensive \$40,000,000 Campus Relocation Project which included the creation of many new facilities—virtually a whole new campus just behind the existing older buildings facing on Cerrillos Road. Some of the oldest structures dated to the 19th century. In July 2008, the Council chose to have the old campus demolished which raised many questions and concerns regarding the violation of lack of observance of the National Historic Preservation Act and other federal laws. During this action, murals painted by some of the acclaimed students identified above were destroyed but the school does have documentation of these works.



"Dunes Reflections in the White Sands"

Photo by Paul Basile

Water everywhere? Exquisite dunes yielding such hues and reflections, both rare in this environment.

NATIONAL PARKS, MONUMENTS & NATURAL LANDMARKS

For more information on national parks, monuments and natural landmarks in New Mexico, please visit the United States National Park Service's website at www.nps.gov.

NATIONAL PARKS and MONUMENTS

AZTEC RUINS NATIONAL MONUMENT
P.O. Box 640, Aztec, NM 87410
(505) 334-6174

BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT
15 Entrance Rd., Los Alamos, NM 87544
(505) 672-3861

CAPULÍN VOLCANO NATIONAL MONUMENT
P.O. Box 40, Capulín, NM 88414
(575) 278-2201

CARLSBAD CAVERNS NATIONAL PARK
(This is the state's only National Park. It is approximately 18 miles south of Carlsbad)
(575) 785-2232

CHACO CULTURE NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK
64 miles N. of Thoreau, NM
(505) 786-7014

EL MALPAÍS NATIONAL MONUMENT & EL MALPAIS NAT. CONSERVATION
123 East Roosevelt Ave., Grants, NM 87020
(505) 783-4774

EL MORRO NATIONAL MONUMENT
HC 61 Box 43, Ramah, NM 87321
Near Ramah, NM
(505) 783-4226

FORT UNION NATIONAL MONUMENT
8 miles North of Watrous, NM on SR161
(505) 425-8025

GILA CLIFF DWELLINGS NATIONAL MONUMENT
HC 68, Box 100, Silver City, NM 88061
(575) 536-9461

NORTHERN NEW MEXICO NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA
416B Paseo de Oñate or P.O. Box 610
Española, NM 87532
(505) 753-0937

PECOS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
25 miles East of Santa Fe
P.O. Box 418, Pecos, NM 87552
(505) 757-7200

PETROGLYPH NATIONAL MONUMENT
6001 Unser Blvd., NW, Albuquerque, NM 87120
(505) 899-0205 ext. 331

SALINAS PUEBLO MISSIONS NATIONAL MONUMENT
Three early Spanish church ruins (Abo, Quarai and Gran Quivera) All in the Manzano mountain area. Nearest town - Mountainair, NM
(505) 847-2585

WHITE SANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT
Approximately 14 miles south of Alamogordo
Alamogordo, NM
(575) 679-2599

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

PALACE OF THE GOVERNOR'S
North side of the Santa Fe Plaza, Santa Fe, NM
(505) 476-5200
See page 350

NATIONAL NATURAL LANDMARKS and HISTORIC TRAILS

DEPT. OF GAME AND FISH
Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge
NE of Roswell, NM
(575) 622-6735

Bosque del Apache Wildlife Refuge
Approx. 10 miles from Socorro then
SR#1 out of San Antonio, NM

Sevilleta National Wildlife Refuge
Approx. 27 miles NE of Belen, NM

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
(BLM)
Fort Stanton Snowy River Cave National
Conservation Area
Near Capitan, NM
BLM Office: (575) 525-4300
Open April 15 - Nov. 1

Kilbourne Hole (BLM)
Approx. 28 miles SW of Las Cruces, NM
(575) 525-4300

Mescalero Sands South Dome &
Mathers Research Natural Area (BLM)
38 miles east of Roswell, NM
(575) 624-1790

Rio Bonito Petroglyph National
Recreational Trail (BLM)
West of the Sierra Blanca Regional Airport.
Near Ruidoso, NM
(575) 627-0224

Torgac Cave (BLM)
Approx 12 miles south of Corona, NM
(575) 627-0272

Ghost Ranch and Museum
(Owned by Presbyterian Church-USA)
35 miles NW of Española, NM
(505) 685-4333

Valles Caldera National Preserve and Museum
About 15 miles NW of Los Alamos in the
Jemez Mountains
Admin. Office in Jemez Springs, NM
(505) 661-3333

NATIONAL FOREST SERVICE

Kiowa National Grasslands—two areas
• South of Clayton (575) 374-9652
• North of Roy (575) 374-9652

NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAILS

Border Hills Structural Zone
25 miles west of Roswell, NM
(575) 624-1790

El Camino Real de los Tejas
National Historic Trail
Santa Fe, NM
(505) 988-6888

El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National
Historic Trail
Near Socorro, NM
(505) 988-6098

Grants/Malpais Lava Flow
South of Grants, NM
(505) 240-0300

Bueyeros Short Grass Plains
South of Clayton, NM
(575) 374-9652

Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area
416B Paseo de Oñate or P.O. Box 610
Española, NM 87532
(505) 753-0937

Old Spanish National Historic Trail
1100 Old Santa Fe Trail, Santa Fe, NM
(505) 988-6098
Encompasses AZ, CA, CO, NV, NM & UT

Santa Fe National Historic Trail
1100 Old Santa Fe Trail, Santa Fe, NM
(505) 988-6098

Shiprock
9 miles west of Shiprock, NM on Navajo
Tribal Land, Navajo Nation Office
(505) 871-6436

OTHER POPULAR LANDMARKS IN NM CITIES/SITES

Acoma Pueblo	La Cienega	San Felipe Pueblo
Alameda	La Cuesta	San Ildefonso Pueblo
Albuquerque	Laguna Pueblo	San Juan Pueblo (now Okhay Owingeh)
Alcalde	La Mesa	Santa Ana Pueblo
Algodones	Lamy	Santa Clara Pueblo
Anthony	Las Cruces	Santa Cruz
Bernalillo	Las Vegas	Santa Fe
Canada Village	Los Alamos	Santa Teresa
Cerrillos	Los Ranchos de Albuquerque	Santo Domingo Pueblo
Chamisal	Lordsburg	San Ysidro
Chaparral	Madrid	Sapello
Chimayo	Mesquite	Sunland Park
Cochiti Lake	Mesilla	Taos
Cordova	Mesilla Park	Taos Pueblo
Corrales	Nambé	Tesuque
Cundiyo	Nambé Falls	Three Rivers Petroglyph Site
Dixon	North Valley	Trampas
El Rancho	Peña Blanca	Truchas
Embudo	Picuris Pueblo	Vado
Española	Placitas	Velarde
Farmington	Pojoaque	Zia Pueblo
Glorieta	Ranchos de Taos	Zuni Pueblo
Hernandez	Rio En Medio	
Isleta	Rio Rancho	
Jemez Pueblo	Sandia Pueblo	

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Bataan Memorial Building
 407 Galisteo Street, 2nd Floor, Ste. 260
 Santa Fe, NM 87501
 (505) 827-6364 FAX: (505) 827-4325
www.newmexicoculture.org

The Department of Cultural Affairs is New Mexico's cultural steward, overseeing state-run museums and historic monuments, as well as arts, archaeology, historic preservation, and library programs. The Department includes the New Mexico History Museum/Palace of the Governors, New Mexico Museum of Art, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture and Museum of International Folk Art, all in Santa Fe; the New Mexico Museum of Space History in Alamogordo; New Mexico Farm & Ranch Heritage Museum in Las Cruces; and the New Mexico Museum of Natural History & Science and National Hispanic Cultural Center, both in Albuquerque. DCA also oversees the New Mexico State Monuments, including El Camino Real International Heritage Center, Coronado State Monument, Bosque Redondo Memorial at Fort Sumner State Monument, Fort Selden State Monument, Jemez State Monument and Lincoln State Monument. Other DCA programs include the Office of Archaeological Studies, Historic Preservation Division, New Mexico Arts, the New Mexico State Library, and the Museum Resources Division.

The Department's mission is to lead in the preservation, development, promotion, and access to New Mexico's cultural resources – arts, history, science, and information resources – for the use, education and enjoyment of present and future generations. While pursuing its mission, DCA plays major roles in New Mexico's education, tourism, and economic development efforts.

***** MUSEUMS *****

NEW MEXICO HISTORY MUSEUM AND PALACE OF THE GOVERNORS

On the Plaza in Santa Fe
Palace Avenue
P.O. Box 2087
Santa Fe, NM 87504-2087
(505) 476-5200 FAX: (505) 476-5104
www.nmhistorymuseum.org

The New Mexico History Museum, which enjoyed a much anticipated public opening in 2009, has changed the way that New Mexicans and visitors understand state history and the history of the nation. The museum includes permanent and temporary exhibits that span the early history of indigenous people, Spanish colonization, the Mexican Period, and travel and commerce on the legendary Santa Fe Trail. The Museum serves as the anchor of a campus that encompasses the Palace of the Governors, the Palace Press, the Fray Angelico Chavez History Library, and Photo Archives. Built in 1610, the Palace of the Governors is of particular note, being the birthplace of the Museum of New Mexico in 1909. Recognized as the centerpiece of Santa Fe, the Palace chronicles the history of the city, as well as New Mexico, the desert Southwest and the Americas, with exhibits that reflect Spanish Colonial, Mexican and Territorial period lifestyles. The adobe structure was designated a Registered National Historic Landmark in 1960 and an American Treasure in 1999. A lunch facility is available on premises.

MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARTS AND CULTURE/LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Museum Hill, Camino Lejo, off Old Santa Fe Trail
P.O. Box 2087
Santa Fe, NM 87504-2087
(505) 476-1269 FAX: (505) 476-1330
www.indianartsandculture.org

Established in 1931, the prestigious Laboratory of Anthropology has one of the finest collections of Southwest Indian pottery, jewelry, basketry, and weaving in the world. The Museum was opened in 1987 as a showcase for the Laboratory's extensive artifacts. The featured exhibition is in the Amy Bloch Wing – Here, Now and Always, the dramatic story of Native American ongoing presence in the Southwest. A family Discovery Center and the Buchsbaum Gallery of Southwestern Pottery are on site. The Museum also offers numerous featured and changing exhibitions, as well as demonstrations and workshops. In addition to its gallery spaces, the facility includes a library, theater and extensive museum shop. Also on Museum Hill is a full service food and beverage restaurant, the Museum Hill Cafe.

MUSEUM OF INTERNATIONAL FOLK ART

Museum Hill, Camino Lejo, off Old Santa Fe Trail
P.O. Box 2087
Santa Fe, NM 87504-2087
(505) 476-1200 FAX: (505) 476-1300
www.internationalfolkart.org

The Museum of International Folk Art enjoys international recognition as home to the world's largest collection of folk art. Some 135,000 artifacts from more than 100 nations form the basis for exhibitions in four distinct wings — Bartlett, Girard, Hispanic Heritage and Neutrogena. Among the museum's collections are 106,000 toys, textiles, and traditional and popular arts in the Alexander and Susan Girard Collection. The 2,600 textiles, ceramics, carvings, and other treasures in the Neutrogena Collection provide another valuable perspective on international folk culture. The museum also showcases a diverse collection of Spanish Colonial and contemporary Latino and Hispanic artworks.

NATIONAL HISPANIC CULTURAL CENTER

1701 4th Street, SW
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 246-2261 FAX: (505) 724-4760
www.nationalhispaniccenter.org

Located in Albuquerque's South Valley in the historic Baretas neighborhood, the Center presents Hispanic arts and humanities in many forms – visual arts, drama, traditional and contemporary music, dance, literary arts, film, information technology, culinary arts, and a library as well as a genealogy/family history research center. Amenities include a museum exhibition space, the Roy E. Disney Performing Arts Complex, Pete V. Domenici Education Center, outdoor amphitheater, a full restaurant, broadcast and publication capabilities, Intel Technology Room, gift shops, and studios featuring working artists. The nation's largest concave fresco has recently been completed inside the entry Torreon. The Spanish Resource Center and Cervantes Language Institute are also located at the Center.

NEW MEXICO MUSEUM OF ART

NW corner of the Plaza in Santa Fe
Lincoln and Palace Avenues
P.O. Box 2087
Santa Fe, NM 87504-2087
(505) 476-5072 FAX: (505) 476-5076
www.nmartmuseum.org

The masterpiece of Pueblo Revival architecture was built in 1917 and, as the state's oldest art museum, is home to more than 20,000 works of art, with an emphasis on artists working in the Southwest. The Museum holds a distinguished collection that spans the historic art colonies of Taos and Santa Fe of the past 100 years to cutting-edge contemporary art from around the region and the world. The Museum also features two sculpture gardens, a library, and museum gift shop.

NEW MEXICO FARM & RANCH HERITAGE MUSEUM

P.O. Drawer 1898
Las Cruces, NM 88004
(575) 522-4100 FAX: (575) 522-3085
www.nmfarmandranchmuseum.org

This museum brings to life the 3,000-year history of farming, ranching and rural living in New Mexico – the people, crops, animals, water, soil and technology. Visitors experience a working farm and ranch complete with live animals, dairy barn, blacksmith shop, aerometer windmill, apple orchard, vegetable and wildflower gardens and even a farmer's market. Located on 47 acres on the southeast edge of Las Cruces with dramatic views of the Organ Mountains, the main building contains more than 24,000 square feet of exhibitions, a restaurant, gift shop, and theater.

NEW MEXICO MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY & SCIENCE

1801 Mountain Road, NW
Albuquerque, NM 87104
(505) 841-2800 FAX: (505) 841-2866
www.nmnaturalhistory.org

Located near Albuquerque's Old Town, the Museum dramatically showcases New Mexico's rich legacy of prehistoric life. Beginning with the formation of the universe and ending with the present day, the Museum offers snapshots of what New Mexico was like millions of years ago, when dinosaurs roamed the earth. Permanent exhibits include an active walk-through volcano, realistic Ice Age cave, living forest and marine aquarium, and a giant screen Dynamax Theatre. The Jurassic Super Giants Hall showcases the longest dinosaur that ever lived and "START-UP: Albuquerque and Personal Computer Revolution" makes this the first museum dedicated to the microcomputer. The Museum is also home to the LodeStar Planetarium, featuring a state-of-the-art star theater, astronomy exhibition hall, and 16-inch viewing telescope. The Museum offers a restaurant and museum gift shop.

NEW MEXICO SPACE MUSEUM

3198 St. Rd. 2001 P. O. Box 5430
Alamogordo, NM 88310
(575) 437-2840 1-800-333-6589
www.nmspacemuseum.org

The New Mexico Museum of Space History, designated repository for Spaceport America, offers four floors of space related exhibits with a focus on New Mexico's pivotal role in the U. S. space program. Special features include the International Space Hall of Fame, the New Mexico Space Trail and Spaceport America. Outside exhibits include the John P. Stapp Air and Space Park, Daisy Track Exhibit, and Astronaut Memorial Garden.

The Clyde W. Tombaugh IMAX Dome Theater has shows daily from 11 am until 5 p.m. Museum hours are 9 to 5 daily. Tour groups are welcome! The New Mexico Museum of Space History is a division of the NM Department of Cultural Affairs. Admission to the museum is \$6.00; \$5.00 senior and military; \$4.00 for children 4-12; free for children 3 and under. IMAX admissions may vary according to the movie. Call for show times and prices.

***** OTHER DIVISIONS *****

OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

Bataan Memorial Building
407 Galisteo Street, 2nd Floor
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 827-6343 FAX: (505) 827-3904
www.nmarchaeology.org

The Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS) conducts archaeological, historical, and ethno historical research throughout New Mexico. The OAS operates one of two archaeomagnetic dating laboratories in the United States. More than 700 reports on prehistoric and historic sites associated with all New Mexico cultural groups are available. Statewide educational outreach programs, archaeological site tours, and volunteer opportunities are offered as public programs.

NEW MEXICO ARTS DIVISION

Bataan Memorial Building
407 Galisteo Street, 2nd Floor
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 827-6490 FAX: (505) 827-6043
www.nmarts.org

New Mexico Arts serves as the official arts council for the State of New Mexico, administering arts services contracts on behalf of the state, promoting economic development initiatives, arts education, quality of life through arts, health and social services, and the celebration and conservation of the arts and culture of New Mexico. The Art in Public Places program administers the 1% for art program, placing public art in state buildings and among communities in all 33 counties. New Mexico Arts provides technical assistance and services to constituents, encouraging the growth and development of artists and arts groups statewide. The division is also home for the New Mexico Music Commission, established by the Governor through executive order in 2005 to celebrate New Mexico's rich musical traditions and further develop and promote the state's vibrant music industry.

NEW MEXICO HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Bataan Memorial Building
407 Galisteo Street, 2nd Floor
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 827-6320 FAX: (505) 827-6338
www.nmhistoricpreservation.org

As the guardian of our State's legacy, the Historic Preservation Division identifies, preserves and encourages the restoration and reuse of New Mexico's archaeological and historical resources. The Division manages the State Register of Cultural Properties, which is the official list of historic properties worthy of preservation in New Mexico and the information is open to the public by appointment. Listing in the State Register provides recognition of important prehistoric and historic, assists in preserving New Mexico's rich cultural heritage. Resources of historic, archaeological, architectural, engineering, cultural or scientific significance are eligible to be listed in the State Register of Cultural Properties. Buildings, commercial, residential and archaeological districts, puebloan sites, bridges, roads, trails and neon signs are listed in New Mexico's Register. Hundreds of properties from the Babelas/ Fourth St. Neighborhood in Bernalillo County to the Georgia O'Keeffe Home and Studio in Rio Arriba County to the Clayton Public Library in Union County are listed on the Register. It also monitors State and Federal projects that impact our historic sites, provides technical assistance to individuals and organizations, cares for the Highway Historic Marker Program and administers loans and grants for historic projects.

MUSEUM RESOURCES DIVISION

Stewart L. Udall Center for Museum Resources
725 Camino Lejo
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 476-1125 FAX: (505) 476-1229

The Museum Resources Division provides high quality services and solutions to the Department of Cultural Affairs, its museums and affiliates. The division provides professional services in support of museum projects, enhancing the ability of museums to promote, preserve, protect, and present collection holdings, extending the educational benefit of museum programs beyond museum walls and by acting as a catalyst between creative vision and its realizations. The Museum Resources Division includes Exhibits Central, Conservation, the Museum of New Mexico Press, El Palacio Magazine, PR and Marketing, and Educational Outreach programs, including the Van of Enchantment, the state's "Museum on Wheels". The State Monuments office is also located in this building.

NEW MEXICO STATE LIBRARY

1209 Camino Carlos Rey
Santa Fe, NM 87505
(505) 476-9700 FAX: (505) 476-9701
www.nmstatelibrary.org

Since its beginnings more than 60 years ago, the State Library has been a leader in the development of public libraries, helping them to build programs needed by their communities. The State Library has programs that serve more than 1,000 libraries throughout New Mexico public school, academic and tribal. Specific programs include bookmobiles and books by mail for rural services and talking books for the visually impaired. The State Library is also active in providing the latest in electronic technology and automation for community and school libraries. The State Library assures that all New Mexicans have the information they need, when and how they need it.

STATE RECORDS AND ARCHIVES**

1209 Camino Carlos Rey,
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87507
Records Division: (505) 476-7903 Fax: (505) 476-7910
Archives Division: (505) 476-7908 Fax: (505) 476-7909
State Historian Office: (505) 476-7948
General Information: (505) 476-7900

The Commission of Public Records is the governing body of the State Records Center and Archives. The Commission was created in 1959 and charged with establishing a Records Center and appointing a State Records Administrator to manage the facility. The State Records Administrator is responsible for the administration of the Inspection of Public Records Act [Chapter 14, Article 3 NMSA 1978] and the State Rules Act [Chapter 14, Article 4 NMSA 1978], as well as sections of other statutes. The agency is organized into five divisions; Administrative Law, Administrative Services, Archives and Historical Services, Office of the State Historian, and Records Management.

In addition, the agency provides staff and administrative support for the New Mexico Historical Records Advisory Board, which was established in 1975 as the local advisory board to review grants submitted to the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

The mission of the Commission of Public Records is to:

- preserve, protect and facilitate access to public records that are held in trust for the people of New Mexico;
- ensure rules promulgated by state agencies are published as prescribed in law and are accessible;
- advocate an understanding and appreciation of New Mexico history; and
- develop records management programs for state agencies

**** NOTE:** This state agency is not under the administration of the Department of Cultural Affairs. It is under the authority of the Commission of Public Records. It is placed here in the Blue Book because of its close relationship to the State Library (they are both in the same building) and other state resources like those found in the Department of Cultural Affairs.

***** STATE MONUMENTS *****

P.O. Box 2087
Santa Fe, NM 87504-2087
(505) 476-1150
www.nmmonuments.org

The administrative office is located in the Stewart Udall Building in Santa Fe at 725 Camino Lejo. Their facilities are located across the street. Statewide cultural and historic sites include the El Camino Real International Heritage Center, Bosque Redondo Memorial, Coronado, Fort Selden, Jemez and Lincoln State Monuments.

**BOSQUE REDONDO MEMORIAL/FORT SUMNER STATE
MONUMENT**

Located 3 miles east of Fort Sumner, Hwy 60/84, and south 3.5 miles
on Billy the Kid Road
P.O. Box 356
Fort Sumner, NM 88119
(575) 355-2573

Known in 1863 as the Bosque Redondo Indian Reservation, the million-acre site represents one of the most tragic periods in American history. As settlements in New Mexico territory grew, the U.S. Army forced more than 12,000 Navajos and Mescalero Apaches to march a desperate journey into captivity from 1863-1868. Known by the Navajos as the "Long Walk", they traveled more than 450 miles mostly on foot. The "Forced Walk" of the 400 Mescalero Apaches ended when they eluded their guards and abandoned the reservation in 1865. For the Navajos, another three years and approximately 3,000 Navajos had died before they were allowed to return to their traditional homelands under the Treaty of 1868 that acknowledged Navajo sovereignty. It is also the place where Pat Garrett killed Billy the Kid in 1881 after the military had abandoned the Fort. The Bosque Redondo Memorial, a state and federally assisted project, provides interpretive exhibits, learning center and trail through the historic site.

CORONADO STATE MONUMENT

I-25, exit 242, north Hwy 550 (1.7 miles to Kuaua Road)
485 Kuaua Road
Bernalillo, NM 87004
(505) 867-5351 FAX: (505) 867-1733
TOLL FREE: 1-800-419-3738

The monument is named after Francisco Vasquez de Coronado who is thought to have camped near this site with his soldiers in 1540 while searching for the fabled Seven Cities of Gold. Abandoned near the end of the 16th century, the site includes the partially reconstructed ruins of the ancient Tiwa Pueblo of Kuaua occupied from 1300AD. An interpretive trail winds through the site leading to a reconstructed kiva that was excavated by archaeological teams led by Dr. Edgar Lee Hewett in the 1930s revealing many decorated layers that are considered to be the finest example of pre-contact mural art in North America with several on display today. Native American and Spanish Colonial artifacts are on display in the John Gaw Meem designed Visitor Center and an interactive Discovery Center room for children.

EL CAMINO REAL INTERNATIONAL HERITAGE CENTER

Highway I-25, exit 115, (30 miles south of Socorro), east to Hwy 1 frontage road, south 1.5 miles, turn east at mile marker 24 onto County Road 1598, 3 miles east to the Center.
P.O. Box 175
Socorro, NM 87801
(575) 854-3600 FAX: (575) 854-3609

El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro was the first road into North America that led to the European settlement of the New World. Known as the Royal Road or King's Highway, it forever altered the face of the American Southwest. The Center, opened on November 19, 2005, and features indoor and outdoor exhibits, interpretive trails, gardens and other educational activities celebrating the contributions of this colorful trail leading into the region. El Camino International Heritage Center is operated in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management and supported by El Camino Real International Center Foundation.

FORT SELDEN STATE MONUMENT

I-25, exit 19, 13 miles north of Las Cruces
P.O. Box 58
Radium Springs, NM 88054
(575) 526-8911 FAX: (575) 647-0421
TOLL FREE: 1-800-429-9488

As one of several military forts built to protect settlers and travelers in the aftermath of the Civil War, Fort Selden was established in 1865 to protect settlers and travelers in the Mesilla Valley from desperados and Apaches in an effort to bring peace to the region. Several of the units stationed at the Fort were African American troopers, referred to as Buffalo Soldiers. A young Douglas MacArthur called the Fort home while his father was post commander in the late 1880s. By 1890 criminals and raiding parties were no longer a threat and the Fort was abandoned in 1891. A visitor center offers exhibits on frontier and military life with extensive adobe ruins that surround the parade grounds.

JEMEZ STATE MONUMENT

Located on the north end of Jemez Springs, Hwy 4 & 43 miles north of Bernalillo
P.O. Box 143
Jemez Springs, NM 87025
(575) 829-3530
TOLL FREE: 1-800-426-7850

Stone ruins of the 700-year-old Giusewa Pueblo, ancestors of the present day Jemez Pueblo, and a 17th century Franciscan mission church share one of the most beautiful cultural sites in the Southwest. Between 1621 and 1625, the Franciscans designed a stonewalled church and convento naming it San Jose de los Jemez. Unusual for its massive size and octagonal bell tower, the church was abandoned by 1640 most likely as a result of forced labor and religious persecution by the Spanish. Guisewa Pueblo was occupied until the Pueblo Revolt against the Spanish in 1680. An interpretive trail winds through the 7-acre site. The visitor center contains exhibits from the perspective of the Jemez people.

LINCOLN STATE MONUMENT

Located 12 miles east of Capitan on Hwy 380 & 30 miles north of Ruidoso.
In the town of Lincoln
P.O. Box 36
Lincoln, NM 88338
(575) 653-4372 TEL/FAX: 1-800-434-6320

Lincoln, a National Historic Landmark, consists of eleven buildings preserved as they were during one of the most violent periods in New Mexico, the 1878 Lincoln County War. The Old Lincoln County Courthouse was a store, residence, Masonic Lodge and eventually courthouse and jail for Sheriff Pat Garrett, Billy the Kid and other infamous characters. 19th century merchandise is displayed at the Tunstall Store. The Torreon Defensive Tower continues to stand watch. Services are still held at the San Juan Mission Church. Period exhibits give visitors an example of every day life on the New Mexico Frontier.

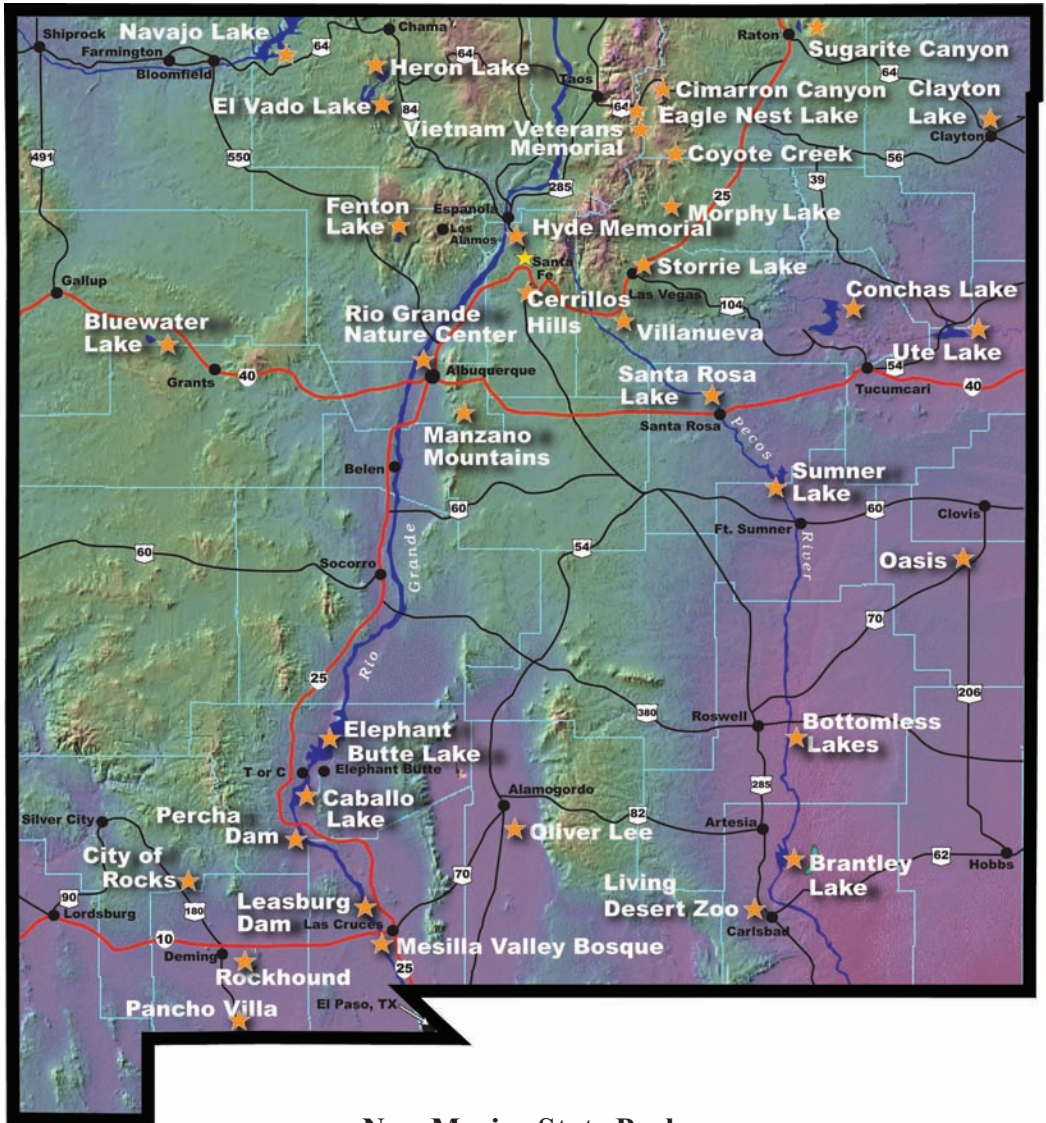
"Blackdom History" Photo by Badu Davis

One of the state's historic markers identifies the first African American homestead in New Mexico after slavery. The homestead was filed by Frank Boyer as the townsite of Blackdom in 1911 near Dexter. Later when water became scarce and drilling was prohibited plus pestilence attacked the farmer's crops, the people moved on to Vado near Las Cruces. For many years, Vado was the only predominately African American town in New Mexico.



NEW MEXICO STATE PARKS

A Division of Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department



New Mexico State Parks

1220 South St. Francis Drive
P.O. Box 1147
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504
(505) 476-3355 or 1-888-667-2757
FAX: (505) 476-3361
www.nmparks@state.nm.us

A Division of Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department

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HISTORIC CHURCHES & MISSION RUINS

New Mexico's mission churches predate the California missions by 150 years. Built by Franciscan Fathers in the early seventeenth century, many are still in use today. A few are preserved as interesting ruins. Other historic churches make unusual sightseeing as well as fine places of worship.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>YEAR BUILT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
San Miguel Mission	1610	Santa Fe, Santa Fe County
San José	Circa 1620	Jémez State Monument, Sandoval County
San Estevan	Circa 1629	Acoma Pueblo, Cibola County
Abo Gran Quivira and Quarai	17th Century	25 miles south of Mountainair, Torrance County
Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe	Circa 1706	Zuñi Pueblo, McKinley County
San José De Laguna	Circa 1706	Laguna Pueblo, Cibola County
St. Augustine	Circa 1710	Isleta Pueblo, Valencia County
Nuestra Señora de Los Angeles	Circa 1710	Pecos National Monument, San Miguel County
San Diego	Circa 1724	Jémez Pueblo, Sandoval County
Santa Cruz	1733	Santa Cruz Village, Santa Fe County
San Felipe	Circa 1736	San Felipe Pueblo, Sandoval County
Santa Rosa de Lima	Circa 1737	Abiquiu, Río Arriba County
Santa Ana	Circa 1750	Santa Ana Pueblo, Sandoval County
Nuestra Señora de la Asunción	Circa 1750	Zia Pueblo, Sandoval County
Nuestra Señora de la Concepción	Circa 1754	Tomé, Valencia County
San José de las Trampas	Circa 1760	Las Trampas, Taos County
San Buenaventura	Prior to 1776	Cochiti Pueblo, Sandoval County
San Felipe de Neri	1793	Old Town Albuquerque, Bernalillo County
Santuario de Guadalupe	Circa 1795	Santa Fe, Santa Fe County
San Francisco de Asís	Circa 1805	Ranchos de Taos, Taos County
San Miguel	Circa 1806	San Miguel del Vado, San Miguel County
Santa Cruz de Ojo Caliente	Circa 1811	Ojo Caliente, Taos County
Santuario de Chimayó	Circa 1814	Chimayó, Santa Fe County
San Miguel	Circa 1816	Socorro, Socorro County
San Antonio de Padua	1832	Córdova, Río Arriba County
Sagrada Familia de Lemitar	1836	Lemitar, Socorro County
Nuestra Señora de Candelaria	Circa 1850	Doña Ana, Doña Ana County
San Gerónimo	Circa 1850	Taos Pueblo, Taos County
San Albino	1851	La Mesilla, Doña Ana County
Our Lady of Sorrows	Circa 1852	Las Vegas, San Miguel County
Our Lady of Sorrows	1857	Bernalillo, Sandoval County
Little Mission Church of St. John	1860	Kelly, Socorro County
Our Lady of Lourdes Grotto	1860	Los Ojos, Río Arriba County
San Antonio de Padua	1864	Sandía Pueblo, Sandoval County
St. Francis de Sales	Circa 1865	Rodey, Doña Ana County
San José	Circa 1868	La Mesa, Doña Ana County
San Ysidro	Circa 1868	Corrales, Sandoval County
San Francisco de Paula	Circa 1869	Tularosa, Otero County
Presbyterian Mission Church	1871	Las Vegas, San Miguel County
Our Lady of Light (Loretto)	1878	Santa Fe, Santa Fe County

HISTORIC CHURCHES & MISSION RUINS

San Diego	Circa 1880	Tesuque Pueblo, Santa Fe County
Hebrew Temple (now Newman)	1884	Las Vegas, San Miguel County
Our Lady of Sorrows Church	1885	Las Vegas, San Miguel County
Saint Paul's Memorial Episcopal	1886	Las Vegas, San Miguel County
Cathedral of St. Francis de Assisi	1886	Santa Fe, Santa Fe County
Aztec Presbyterian	Circa 1890	Aztec, San Juan County
Our Lady of Lourdes	1890	San Juan Pueblo, Río Arriba County
Nuestra Señora de Luz	1891	Cañoncito, Santa Fe County
Union Community	1892	Hillsboro, Sierra County
Saint John's Methodist Episcopal	1897	Ratón, Colfax County
Church of the Epiphany	1898	Socorro, Socorro County
Gold Ave. Methodist Episcopal	1898	Pinos Altos, Grant County
Santo Domingo	1899	Santo Domingo Pueblo, Sandoval County
First Methodist Episcopal	1905	Albuquerque, Bernalillo County
San Antonio de Padua	1906	Pecos, San Miguel County
San Ignacio	1916	Albuquerque, Bernalillo County
Santa Clara	1918	Santa Clara Pueblo, Rio Arriba County
United Methodist	1922	Las Vegas, San Miguel County
Second United Presbyterian	1922	Albuquerque, Bernalillo County
First Methodist	1930	Clovis, Curry County
San Ildefonso	1968	San Ildefonso Pueblo, Santa Fe County
San Francisco de Asís	1974	Nambé Pueblo, Santa Fe County



"Church in Northern New Mexico"

Photo by Greg Portillos

This older rural church easily seen from the highway shares its messag of peace through the loving care it obtains from its members throughout the surrounding hills.

RACETRACKS AND SEASONS

2011-2012 Race Dates

2011 – 2012 Sunland Park (Sunland Park) 77 Days – Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday

December 6,9,10,11,13,16,17,18,20,21,22,23,27,30,31
January 1,3,6,7,8,10,13,14,15,17,20,21,22,24,27,28,29,31
February 3,4,5,7,10,11,12,14,17,18,19,21,24,25,26,28
March 2,3,4,6,9,10,11,13,16,17,18,20,23,24,25,27,30,31
April 1,3,6,7,8,10,13,14,15,17

2012 Race Dates

2012 SunRay Park (Farmington) 42 Days – Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday

April 20,21,22,24,27,28,29
May 1,4,5,6,8,11,12,13,15,18,19,20,22,25,26,27,28,29
June 1,2,3,5,8,9,10,12,15,16,17,19,22,23,24,25,26

2012 Ruidoso Downs (Ruidoso Downs) 61 Days – Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday

May 25,26,27,28
June 1,2,3,4,8,9,10,11,15,16,17,18,22,23,24,25,29,30
July 1,2,3,4,7,8,9,13,14,15,16,20,21,22,23,27,28,29,30
August 3,4,5,6,10,11,12,13,16,17,18,19,24,25,26,27,31
September 1,2,3

2012 Downs at Albuquerque (Albuquerque) 37 Days – Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Wednesday

August 11,12,15,17,18,19,22,24,25,26,29,31
September 30
October 3,5,6,7,10,12,13,14,17,19,20,21,24,26,27,28,31
November 2,3,4,7,9,10,11

2012 New Mexico State Fair (Albuquerque) 17 Days

September 1,2,3,7,8,9,12,13,14,15,16,19,20,21,22,23,29

2012 Zia Park (Hobbs) 54 Days – Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday

September 8,9,10,11,15,16,17,18,22,23,24,25,29,30
October 1,2,6,7,8,9,13,14,15,16,20,21,22,23,27,28,29,30,31
November 3,4,5,6,10,11,12,13,17,18,19,20,23,24,25,26,27
December 1,2,3,4

EXPO NEW MEXICO/STATE FAIR

Perhaps no other single event in New Mexico truly captures the spirit of the state, as does the New Mexico State Fair. The fair will be held September 13-23, 2012 in Albuquerque at the State Fair Grounds located at 300 San Pedro NE.

The State Fair, which saw its formal beginning in 1938, was created by the legislature to exhibit livestock, poultry, vegetables, fruits, grains, grasses and other farm products every September. The focal point of every exhibit was to determine "the best" in each category.

While agriculture is the heart of the Fair, the comprehensive activity offers many things for many people. If you want to take in activities representative of our state's multi-cultures, you can visit the popular Villa Hispana (Spanish Village), Indian Village, and the African American Pavilion and experience tasty ethnic foods, arts and crafts, and entertainment. These activities bring all New Mexicans together.

The NM State Fair Rodeo, one of the largest in the United States, attracts the best cowboy and cowgirl athletes to this Professional Rodeo Cowboy Association-sanctioned event. Top entertainers appear in concert nightly at the rodeo.

Pari-mutual Horse Racing held annually during the State Fair is a main event at the State Fair and draws big crowds and big purses since it attracts the region's top horses and jockeys. All state fairs have to include a Midway with thrilling rides and other delights for visitors of all ages. Expo New Mexico fulfills this opportunity for fun. Add the delicious food booths, interesting exhibits of all kinds, and you have mucho fun for all which makes Expo New Mexico one of the biggest fairs in the country.

At other times of the year one can take in other activities at the Fairgrounds. Every weekend, except those during the State Fair time, the "Fairgrounds Flea Market," operated by the Fair, attracts thousands of buyers and sellers.

Every December Twelve Twenty-Five Yuletide Drive is held as an annual holiday event.

The New Mexico State Fair, more recently referred to as Expo New Mexico, is an Enterprise Agency. This self-sufficient entity receives no legislative appropriation and has a seven-member commission appointed by the Governor to oversee the operation. More information about this group can be obtained by contacting the General Manager and the office identified below.

Dan Mourning, General Manager
P.O. Box 8546
Albuquerque, NM 87198
(505) 222-9700 Fax: (505) 266-7784
E-mail: info@exponm.com
www.exponm.com



"Middle Fork Red River"

Photo by Brad Stamm

The upper Red River has some of the most beautiful small streams in New Mexico. Natural landscaped architecture at its best.

CENTRAL REGION

<u>Counties</u>	<u>Founded</u>	<u>2010 Population*</u>	<u>Square Miles</u>
Bernalillo	1852	662,564	1,160
Sandoval	1903	131,561	3,710
Torrance	1903	16,383	3,355
Valencia	1852	<u>76,569</u>	<u>1,458</u>
Total		887,077	9,696

* Population up 157,428 residents.

Significant Sites:

- Old Town Albuquerque
- Petroglyph National Monument
- West of Albuquerque
- Pueblos - Cochiti, Jémez, San Felipe, Santa Ana, Isleta, Zia, Santo Domingo, Laguna
- Indian Pueblo Cultural Center
- Cochiti Dam/Lake
- Numerous Museums - Albq. Museum, Maxwell Museum, National History Museum, UNM Fine Arts Museum, Atomic Museum, Children's Expo
- Old Ghost Towns - Madrid, Cerrillos, Golden
- Sandia Crest and Tramway, Tinkertown Museum
- Coronado State Park and Monument - Bernalillo
- State Fair - September
- Albuquerque International Balloon Fiesta - October
- Río Grande Zoo - Albuquerque
- Albuquerque Conservancy (Irrigation)
- Tent Rocks Canyon - Cochiti Pueblo
- Salinas National Monument - Mountainair
- Jémez State Monument - Jémez Springs

Higher Education Facilities:

- University of New Mexico, Main Campus Albuquerque, and Valencia Campus
- New Mexico Highlands University, Rio Rancho
- Southwest Indian Polytechnic Institute
- Central New Mexico Community College

Elevation Range: 4,800' to 10,682'

Climate: Mild to Hot

Recreation:

- International Balloon Fiesta - October
- Horse Racing - Downs at Albuquerque: Aug. 11-Nov. 11
- Rodeos: Bernalillo-Aug., Cuba-Aug., Albq.-Sept.
- Ski Area - Sandia Park
- Golf Courses-17
- State Fair - Sept. Albuquerque
- Casinos - Isleta, Sandia, Santa Ana, San Felipe

Early Economic Base:

- Farming (Dryland)
- Sheep Ranching
- Supply Center
- Railroad
- Uranium Mining

Current Economic Base:

- Farming
- Industry
- Railroad
- Government
- Tourism
- Air Transportation

Geography:

- Río Grande Valley farm lands
- Semi-arid range land
- Mountains
Sandía
Manzano
Jémez

*Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, UNM. April 2010 data.

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

<u>Counties</u>	<u>Founded</u>	<u>2010 Population*</u>	<u>Square Miles</u>
Los Alamos	1949	17,950	108
Río Arriba	1852	40,246	5,861
Santa Fe	1852	144,170	1,931
Taos	1852	<u>32,937</u>	<u>2,257</u>
Total:		235,303	8,157

* Population up 16,827 residents.

Significant Sites:

- Numerous museums, historic buildings
Santa Fe, Taos
- Oldest house in the U.S. - Santa Fe
- Religious buildings - Santa Fe,
Chimayó, Ranchos de Taos and others
- Oldest Church in the U.S. - Santa Fe
- St. Francis Cathedral/Basilica - Santa Fe
- El Rancho de las Golondrinas
- Eight Pueblos - Santa Clara, Ohkay
Owingeh, Taos, Nambé, Picuris, Tesuque,
Pojoaque,
San Ildefonso
- Los Alamos National Laboratory/Museum
- Bandelier National Monument
- Georgia O'Keeffe Home - Abiquiu
- Abiquiu Dam/Lake
- Santa Cruz Lake
- Enchanted Circle/"The High Road to Taos"
- Eagle Nest Lake
- El Vado Lake
- Santa Cruz Lake
- Vietnam Veterans Memorial Chapel/
Museum - Angel Fire
- Río Grande Gorge - Taos
- New Mexico State Capitol - Santa Fe
- Santa Fe Opera
- La Iglesia de Santa Cruz de la Cañada
- Santuario de Chimayó
- Plaza de Cerro - Chimayo
- Las Trampas
- Martínez Hacienda - Taos
- Mission/Convento - Española
- Bond House - Española
- Puye Cliffs - Santa Clara
- Ghost Ranch Museum - Abiquiu
- Fuller Lodge - Los Alamos
- Bradbury Museum - Los Alamos
- Picuris & Pojoaque Pueblo Museums
- Ranchos de Taos Plaza
- Valles Caldera - Volcanic Center - Los
Alamos
- Cumbres & Toltec Scenic Railroad - Chama
- Dr. Donham House - Chama
- San José Catholic Church - Los Ojos
- Historic T.D. Burns General Store
Bldg./Tierra Wools - Los Ojos

Higher Education Facilities:

- UNM: Los Alamos/Taos
- Northern NM College - El Rito/Española
- Santa Fe School of Arts and Design
- St. John's College - Santa Fe
- S.F. Community College
- Highlands - Santa Fe Branch

Recreation:

- Balloon Events - Taos - October
- Casinos - Española, Pojoaque, Taos,
Tesuque, Ohkay Owingeh, Santa Clara
- Golf Courses - Los Alamos 1, Santa Fe 5, Taos,
Pojoaque, Española, Cochiti and Black Mesa
- Rodeos - Española-July, Santa Fe - June
- Fiestas - Española, Los Ojos, Santa Fe, Taos -
Summer
- Ski Areas - Pajarito Mountain (Los Alamos),
Santa Fe, Sipapu, Taos

Early Economic Base:

- Farming/Ranching
- Mining
- Health seekers

Current Economic Base:

- Government
- Forest Products
- Farming/Ranching
- Retail
- Tourism
- Casinos
- Recreational sites
- Construction
- Real Estate Development
- Arts

Elevation Range: 7,500' to 13,102'

Geography:

- Farm Land
- Ranch Land
- Mountains:
Sangre de Cristo
Jémez,
San Pedro
Red Rock Cliffs

Climate: Mild to Cold

*Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, UNM. April 2010 data.

NORTHWEST REGION

<u>Counties</u>	<u>Founded</u>	<u>2010 Population*</u>	<u>Square Miles</u>
Cibola	1981	27,213	4,180
McKinley	1889	71,492	5,461
San Juan	1887	<u>130,044</u>	<u>5,516</u>
Total:		238,749	15,157

* Population up 14,555 residents.

Significant Sites:

- Acoma Pueblo
- A'shiwi A'wan Museum & Heritage Center-Zuni
- Aztec Ruins National Monument
- Bandera Volcano & Ice Caves - Grants
- Bisti Badlands
- Chaco Canyon National Historic Park
- El Malpaís National Monument - Grants
- El Morro Inscription Rock - Grants
- Four Corners Site - Farmington
- Gallup Cultural Center
- Gallup National Historic District
- Gallup Public Art Corridor
- Gateway Museum Farmington
- Laguna Pueblo
- Lava Beds near Grants
- Navajo Code Talkers' Museum - Gallup
- N.M. Museum of Mining - Grants
- Red Rock State Park & Museum - Gallup
- Reservation - Navajo
- Shiprock - Farmington
- Zuni Pueblo

Higher Education Facilities:

- Dine College
- Navajo Community College
- San Juan College/Museum
- Crownpoint Institute of Technology
- UNM-Gallup Branch

Recreation:

- Balloon Races - Farmington - May, Gallup - Dec.
- Casinos - Acoma, Laguna, Farmington Sky City, Dancing Eagle, Fire Rock

Golf Courses - Aztec, Farmington 3, Grants, Kirtland, Grants, Milán, Gallup

Racing - SunRay Park (Farmington):
April 20-June 26

Early Economic Base:

- Stagecoach related businesses to west
- Railroad
- Mining
- Farming
- Uranium

Current Economic Base:

- Oil, Gas & Coal
- Federal Government
- Tourism
- Farming/Ranching
- Railroad
- Retail: Consumer goods/services

Geography:

- Red Rock cliffs
- Arid desert areas
- Mountains:
 - Zuni
 - Mt. Taylor
 - San Mateo
 - Cebolleta

Elevation Range: 5,600' to 11,301'

Climate: Cold to Hot

*Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, UNM. April 2010 data.

NORTHEAST REGION

<u>Counties</u>	<u>Founded</u>	<u>2010 Population*</u>	<u>Square Miles</u>
Colfax	1869	13,750	3,771
De Baca	1917	2,022	2,366
Guadalupe	1891	4,687	2,999
Harding	1921	695	2,138
Mora	1860	4,881	1,944
Quay	1903	9,041	2,883
San Miguel	1852	29,393	4,767
Union	1893	<u>4,549</u>	<u>3,817</u>
Total:		64,331	24,685

* Population up 6,536 residents.

Significant Sites:

- Capulín Volcano National Monument-Capulín
- Sugarite Canyon State Park-Raton
- Maxwell National Wildlife Refuge
- National Rifle Association's Whittington Center-Raton
- St. James Hotel-Cimarrón
- Philmont Scout Ranch/Boy Scouts of America Museum-Cimarrón
- Ft. Union National Monument
- Montezuma Castle-Montezuma
- Montezuma Hot Springs-Montezuma
- Storrie Lake State Park-Las Vegas
- Las Vegas National Wildlife Refuge
- Pecos National Historical Park
- Old Santa Fe Trail
- Salman Raspberry Ranch-Mora
- Dorsey Mansion-near Clayton
- Shuler Theater-Ratón
- Herzstein Museum-Clayton
- WPA Museum-Clayton
- Clayton Lake State Park
- Dinosaur Tracks-Clayton area
- Bosque Redondo State Monument

Recreation

- Balloon Races - Angel Fire-July, Ratón
- Golf Courses - Angel Fire, Clayton, Conchas Lake, Eagle Nest, Las Vegas, Ratón, Sandía Park, Rociada, Santa Rosa, Tucumcari
- County Fair: Springer - August
- Fiestas: Las Vegas - September
- Rodeos: Red River - July, Chama-August, Springer - August
- Ski Areas - Angel Fire, Red River, Questa

Elevations: 4,086' to 6,932'

Climate: Cold to Mild

Higher Education Facilities:

- New Mexico Highlands University - Las Vegas
- United World College of the American West (Armand Hammer) - Las Vegas/Montezuma
- Luna Vocational Technical Institute Las Vegas - Mesa Technical College - Tucumcari

Early Economic Base:

- Farming/Ranching
- Mining
- Railroad
- Health seekers

Current Economic Base:

- Farming/Ranching
- State Government
- Tourism

Geography:

Rolling Plains
Open Range Land
Mountains:
Sangre de Cristo

*Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, UNM. April 2010 data.

SOUTHWEST REGION

<u>I - Counties</u>	<u>Founded</u>	<u>2010 Population*</u>	<u>Square Miles</u>
Catrón	1921	3,725	6,898
Doña Ana	1852	209,233	3,804
Grant	1868	29,514	3,970
Hidalgo	1919	4,894	3,447
Luna	1901	25,095	2,957
Sierra	1884	11,988	4,231
Socorro	1850	<u>17,866</u>	<u>6,634</u>
Total:		302,315	31,941

* Population up 30,792 residents.

Significant Sites:

- City of Rocks - Silver City/Deming area
- Bosque del Apache Wildlife Refuge-Socorro
- Deming - Luna Mimbres Museum
- Elephant Butte Dam/Lake - Elephant Butte
- Ft. Seldon State Monument - Radium Springs
- Gila Cliff Dwellings - Silver City
- Rock Hound State Park - Deming
- Santa Rita Open Pit Copper Mine - Silver City
- Very Large Array (Radio Telescopes) - Magdalena
- White Sands Missile Range
- White Sands National Monument
- Lordsburg - Hidalgo County Museum
- Steins Railroad Ghost Town - Lordsburg
- Shakespeare Ghost Town - Lordsburg area
- Granite Gap Mining Tours - Lordsburg
- Geronimo Springs Museum - T or C
- Higher Education Facilities:
 - New Mexico State University - Las Cruces
 - New Mexico Institute of Mining & Technology - Socorro
 - Western New Mexico University - Silver City

Early Economic Base:

Farming/Ranching
Mining: 25-39.9% of area

Current Economic Base:

Farming/Ranching
Mining
Recreational sites Tourism
Tourism
Wine Industry

Recreation

- Balloon Races - Deming-August, Elephant Butte Lake-March, Mesilla-January, Silver City-July
- Duck Race - Deming-August
- Golf Courses - Anthony 2, Deming, Elephant Butte, Las Cruces 3, Santa Teresa, Silver City, Taos, Socorro
- Horse Racing (Sunland Park): December 6-April 17
- Rodeos - Las Cruces-September, T or C - September, Silver City - June, Socorro-September

Geography:

Rich farm lands

Barren desert

Mountains:

Black Range	Mogollon
Organ	Florida
Magdalena	Peloncillo
Socorro	San Mateo
Big Hatchet	Pyramid
Gallo	Datil
Mimbres	Gallinas
West Portillo	Caballo

Elevations: 3,896' to 5,895'

Climate: Hot to Warm

*Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, UNM. April 2010 data.

SOUTHEAST REGION

<u>I - Counties</u>	<u>Founded</u>	<u>2010 Population*</u>	<u>Square Miles</u>
Chaves	1889	65,645	6,095
Curry	1909	48,376	1,404
Eddy	1889	53,829	4,180
Lea	1917	64,727	4,394
Lincoln	1869	20,497	4,859
Otero	1899	63,797	6,638
Roosevelt	1903	<u>19,846</u>	<u>6,638</u>
Total:		336,717	30,027

* Population down 23,395 residents.

Significant Sites:

- Carlsbad Caverns National Park
- White Sands National Monument-Alamogordo
- International Space Hall of Fame/Space Center-Alamogordo
- Site of first atomic bomb explosion-Trinity
- Site of last shoot out with Billy the Kid-Lincoln County Courthouse
- Billy the Kid's Grave-Ft. Sumner
- Roswell Museum and Art Center
- UFO Museums (2)-Roswell
- Blackwater Draw Archeological Site-Portales
- Oliver Lee State Park-Carlsbad
- Living Desert State Park-Carlsbad
- Tularosa Basin Historical Museum
- Three Rivers Petroglyphs-Tularosa
- Valley of Fires Recreation Area-Carrizozo
- Carrizozo Recreation Center-Carrizozo
- White Oaks Museum-Carrizozo Area
- White Sands Proving Grounds-Alamogordo
- Founders Park-Alamogordo
- Red Bluff Draw (lowest point in New Mexico) Carlsbad area
- Sitting Bull Falls-Carlsbad
- Bottomless Lakes-Roswell
- Windmill Exhibition-Portales
- Sacramento Mountains Historical Museum & Pioneer Village-Cloudcroft area
- Apache Point Observatory-Cloudcroft area
- Sunspot Scenic Byway & Solar Observatory - Cloudcroft area
- NM School for the Visually Handicapped - Alamogordo
- Western Heritage Museum - Hobbs
- Lea County Cowboy Hall of Fame - Lovington

Higher Education Facilities:

- N.M.S.U. - Alamogordo Campus
- Clovis Community College
- College of the Southwest - Hobbs
- E.N.M.U.-Portales, Roswell, Ruidoso
- N.M. Junior College - Hobbs
- New Mexico Military Institute-Roswell

Recreation

- Balloon Races-Artesia-November, Clovis-July, Roswell-May
- Casinos-Mescalero, Hobbs
- County Fairs-Alamogordo, Lovington, Portales - August
- Golf Courses - Alamogordo 2, Alto, Artesia, Carlsbad 2, Carrizozo, Clovis 3, Eunice, Hobbs 2, Jal, Lovington, Mescalero, Portales, Roswell 3, Ruidoso 3, Timberon, White Sands;
- Ski Areas - Ruidoso, Cloudcroft
- Rodeos - Clovis - June, Alamogordo-Lovington - August
- Horse Racing (Ruidoso Downs): May 25-Sept. 3, (Hobbs): Sept. 8-Dec. 4

Early Economic Base:

Buffalo hunting Farming/Ranching
Railroad Mining

Current Economic Base:

- Federal government
- Oil/Gas
- State government Mining
- Recreational sites Tourism
- Farming/Ranching
- Light manufacturing
- Service industries
- Dairy industry

Geography:

Rich farmlands Artesian wells
Mountains: Barren deserts
Sacramento
Guadalupe
Capitán
Jarilla

Elevations Range: 3,120' to 11,977'

Climate: Warm to hot except in Lincoln County

Note: There are six life zones of native vegetation and all six can be found in Otero County.

*Source: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, UNM. April 2010 data.

New Mexico Counties

Population Change: 1990 to 2000 and 2000 to 2010

Ranked By Percent Population Change, 2000 to 2010					
County (Largest City)	1990 Population	2000 Population	2010 Population	% Population Change 1990-2000	% Population Change 2000-2010
Bernalillo (Albuquerque)	480,577	556,678	662,564	15.8%	19.0%
Catron (Reserve)	2,563	3,543	3,725	38.2%	5.1%
Chaves (Roswell)	57,849	61,382	65,645	6.1%	6.9%
Cibola (Grants)	23,794	25,595	27,213	7.6%	6.3%
Colfax (Raton)	12,925	14,189	13,750	9.8%	-3.1%
Curry (Clovis)	42,207	45,044	48,376	6.7%	7.4%
De Baca (Fort Sumner)	2,252	2,240	2,022	-0.5%	-9.7%
Doña Ana (Las Cruces)	135,510	174,682	209,233	28.9%	19.8%
Eddy (Carlsbad)	48,605	51,658	53,829	6.3%	4.2%
Grant (Silver City)	27,676	31,002	29,514	12.0%	-4.8%
Guadalupe (Santa Rosa)	4,156	4,680	4,687	12.6%	0.1%
Harding (Roy)	987	810	695	-17.9%	-14.2%
Hidalgo (Lordsburg)	5,958	5,932	4,894	-0.4%	-17.5%
Lea (Hobbs)	55,765	55,511	64,727	-0.5%	16.6%
Lincoln (Ruidoso)	12,219	19,411	20,497	58.9%	5.6%
Los Alamos (Los Alamos)	18,115	18,343	17,950	1.3%	-2.1%
Luna (Deming)	18,110	25,016	25,095	38.1%	0.3%
McKinley (Gallup)	60,686	74,798	71,492	23.3%	-4.4%
Mora (Wagon Mound)	4,264	5,180	4,881	21.5%	-5.8%
Otero (Alamogordo)	51,928	62,298	63,797	20.0%	2.4%
Quay (Tucumcari)	10,823	10,155	9,041	-6.2%	-11.0%
Rio Arriba (Española)	34,365	41,190	40,246	19.9%	-2.3%
Roosevelt (Portales)	16,702	18,018	19,846	7.9%	10.1%
San Juan (Farmington)	91,605	113,801	130,044	24.2%	14.3%
San Miguel (Las Vegas)	25,743	30,126	29,393	17.0%	-2.4%
Sandoval (Rio Rancho)	63,319	89,908	131,561	42.0%	46.3%
Santa Fe (Santa Fe)	98,928	129,292	144,170	30.7%	11.5%
Sierra (T or C)	9,912	13,270	11,988	33.9%	-9.7%
Socorro (Socorro)	14,764	18,078	17,866	22.4%	-1.2%
Taos (Taos)	23,118	29,979	32,937	29.7%	9.9%
Torrance (Moriarty)	10,285	16,911	16,383	64.4%	-3.1%
Union (Clayton)	4,124	4,174	4,549	1.2%	9.0%
Valencia (Belen)	45,235	66,152	76,569	46.2%	15.7%
New Mexico	1,515,069	1,819,046	2,059,179	20.1%	13.2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. 2010 Census Data. Research & Polling Inc. • 5140 San Francisco Road, NE • Albuquerque, NM 87109 • (505) 821-5454 • Fax: (505) 821-5474 • www.rpinc.com

2010 New Mexico Demographic Profile by County

Population by Race

White.....	1,407,876	Native Hawaiian & Pacific Islander.....	1,810
African American.....	42,550	Other.....	308,503
Asian.....	28,208	Identified by two or more.....	77,010
American Indian & Alaska Native.....	193,222		

Population by Ethnicity

Non Hispanic or Latino.....	1,105,776
Hispanic or Latino.....	953,403

Counties	Total Population	White non Hispanic	African American (a)	American Indian & Alaska Native (a)	Asian (a)	Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander (a)	Two or More Races	Hispaic or Latino (b)
Bernalillo	662,564	41.5%	3.0%	4.8%	2.3%	0.1%	4.4%	47.9%
Catron	3,725	76.0%	0.4%	2.7%	0.2%	0.0%	3.1%	19.0%
Chaves	65,645	43.9%	2.0%	1.2%	0.6%	0.1%	3.2%	52.0%
Cibola	27,213	21.5%	1.0%	41.0%	0.5%	0.1%	3.1%	36.5%
Colfax	13,750	49.9%	0.5%	1.5%	0.4%	0.1%	3.6%	47.2%
Curry	48,376	50.7%	6.3%	1.2%	1.3%	0.1%	4.1%	39.5%
DeBaca	2,022	59.3%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	38.5%
Dona Ana	209,233	30.1%	1.7%	1.5%	1.1%	0.1%	3.0%	65.7%
Eddy	53,829	52.2%	1.4%	1.5%	0.7%	0.0%	3.0%	44.1%
Grant	29,514	48.6%	0.9%	1.4%	0.4%	0.1%	2.8%	48.3%
Guadalupe	4,687	16.1%	1.7%	1.9%	1.3%	Z	3.3%	79.6%
Harding	695	56.3%	0.3%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	43.0%
Hidalgo	4,894	41.4%	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%	0.0%	1.8%	56.6%
Lea	64,727	43.0%	4.1%	1.2%	0.5%	0.1%	2.6%	51.1%
Lincoln	20,497	66.4%	0.5%	2.4%	0.4%	0.0%	2.5%	29.8%
Los Alamos	17,950	76.3%	0.6%	0.8%	6.0%	Z	2.6%	14.7%
Luna	25,095	35.9%	1.1%	1.3%	0.5%	Z	2.6%	61.5%
McKinley	71,492	10.3%	0.5%	75.5%	0.8%	0.0%	3.1%	13.3%
Mora	4,881	17.9%	0.7%	1.3%	0.3%	Z	3.3%	81.0%
Otero	63,797	52.8%	3.5%	6.7%	1.2%	0.2%	4.2%	34.5%
Quay	9,041	53.6%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	0.0%	3.4%	42.4%
Rio Arriba	40,246	12.8%	0.5%	16.0%	0.4%	0.0%	3.3%	71.3%
Roosevelt	19,846	55.5%	1.8%	1.3%	0.9%	0.0%	3.2%	39.9%
Sandoval	131,561	47.5%	2.1%	12.9%	1.5%	0.1%	3.9%	35.1%
San Juan	130,044	42.5%	0.6%	36.6%	0.4%	0.1%	3.5%	19.1%
San Miguel	29,393	19.7%	1.4%	1.7%	0.8%	0.1%	3.9%	76.8%
Santa Fe	144,170	43.9%	0.9%	3.1%	1.2%	0.1%	3.6%	50.6%
Sierra	11,988	68.4%	0.4%	1.7%	0.4%	0.0%	3.3%	28.0%
Socorro	17,866	37.6%	1.1%	11.7%	1.2%	0.0%	2.8%	48.5%
Taos	32,937	36.3%	0.4%	6.2%	0.7%	0.0%	4.9%	55.8%
Torrance	16,383	56.0%	1.3%	2.3%	0.4%	0.0%	4.3%	39.1%
Union	4,549	56.0%	1.8%	2.0%	0.5%	0.0%	2.3%	39.7%
Valencia	76,569	36.2%	1.4%	3.8%	0.5%	0.1%	4.0%	58.3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. 2010 Census Data. <http://www.census.gov/popfinder/>

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.

(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.

Z Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown.

TOWNS AND CITIES

TOWN OR CITY	POPULATION 2010	ELEVATION (in feet)	TEMPERATURES JANUARY	TEMPERATURES JULY
Abiquiu	231	6,066	43/16	89/58
Alamogordo	30,403	4,350	57/28	95/65
Albuquerque	545,852	5,326	46/28	91/66
Angel Fire	1,216	8,500	21/INA	64/INA
Anthony	9,360	3,801	95 av.	56 av.
Artesia	11,301	3,320	36.6 av.	77.5 av.
Aztec	6,763	5,644	25.6 av.	73.8 av.
Bayard	2,328	6,152	38.4 av.	72.3 av.
Belén	7,269	4,800	34.4 av.	78.7 av.
Bernalillo	8,320	5,311	46/28	91/66
Bloomfield	8,112	5,600	24.7 av.	75.2 av.
Bosque Farms	3,904	4,800	47/22	93/65
Capitán	1,489	6,477	34.8 av.	68.1 av.
Carlsbad	26,138	3,120	59/29	96/67
Carrizozo	996	5,418	37.5 av.	75.6 av.
Causey	104	4,000	55/21	93/63
Chama	1,022	7,850	33/3	73/37
Cimarrón	1,021	6,542	47/19	83/55
Clayton	2,980	4,970	48/19	87/60
Cloudcroft	674	8,660	41/19	73/48
Clovis	37,775	4,290	52/23	91/63
Columbus	1,664	4,160	43.5 av.	80.7 av.
Corona	172	6,500	29.0 av.	67.4 av.
Corrales	8,329	5,015	31.4 av.	74.4 av.
Cuba	731	7,045	42/18	85/56
Deming	14,855	4,300	55/26	95/66
Des Moines	143	6,632	26.3 av.	68.9 av.
Dexter	1,266	3,570	56/27	88/66
Dixon	926	6,028	45/15	90/56
Dora	133	4,000	53/21	93/63
Eagle Nest	290	8,262	14.6 av.	59.8 av.
Edgewood	3,735	6,700	38/20 est.	83/58 est.
Elephant Butte	1,431	4,382	54/27 est.	92/66 av.
Elida	197	4,354	35.1 av.	73.1 av.
Encino	82	6,400	45/11	87/52
Española	10,224	5,643	45/13	90/55
Estancia	1,655	6,107	29.5 av.	72.1 av.
Eunice	2,922	3,390	45/20	98/80
Farmington	45,877	5,625	43/17	92/57
Floyd	133	4,000	53/21	93/63
Folsom	56	6,500	43/10 est.	84/53 est.
Fort Sumner	1,031	4,025	34.1 av.	75.6 av.
Gallup	21,678	6,468	43/14	87/53
Grady	107	4,280	52/23	91/65
Grants	9,182	6,520	45/11	87/52
Grenville	38	6,002	48/19	86/60
Hagerman	1,257	3,419	40.1 av.	79.6 av.
Hatch	1,648	4,507	56/25	94/65
Hobbs	34,122	3,615	58/28	94/67
Hope	105	4,100	39.3 av.	75.2 av.
House	68	4,850	52/23	91/63
Hurley	1,297	5,895	49/24	87/59
Jal	2,047	3,060	41.2 av.	79.4 av.

TOWN OR CITY	POPULATION 2010	ELEVATION (in feet)	TEMPERATURES JANUARY	TEMPERATURES JULY
Jémez Springs	250	6,262	28.3 av.	71.2 av.
Lake Arthur	436	3,570	56/27	88/66
Las Cruces	97,618	3,909	56/25	94/65
Las Vegas	13,753	6,866	46/18	83/54
Logan	1,042	4,096	52/24	94/65
Lordsburg	2,797	4,250	40.5 av.	78.9 av.
Los Alamos*	12,019	7,355	40/19	80/56
Los Lunas	14,835	4,840	33.0 av.	77.5 av.
Los Ranchos de Alb.	6,024	5,100	47/22	93/65
Loving	1,413	3,110	59/29	96/67
Lovington	9,471	3,900	40.9 av.	77.8 av.
Magdalena	938	6,540	52/24	95/64
Maxwell	254	6,017	22.8 av.	69.6 av.
Melrose	736	4,599	34.9 av.	74.7 av.
Mesilla	2,196	3,896	56/25	94/65
Milán	3,245	6,400	45/11	87/52
Moriarty	1,910	6,226	28.0 av.	70.2 av.
Mosquero	93	5,700	27.2 av.	71.0 av.
Mountainair	928	6,520	30.6 av.	70.6 av.
Pecos	1,392	6,900	27.3 av.	68.7 av.
Portales	12,280	4,010	53/21	93/63
Questa	1,770	7,500	24/10	90/62
Ratón	6,885	6,932	43/10	84/53
Red River	477	8,676	36/3	76/40
Reserve	289	5,847	32.8 av.	69.9 av.
Río Rancho	87,521	5,350	47/22	93/65
Roswell	48,366	3,669	56/27	88/66
Roy	234	5,890	26.4 av.	70.1 av.
Ruidoso	8,029	6,937	50/17	82/48
Ruidoso Downs	2,815	6,911	50/17	82/48
San Jon	216	4,230	34.8 av.	76.4 av.
San Ysidro	193	6,000 est.	42/18	85/56
Santa Clara (Central)	1,686	5,895	49/24	87/59
Santa Fe	67,947	7,000	55/24	93/63
Santa Rosa	2,848	4,620	55/24	93/63
Silver City	10,315	5,895	49/24	87/59
Socorro	9,051	4,585	52/24	95/64
Springer	1,047	5,922	28.8 av.	70.8 av.
Sunland Park	14,106	6,911	50/17	82/48
Taos	5,716	6,965	40/10	87/50
Taos Ski Valley	69	9,207	22.0 av.	50.11 av.
Tatum	798	4,100	34.7 av.	73.6 av.
Texico	1,130	4,280	52/23	91/63
Tijeras	541	6,400	42/19	89/61
Truth or Consequences	6,475	4,382	54/27	92/66
Tucumcari	5,363	4,086	52/24	94/65
Tularosa	2,842	4,430	38.8 av.	75.5 av.
Vaughn	446	6,000	55/24 est.	93/63 est.
Virden	152	4,250	40/15	91/65
Wagon Mound	314	6,400	30.6 av. est.	70.6 av. est.
Willard	253	6,091	26.4 av. est.	70.1 av. est.
Williamsburg	449	4,382	54/27	92/66

2010 statewide population: 2,059,179. Temperatures are displayed as high/low, av. (average temperature) or est. (estimate). Only incorporated towns and cities are shown, except for the city/county of Los Alamos.

POST OFFICES AND ZIP CODES

<u>Post Office & County</u>	<u>Zip Code</u>	
Abiquiú, Río Arriba	87510	Claunch, Socorro
Alamogordo, Otero	88310*	Clayton, Union
Albuquerque, Bernalillo	87100*	Cleveland, Mora
Alcalde, Río Arriba	87511	Cliff, Grant
Algodones, Sandoval	87001	Clines Corners, Torrance
Alto, Lincoln	88312	Cloudcroft, Otero
Angel Fire, Colfax	87710	Clovis, Curry
Anímas, Hidalgo	88020	Cochiti, Sandoval
Anthony, Doña Ana	88021	Columbus, Luna
Antón Chico, Guadalupe	87711	Conchas Dam, San Miguel
Arrey, Sierra	87930	Continental Divide, McKinley
Arenas Valley, Grant	88022	Córdova, Río Arriba
Arroyo Hondo, Taos	87513	Corona, Lincoln
Arroyo Seco, Taos	87514	Corrales, Sandoval
Artesia, Eddy	88210*	Counselor, Sandoval
Aztec, San Juan	87410	Coyote, Río Arriba
Bard, Quay	88411	Crossroads, Lea
Bayard, Grant	88023	Crownpoint, McKinley
Belén, Valencia	87002	Cuba, Sandoval
Bellview, Curry	88112	Cuchillo, Sierra
Bent, Otero	88314	Cuervo, Guadalupe
Berino, Doña Ana	88024	Dahlia, Guadalupe
Bernalillo, Sandoval	87004	Datil, Catrón
Bingham, Socorro	87832	Deming, Luna
Blanco, San Juan	87412	Des Moines, Union
Bloomfield, San Juan	87413	Dexter, Chaves
Bluewater, Cibola	87005	Dixon, Río Arriba
Bosque, Valencia	87006	Doña Ana, Doña Ana
Brimhall, McKinley	87310	Dulce, Río Arriba
Broadview, Curry	88112	Duran, Torrance
Buckhorn, Grant	88025	Eagle Nest, Colfax
Buena Vista, Mora	87712	Edgewood, Santa Fe
Bueyeros, Harding	88415	El Cerrito, San Miguel
Caballo, Sierra	87931	El Prado, Taos
Cannon AFB, Curry	88103	El Rito, Río Arriba
Capitán, Lincoln	88316	Elephant Butte, Sierra
Caprock, Lea	88213	Elida, Roosevelt
Capulin, Union	88414	Embudo, Río Arriba
Carlsbad, Eddy	88220*	Escondida, Socorro
Carrizozo, Lincoln	88301	Española, Río Arriba
Carson, Taos	87517	Española Fairview, Río Arriba
Casa Blanca, Cibola	87007	Estancia, Torrance
Cebolla, Río Arriba	87518	Eunice, Lea
Cedar Crest, Bernalillo	87008	Fairacres, Doña Ana
Cerrillos, Santa Fe	87010	Farmington, San Juan
Cerro, Taos	87519	Faywood, Grant
Chama, Río Arriba	87520	Fence Lake, Cibola
Chamberino, Doña Ana	88027	Flora Vista, San Juan
Chamisal, Taos	87521	Floyd, Roosevelt
Chaparral, Doña Ana	88081	Folsom, Union
Chimayó, Río Arriba	87522	Fort Stanton, Lincoln
Church Rock, McKinley	87311	Fort Sumner, De Baca
Cimarrón, Colfax	87714	Fort Wingate, McKinley
		Fruitland, San Juan

<u>Post Office & County</u>	<u>Zip Code</u>
Ft. Bayard, Grant	88036
Gallina, Río Arriba.....	87017
Gallup, McKinley	87301*
Gamero, McKinley.....	87317
Gila, Grant	88038
Gladstone, Union	88422
Glenrio, Quay.....	88434
Glenwood, Catrón.....	88039
Glorieta, Santa Fe	87535
Gonzales Ranch, San Miguel.....	87560
Grady, Curry	88120
Grants, Cibola	87020
Grenville, Union	88424
Guadalupita, Mora	87722
Hagerman, Chaves	88232
Hanover, Grant.....	88041
Hatch, Doña Ana.....	87937
Hernández, Río Arriba	87537
High Rolls Mtn. Park, Otero.....	88325
Hillsboro, Sierra	88042
Hobbs, Lea	88240
Holloman AFB, Otero.....	88330
Hollywood, Lincoln.....	88345
Holman, Mora.....	87723
Hondo, Lincoln	88336
Hope, Eddy	88250
House, Quay.....	88121
Hurley, Grant	88043
Ilfeld, San Miguel	87538
Isleta, Bernalillo.....	87022
Jal, Lea.....	88252
Jamestown, McKinley	87347
Jarales, Cibola.....	87023
Jémez Pueblo, Sandoval	87024
Jémez Springs, Sandoval	87025
Kenna, Roosevelt.....	88122
Kirtland, San Juan.....	87417
La Jara, Sandoval.....	87027
La Joya, Socorro	87028
La Loma, Guadalupe	87724
La Luz, Otero.....	88337
La Madera, Río Arriba.....	87539
La Mesa, Doña Ana	88044
La Plata, San Juan.....	87418
Laguna, Cibola.....	87026
Lake Arthur, Chaves	88253
Las Cruces, Doña Ana	88001*
Las Cruces-White Sands, Doña Ana	88002
Las Cruces-Univ. Park, Doña Ana.....	88001
Las Vegas, San Miguel	87701
Leasburg, Doña Ana	88007
Ledoux, Mora.....	87732
Lemitar, Socorro	87823
Leyba, San Miguel.....	87560
Lincoln, Lincoln.....	88338
Llaves, Río Arriba.....	87027

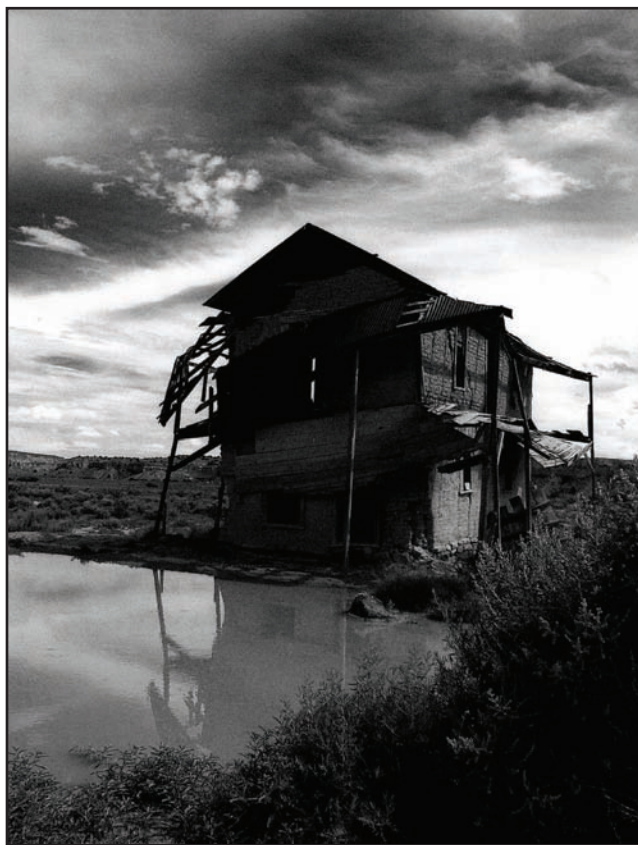
Logan, Quay.....	88426
Lordsburg, Hidalgo	88045
Los Alamos, Los Alamos.....	87544
Los Lunas, Valencia.....	87031
Los Ojos, Río Arriba.....	87551
Los Pinos, Río Arriba	87013
Loving, Eddy	88256
Lovington, Lea.....	88260
Lumberton, Río Arriba.....	87528
Luna, Catrón	87824
Madrid, Santa Fe.....	87010
Magdalena, Socorro	87825
Málaga, Eddy	88263
Maxwell, Colfax	87728
Mayhill, Otero.....	88339
McAlister, Quay.....	88427
McDonald, Lea	88262
McIntoch, Torrance.....	87032
Medanales, Río Arriba	87548
Melrose, Curry	88124
Mentmore, McKinley.....	87319
Mescalero, Otero.....	88340
Mesilla, Doña Ana	88046
Mesilla Park, Doña Ana.....	88047
Mesquite, Doña Ana	88048
Mexican Springs, McKinley	87320
Miami, Colfax	87729
Milán, Cibola	87021
Mills, Harding	87730
Mimbres, Grant	88049
Montezuma, San Miguel.....	87731
Monument, Lea	88265
Mora, Mora	87732
Moriarty, Torrance	87035
Mosquero, Harding	87733
Mountainair, Torrance.....	87036
Mount Dora, Union.....	88424
Nageezi, San Juan.....	87037
Nara Visa, Quay	88430
Navajo, McKinley.....	87328
Navajo Dam, San Juan.....	87419
New Laguna, Cibola	87038
NMSU, Doña Ana.....	88003
Newcomb, San Juan.....	87455
Nogal, Lincoln	88341
Ocate, Mora	87734
Ojito, Río Arriba	87029
Ohkay Owingeh, Río Arriba.....	87566
Ojo Caliente, Taos.....	87549
Ojo Feliz, Mora.....	87735
Old Las Vegas, San Miguel	87701
Organ, Doña Ana	88052
Park View, Río Arriba.....	87520
Pecos, San Miguel	87552
Peña Blanca, Sandoval.....	87041
Peñasco, Taos	87553
Peralta, Valencia.....	87042

<u>Post Office & County</u>	<u>Zip Code</u>	<u>Post Office & County</u>	<u>Zip Code</u>
Pie Town, Catrón	87827	Shiprock, San Juan.....	87420
Pinehill, Cíbola	87537	Silver City, Grant	88061*
Pinos Altos, Grant	88053	Smith Lake, McKinley.....	87365
Placitas, Sandoval	87043	Socorro, Socorro	87801
Pojoaque, Santa Fe.....	87501	Springer, Colfax	87747
Ponderosa, Sandoval.....	87044	Stanley, Santa Fe.....	87056
Portales, Roosevelt.....	88130	Stead, Union.....	88436
Prewitt, McKinley.....	87045	Stern, Colfax	87749
Pueblo of Acoma, Cíbola.....	87034	Sunland Park, Doña Ana.....	88063
Quemado, Catron.....	87829	Tajique, Torrance	87057
Questa, Taos	87556	Taos, Taos.....	87571
Radium Springs, Doña Ana	88054	Taos Ski Valley, Taos	87525
Ramah, McKinley.....	87321	Tijeras, Bernalillo.....	87059
Ranchitos, Río Arriba	87004	Tapicitoes, Río Arriba	87029
Ranchos de Taos, Taos.....	87557	Tatum, Lea	88267
Ratón, Colfax	87740	Tecolote, San Miguel	87043
Red River, Taos.....	87558	Terrero, San Miguel	87573
Regina, Sandoval	87046	Tesuque, Santa Fe	87574
Rehoboth, McKinley.....	87322	Texico, Curry	88135
Reserve, Catrón.....	87830	Thoreau, McKinley	87323
Ribera, San Miguel	87560	Tierra Amarilla, Río Arriba.....	87575
Rincón, Doña Ana	87940	Toadlena, San Juan	87461
Río Rancho, Sandoval	87124*	Tohatchi, McKinley	87325
Rociada, San Miguel.....	87742	Tomé, Valencia.....	87060
Rodeo, Hidalgo	88056	Torrance, Torrance	87016
Rogers, Roosevelt	88132	Torreón, Torrance.....	87061
Roswell, Chaves.....	88201*	Trampas, Taos	87576
Rowe, San Miguel	87562	Trementina, San Miguel	88439
Roy, Harding	87743	Tres Piedras, Taos	87577
Ruidoso Downs, Lincoln	88346	Truchas, Río Arriba.....	87578
Rutheron, Río Arriba	87551	Truth or Consequences, Sierra.....	87901
Salem, Doña Ana	87941	Tucumcari, Quay.....	88401
San Acacia, Socorro.....	87831	Tularosa, Otero	88352
San Antonio, Socorro.....	87832	Turnerville, Grant	88041
San Cristóbal, Taos	87564	Tyrone, Grant	88065
San Fidel, Cíbola	87049	Vadito, Taos.....	87579
San Jon, Quay	88434	Vanderwagen, McKinley	87326
San José, San Miguel.....	87565	Valdez, Taos	87580
San Juan Pueblo, Río Arriba.....	87566	Vaughn, Guadalupe	88353
San Mateo,	87049	Veguita, Socorro.....	87062
San Miguel, Doña Ana.....	88058	Velarde, Río Arriba	87582
San Rafael, Cíbola	87051	Villanueva, San Miguel	87583
San Ysidro, Sandoval.....	87053	Wagon Mound, Mora	87752
Sandía Park, Bernalillo	87047	Waterflow, San Juan	87421
Sanostee, San Juan.....	87461	Watrous, Mora.....	87753
Santa Clara, Grant.....	88026	Weed, Otero	88354
Santa Cruz, Santa Fe.....	87567	Whites City, Eddy	88268
Santa Fe, Santa Fe	87501*	Willard, Torrance	87063
Santa Rosa, Guadalupe	88435	Williamsburg, Sierra	87942
Santo Domingo Pueblo, Sandoval.....	87052	Winston, Sierra	87943
Sapello, San Miguel.....	87745	Yatahey, McKinley.....	87375
Seboyeta, Cíbola	87014	Yeso, De Baca.....	88136
Seneca, Union	88437	Youngsville, Río Arriba	87064
Sheep Springs, San Juan.....	87364	Zuni, McKinley.....	87327

* This city has more than one 5-digit zip code. To obtain zip code information for cities with multiple zip codes or for smaller communities not listed here call the appropriate local Post Office or call 1-800-275-8777 for statewide zip code listings.

The following post offices may be scheduled for closure in 2012 by USPS if determined necessary.

<u>Post Office & County</u>	<u>Zip Code</u>	<u>Post Office & County</u>	<u>Zip Code</u>
Amalia, Taos	87512	Newkirk, Guadalupe	88431
Amistad, Union	88410	Orogrande, Otero	88342
Canjilón, Río Arriba.....	87515	Paguate, Cibola	87040
Causey, Roosevelt.....	88113	Pep, Roosevelt	88126
Chacón, Mora.....	87713	Petaca, Río Arriba.....	87554
Costilla, Taos.....	87524	Picacho, Lincoln	88343
Cubero, Cibola	87014	Piñon, Otero	88344
Derry, Sierra.....	87933	Polvadera, Socorro.....	87828
Dora, Roosevelt	88115	Rainsville, Mora.....	87736
Encino, Torrance	88321	Ruidoso, Lincoln.....	88345
Garfield, Doña Ana.....	87936	Sacramento, Otero	88347
Garita, San Miguel.....	88421	San Patricio, Lincoln	88348
Glencoe, Lincoln.....	88324	Sedan, Union.....	88436
Hachita, Grant.....	88040	Serafina, San Miguel	87569
Lakewood, Eddy	88254	Solano, Harding	87746
Lindrith, Río Arriba	87029	Sunspot, Otero	88349
Loco Hills, Eddy.....	88255	Taiban, De Baca.....	88134
Maljamar, Lea	88264	Tinnie, Lincoln.....	88351
Milnesand, Roosevelt.....	88125	Ute Park, Colfax	87749
Monticello, Sierra	87939	Vallecitos, Río Arriba.....	87581
Mule Creek, Grant	88051		



"No Room at the Inn"

**Photo by
Evangeline D. Chavez**

Ojo del Padre/Guadalupe.
A small ranching
community on the Río
Puerco near San Ysidro in
Sandoval County. Small
communities like this
made up the history of
New Mexico.

NEW MEXICO CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE/ CONVENTION & VISITORS BUREAUS

U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

1615 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20062-2000
(202) 659-6000
Customer Service: 1-800-638-6582
www.uschamber.com

AFRICAN AMERICAN

P.O. Box 8920
Albuquerque, NM 87198
(505) 243-3949 FAX: (505) 243-1504
www.aaccnm.com

ALAMOGORDO

1301 N. White Sands Blvd.
Alamogordo, NM 88310
(575) 437-6120 FAX: (575) 437-6334
www.alamogordo.com

ALBUQUERQUE

115 Gold Avenue SW Suite 201
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 764-3700 FAX: (505) 764-3714
www.abqchamber.com

ALBUQUERQUE HISPANO

1309 Fourth Street, SW
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 842-9003 FAX: (505) 764-9664
www.ahcnm.com

ALGODONES

Greater Bernalillo Serving Algodones
P.O. Box 1776
Bernalillo, NM 87004
(505) 867-1185 FAX: (505) 867-8325
www.bernalillochamber.org

AMERICAN INDIAN

2401 12th Street, NW, Suite 5-S
Albuquerque, NM 87104
(505) 766-9545 FAX: (505) 766-9499
www.aicnm.com

ANGEL FIRE

P.O. Box 547
Angel Fire, NM 87710
(575) 377-6353 or 1-800-446-8117
www.angelfirechamber.org

ANTHONY

P.O. Box 1086
Anthony, NM 88021
(575) 882-5677

ARTESIA

107 N. First Street
Artesia, NM 88210
(575) 746-2744 FAX: (575) 746-2745
www.artesiachamber.com

AZTEC

110 North Ash
Aztec, NM 87410
(505) 334-7476 FAX: (505) 334-7648
www.aztecchamber.com

BELEN

712 Dalies Avenue
Belen, NM 87002
(505) 864-8091 FAX: (505) 864-7461
www.belenchamber.org

BERNALILLO

Greater Sandoval County Serving Bernalillo
P.O. Box 1116
Bernalillo, NM 87004-1116
(505) 404-8492
www.sandovalChamber.com

BLOOMFIELD

224 W. Broadway Ave.
Bloomfield, NM 87413
(505) 632-0880 FAX: (505) 634-1431
www.bloomfieldchamber.info

CARLSBAD

302 S. Canal Street
Carlsbad, NM 88220
(575) 887-6516 FAX: (575) 885-1455
www.carlsbadchamber.com

CARRIZOZO

P.O. Box 567
Carrizozo, NM 88301
(575) 648-2732
www.carrizozochamber.org

CHAMA VALLEY

P.O. Box 306-RB
Chama, NM 87520
(575) 756-2306 or 1-800-477-0149
FAX: (575) 756-2892
www.chamavalley.com

CIMARRON

P.O. Box 604
Cimarrón, NM 87714
(575) 376-2417
www.cimarronnm.com

CLAYTON/UNION

P.O. Box 476
Clayton, NM 88415
(575) 374-9253
www.claytonnewmexico.org

CLOUDCROFT

P.O. Box 1290
Cloudcroft, NM 88317
(575) 682-2733 FAX: (575) 682-6028
www.cloudcroft.net

CLOVIS/CURRY

105 E. Grand Ave.
Clovis, NM 88101
(575) 763-3435 FAX: (575) 763-7266
www.clovisnm.org

CORRALES

P.O. Box 710
Corrales, NM 87048
(505) 890-8345 Fax: (505) 890-1919
www.premiersystems.com/corrales/

CUBA

P.O. Box 1000
Cuba, NM 87013
(505) 284-3514

DEMING/LUNA COUNTY

800 East Pine
Deming, NM 88031
(575) 546-2674 FAX: (575) 546-9569
www.demingchamber.com

EAGLE NEST

P.O. Box 322
Eagle Nest, NM 87718
(575) 377-2420
www.eaglenest.org

EAST MOUNTAIN

P.O. Box 2436
Tijeras, NM 87059
(505)-281-1999
www.eastmountainchamber.com

EDGEWOOD

P.O. Box 457
Edgewood, NM 87015
(505) 286-2577
www.edgewoodchambernm.com

ELEPHANT BUTTE

P.O. Box 1355
Elephant Butte, NM 87935
(575) 744-4708 FAX: (575) 744-0044
www.elephantbuttechamberofcommerce.com

ESPAÑOLA VALLEY

1 Calle De Las Espanolas
Suites F and G
Española, NM 87532
(505) 753-2831
www.espanolachamber.com

EUNICE

1021 Main
Eunice, NM 88231
(575) 394-2755

FARMINGTON

100 West Broadway
Farmington, NM 87401
(505) 325-0279 FAX: (505) 327-7556
www.gofarmington.com

FORT SUMNER/DE BACA COUNTY

P.O. Box 28
Fort Sumner, NM 88119
(575) 355-7705 FAX: (575) 355-2850
www.ftsumnerchamber.com

GALLUP/MCKINLEY COUNTY

106 W. Route 66
Gallup, NM 87301
(505) 722-2228 FAX: (505) 863-2280
www.thegallupchamber.com

GRANTS/CIBOLA COUNTY

106 N. Iron Ave.
Grants, NM 87020
(505) 287-4802 FAX: (505) 287-8224
www.grants.org

HATCH VALLEY

P.O. Box 38
Hatch, NM 87937
(575) 267-5050
www.villageofhatch.org

HISPANO CHAMBER OF LAS CRUCES

1990 E. Lohman Ste. 207
Las Cruces, NM 88001
(575) 532-9255 FAX: (575) 532-9258
www.thehispanochamber.com

HOBBS

400 N. Marland
Hobbs, NM 88240
(575) 397-3202 Fax: (575) 397-1689
www.hobbschamber.org

JAL

P.O. Box 1205
Jal, NM 88252
(575) 395-2620
www.jalnm.com

LAS CRUCES

760 W. Picacho Ave
Las Cruces, NM 88005
(575) 524-1968 FAX: (575) 527-5546
www.lascruces.org

LAS VEGAS/SAN MIGUEL COUNTY

1224 Railroad Ave.
Las Vegas, NM 87701
(505) 425-8631
www.lasvegasnewmexico.com

LOGAN/UTE LAKE

P.O. Box 277
Logan, NM 88426
(575) 403-6255
www.utelakeloganchamber.com

LORDSBURG

206 S. Main Street
Lordsburg, NM 88045
(505) 542-9864 Fax: (542) 9059
www.lordsburghidalgocounty.net

LOS ALAMOS

P.O. Box 460
Los Alamos, NM 87544
(505) 662-8105
www.losalamoschamber.com

LOS LUNAS/VALENCIA COUNTY

751 Juan Perea Rd./P.O. Box 13
Los Lunas, NM 87031
(505) 352-3596
www.losalunasnm.gov

LOS RANCHOS

6718 Río Grande Blvd. NW
Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, NM 87107
(505) 344-6582 Fax: (505) 344-8978
www.villr.com

LOVINGTON

201 South Main Ave.
Lovington, NM 88260
(575) 396-5311 FAX: (575) 396-2823
www.lovingtonchamber.org

MAGDALENA

P.O. Box 281
Magdalena, NM 87825
1-866-854-3217
www.magdalena-nm.com

MELROSE

P.O. Box 216
Melrose, NM 88124
Mr. James Townson
(575) 253-4530

MORA VALLEY

P.O. Box 800
Mora, NM 87732
(575) 387-6072
www.morachamber.com

MORIARTY

P.O. Box 96
Moriarty, NM 87035
(505) 832-4087
www.moriartychamber.com

MOUNTAINAIR

P.O. Box 595
Mountainair, NM 87036
(505) 847-2795
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KYBR (FM) 92.9	403 W. Pueblo Rd.	NM	87532	(505)753-2201

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KAZX(FM) 102.9	200 E. Broadway	NM	87499	(505)325-1716
KCQL (AM) 1340	200 E. Broadway	NM	87499	(505)325-1716
KDAG (FM) 96.9	200 E. Broadway	NM	87499	(505)325-1716
KENN (AM) 1390	212 W. Apache	NM	87401	(505)325-3541
KISZ (FM) 97.9	212 W. Apache	NM	87401	(505)325-3541
KKFG (FM) 102.5	200 E. Broadway	NM	87499	(505)325-1716
KNDN (AM) 960	1515 W. Main	NM	87401	(505)325-1996
KNMI (FM) 88.9	2103 W. Main	NM	87401	(505)327-4357
KPCL (FM) 95.7	P.O. Box 232	NM	87499	(505)327-7202
KRWN (FM) 92.9	212 W. Apache	NM	87401	(505)325-3541
KSJE (FM) 90.9	4601 College Blvd.	NM	87402	(505)566-3377
KTGW (FM) 91.7	P.O. Box 232	NM	87499	(505)327-7202
KTRA (FM) 102.1	200 E. Broadway	NM	87499	(505)325-1716
KWYK (FM) 94.9	1515 W. Main	NM	87401	(505)325-1996

GALLUP

KFMQ (FM) 106.1	1632 S. 2nd	NM	87301	(505)863-9391
KFXR (FM) 107.3	1632 S. 2nd	NM	87301	(505)863-9391
KGAK (AM) 1330	401 E. Coal Ave.	NM	87301	(505)863-4444
KGLP (FM) 91.7	200 College Rd.	NM	87301	(505)863-7626
KGLX (FM) 99.1	1632 S. 2nd	NM	87301	(505)863-9391
KKOR (FM) 94.5	300 W. Aztec, Ste. 200	NM	87301	(505)863-6851
KXTC (FM) 99.9	1632 S. 2nd	NM	87301	(505)863-9391
KXXI (FM) 93.7	300 W. Aztec, Ste. 200	NM	87301	(505)863-6851
KYAT (FM) 94.5	300 W. Aztec, Ste. 200	NM	87301	(505) 863-6851
KYVA (AM) 1230	300 W. Aztec, Ste. 200	NM	87301	(505) 863-6851
KYVA (FM) 103.7	300 W. Aztec, Ste. 200	NM	87301	(505)863-6851

GRANTS

KDSK (FM) 92.7	733 E. Roosevelt Ave.	NM	87020	(505)285-5598
KMIN (AM) 980	733 E. Roosevelt Ave.	NM	87020	(505)285-5598
KQNM (AM)	211 W. Santa Fe Ave.	NM	87020	(505)899-5029

HOBBS

KEJL (FM) 100.9	1423 W. Bender	NM	88240	(575)393-1551
KHOB (AM) 1390	3301 N. Bensing Rd.	NM	88240	(575)392-9292
KIXN (FM) 102.9	619 N. Turner St.	NM	88240	(575)397-4969
KLMA (FM) 96.5	P.O. Box 457	NM	88240	(575)391-9650
KPER (FM) 95.7	1423 W. Bender	NM	88240	(575)393-1551
KPZA (FM) 103.7	619 N. Turner St.	NM	88240	(575)397-4969
KYKK (AM) 1110	1423 W. Bender	NM	88240	(575)397-4969
KZOR (FM) 94.1	1423 W. Bender	NM	88240	(575)397-4969

LAS CRUCES

KGRT (FM) 103.9	P.O. Box 968	NM	88004	(575)525-9298
KHQT (FM) 103.1	P.O. Box 968	NM	88004	(575)525-9298
KKVS (FM) 98.7	P.O. Box 968	NM	88004	(575)525-9298
KMVR (FM) 104.9	101 Perkins Drive	NM	88004	(575)527-1111
KOBE (AM) 1450	101 Perkins Drive	NM	88004	(575)526-2496
KRUX (FM) 91.5	P.O. Box 30004 Dept CC	NM	88003	(575)646-5951
KRWG (FM) 90.7	P.O. Box 3000	NM	88003	(575)646-4525
KSNM (AM) 570	P.O. Box 968	NM	88004	(575)525-9298
KVLC (FM) 101.1	101 Perkins Drive	NM	88005	(575)527-1111
KXPZ (FM) 99.5	101 Perkins Drive	NM	88005	(575)527-1111

LAS VEGAS

KBQL (FM) 92.7	304 South Grand Ave.	NM	87701	(505)426-1927
KEDP (FM) 91.1	P.O. Box 9000	NM	87701	(877)850-9064
KFUN (AM) 1230	P.O. Box 700	NM	87701	(505)425-6766
KLVF (FM) 100.7	P.O. Box 700	NM	87701	(505)425-6766
KMDZ (FM) 96.7	304 S. Grand Ave.	NM	87701	(505)425-5669
KNMX (AM) 540	304 S. Grand Ave.	NM	87701	(505)425-5669

LOS ALAMOS

KRSN (AM) 1490	145 Central Park Sq.	NM	87544	(505)663-1490
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LOVINGTON

KLEA (AM/FM) 630/101.7	P.O. Box 877	NM	88260	(575)396-2244
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MAGDALENA

KABR (FM) 88.1	P.O. Box 5907, Alamo	NM	87825	(575)854-2632
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PINE HILL

KTDB (FM) 89.7	P.O. Box 40	NM	87357	(575)775-3215
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PORTALES

KENW (FM) 89.5	ENMU 52 Broadcast Cntr.	NM	88130	(575)562-2112
KMTH (FM) 98.7	ENMU 52 Broadcast Cntr.	NM	88130	(575)562-2112
KSEL (AM/FM) 1450/95.3	42437 US 70	NM	88130	(575)359-1759

RATON

KBKZ (FM) 96.5	705 South 5th Street	NM	81082	(800)791-8028
KRTN (AM/FM) 1490/93.9	P.O. Box 638	NM	87740	(575)445-3652

RED RIVER

KRDR (FM) 90.1	P.O. Box 788	NM	81082	(575)754-6339
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ROSWELL

KALN (FM) 96.1	500 North Main St., Suite 904	NM	88201	(575)623-3914
KBCQ (AM/FM) 1230/97.1	P.O. Box 670	NM	88201	(575)622-6450
KBIM (AM/FM) 910/94.9	P.O. Box 1953	NM	88201	(575)623-9100
KCKN (AM) 1020	P.O. Box 220	NM	88201	(575)622-0658
KCRX (AM) 1430	P.O. Box 2052	NM	88203	(575)622-1432
KEND (FM) 106.5	105 W. 3rd Street, Ste. 228	NM	88201	(575)578-1198
KMOU (FM) 104.7	P.O. Box 670	NM	88201	(575)622-6450
KRDD (AM) 1320	P.O. Box 1615	NM	88201	(575)624-2663
KSFX (FM) 100.5	P.O. Box 670	NM	88201	(575)625-1005
KWFL (FM) 99.3	P.O. Box 2684	NM	88201	(575)623-9433

RUIDOSO

KBUY (AM) 1360	1096 Mechem Dr., Ste. 230	NM	88345	(575)258-2222
KEDU (FM) 102.3	1009 Mechem Dr., Ste. 11	NM	88345	(575)258-1386
KIDX (FM) 101.5	1086 Mechem Dr.	NM	8834	(575)258-9922
KNMB (FM) 96.7	1086 Mechem Dr.	NM	88345	(575)258-9922
KRUI (AM) 1490	1086 Mechem Dr.	NM	88346	(575)258-9922
KTUM (FM) 107.1	P.O. Box 2010	NM	88345	(575)258-9922
KWES (AM/FM) 1360/93.5	1096 Mechem Dr., Ste. 230	NM	88345	(575)258-2222
KWMW (FM) 105.1	P.O. Box 2010.	NM	88345	(575)258-9922

SANTA FE

KBAC (FM) 98.1	2502 Camino Entrada, Ste. C	NM	87507	(505)471-1067
KLBU (FM) 102.9	2502 Camino Entrada, Ste. C	NM	87507	(505)471-1067
KQBA (FM) 107.5	2502 Camino Entrada, Ste. C	NM	87507	(505)471-1067
KSFR (FM) 101.1	P.O. Box 31366	NM	87594	(505)428-1527
KSWV (AM) 810	P.O. Box 1088	NM	87501	(505)989-7441
KTRC (AM) 1260	2502 Camino Entrada, Ste. C	NM	87505	(505)471-1067
KVSF(AM/FM)1400/101.5	2502 Camino Entrada, Ste. C	NM	87505	(505)471-1067
KWRP (FM) 101.5	P.O. Box 1863	NM	87504	(505)438-7007

SANTA ROSA

KSSR (FM) 95.9	HC69 Box 78	NM	88435	(575) 472-5777
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SILVER CITY

KKSC (FM) 100.1	P.O. Box 29.	NM	88062	(575)388-1031
KNFT (AM/FM) 950/102.9	P.O. Box 2577.	NM	88062	(575)538-3396
KNUW (FM) 95.3	106 S. Bullard	NM	88061	(575)534-8700
KPSA (FM) 97.7	P.O. Box 2577	NM	88062	(575)538-3396
KSCQ (FM) 92.9	P.O. Box 2577	NM	88061	(575)538-3396
KSIL (FM) 105.5	306 West Broadway	NM	88061	(575)388-5745

TAOS

KKIT (FM) 99.5	Darren Córdova	125 Cam. De Merced 87571	(575)758-4491
KKTC (FM) 100.7	Darren Córdova	125A Camino del Merced 87571	(575)758-4491
KLNN (FM)	Brandt Legg	P.O. Box 1844 87571	(575)758-5826
KTAO (FM) 101.9	Brandt Legg	#9 State.Rd. 50 87571	(575)758-5826
KVOT (AM) 1340	Darren Córdova	125A Camino del Merced 87571	(575)758-4491
KXMT (FM) 99.1	Darren Córdova	125A Camino del Merced 87571	(575)758-4491

TRUTH OR CONSEQUENCES

KCHS (AM) 1400	Myrna Kohs	1747 E. 3rd 87901	(575)894-2400
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TUCUMCARI

KQAY (FM) 92.7	Kathy Romero	902 S. Date 88401	(575)461-0522
KTNM (AM) 1400	Dianne Paris	P.O. Box 668 88401	(575)461-0522

WINDOW ROCK

KTNN (AM) 660	Jay A. Wallace	P.O. Box 2569 86515	(928)871-2582
KWRK (FM) 96.1	Jay A. Wallace	P.O. Box 2569 86515	(928)871-2582

ZUNI

KSHI (FM) 90.9	Duane Chimoni	5th St./Blackrock 87327	(505)782-4144
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"New Mexico Sunset"
Photo by Dena M. King

New Mexico sunsets are like none other, always changing, always dramatic, forever enchanting. This photo taken one evening from atop Mountain Springs Mesa just south of Carrizozo.

TELEVISION STATIONS

ALAMOGORDO

KVBA-TV

UHF 19 & 63/Cab. 22
1017 New York Ave.
Alamogordo, NM 88310
(575) 437-1919
www.kvbatv.com

ALBUQUERQUE

KASA-TV

VHF 2 FOX
13 Broadcast Plaza, SW
Albuquerque, NM 87104
(505) 243-2285
www.kasa.com

KASY-TV

UHF 50 UPN
P.O. Box 93638
Albuquerque, NM 87199
(505) 797-1919
www.my50.tv

KAZQ-TV

UHF 32 Religion
4501 Montgomery Blvd, NE
Albuquerque, NM 87109
(505) 884-8355
www.kazq32.org

KCHF-TV

VHF 11 Religion
5010 4th Street, NW
Albuquerque, NM 87107
(505) 345-1991
www.kchf.com

KLuz-TV

UHF 41 Univisión
2725 Broadbent Parkway, NE
Suite F
Albuquerque, NM 87107
(505) 341-6132
www.kluz.tv

KNAT-TV

UHF 23 Religión
1510 Coors Blvd., NW
Albuquerque, NM 87121
(505) 836-6585
www.tbn.org

KNME-TV

VHF 5 PBS
1130 University Blvd., NE
Albuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 277-2121
www.knme.org

KOAT-TV

VHF 7 ABC
3801 Carlisle Blvd., NE
Albuquerque, NM 87107
(505) 884-7777
www.koat.com

KOB-TV

VHF 4 NBC
4 Broadcast Plaza, SW
Albuquerque, NM 87104
(505) 243-4411
www.kobtv.com

KQDF-TV

El Camino Communications 25
1606 Central SE, Ste. 104
Albuquerque, NM 87106
(505) 255-5015
www.elcaminocomm.com

KRQE-TV

VHF 13 CBS
13 Broadcast Plaza, SW
Albuquerque, NM 87104
(505) 243-2285
www.krqe.com

KTEL-TV

UHF 53 Telemundo
2400 Monroe Street, NE
Albuquerque, NM 87110-4063
(505) 884-5353
www.telemundo.com

KTFA-TV

UHF 48
2725 Broadbent Parkway, NE
Suite F
Albuquerque, NM 87107
(505) 342-4141

KTFQ-TV

UHF-14 Telefutara
2725 Broadbent Parkway, NE
Suite F
Albuquerque, NM 87107
(505) 342-4141

KTVS-TV

Religion
4501 Montgomery Blvd, NE
Albuquerque, NM 87107
(505) 884-8355
www.kazq32.org

KWBQ-TV

UHF 19 CW
8341 Washington Street NE
Albuquerque, NM 87113
(505) 797-1919
www.newmexicoscw.tv

FARMINGTON

KOBF-TV

VHF 12 NBC
825 W. Broadway
Farmington, NM 87401
(505) 326-1141
www.kobftv.com

LAS CRUCES

KRWG-TV

UHF 22/Cab. 22 PBS
MSC TV 22
NMSU - P.O. Box 30001
Las Cruces, NM 88003
(575) 646-2222
www.krwg.org

PORTALES

KENW-TV

VHF 3 PBS
52 Broadcast Center
ENMU 1500 S. Ave. K
Portales, NM 88130
(575) 562-2112
www.kenw.org

ROSWELL

KBIM-TV

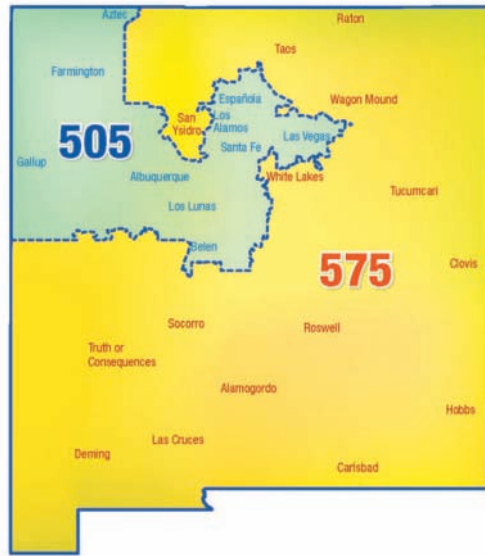
VHF 10 CBS
214 N. Main Street
Roswell, NM 88201
(575) 622-2120
www.kbimtvm.com

KOBR-TV

VHF 8 NBC
124 E. 4th Street
Roswell, NM 88201
(575) 625-8866
www.kobrtv.com

KRPV-TV

UHF 27 Rel/Sports
2606 S. Main Street
Roswell, NM 88202
(575) 622-5778



STATE AGENCY DIRECTORY

A

ABUSE, ADULT (Aging & Long Term Services Department) Protective Services Division, Adult Protective Services, below

ABUSE, CHILDREN PREVENTION see Children, Youth & Families Department Protective Services Division.

ACCOUNTANCY BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.)..... 222-9850

ACUPUNCTURE & ORIENTAL MEDICINE BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.)..... 476-4630

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS..... 827-4800
237 Don Gaspar, Rm. 25, Santa Fe 87501

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYS..... 827-3789
625 Silver SW, Suite 310, Albuquerque, 87102

ADULT PAROLE BOARD 827-8825
4311 Annex NM 14, Santa Fe 87508

AFRICAN AMERICAN AFFAIRS, OFFICE OF 222-9405
1015 Tijeras Boulevard NW, Albuquerque 87102
Toll Free.....1-866-747-6935

AGING & LONG TERM SERVICES DEPT., NM 476-4781
2550 Cerrillos Rd., Toney Anaya Bldg., Santa Fe 87505
In-State Toll Free.....1-866-451-2901

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces(575) 646-3007

ALCOHOL & GAMING DIVISION (Regulation & Licensing Dept.)..... 476-4875

ALTERNATIVE FUELS PROGRAM MANAGER.....476-3310
(Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Dept.)

APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL (Workforce Solutions, Dept. of)..... 841-4400

ARCHITECT EXAMINERS BOARD.....	982-2869
P.O. Box 509, Santa Fe 87504	
AREA AGENCY ON AGING.....	827-7313
1600 St. Michaels Dr., Santa Fe 87505	
ATHLETIC COMMISSION (Regulation & Licensing Dept.)	222-9860
ATHLETIC TRAINERS BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.).....	476-4925
ATTORNEY GENERAL, OFFICE OF.....	827-6000
408 Galisteo St., P.O. Drawer 1508, Santa Fe 87504	
AUDITOR, STATE	476-3800
2540 Camino Edward Ortiz, Suite A, Santa Fe 87507	

B

BAR EXAMINERS, BOARD OF.....	271-9706
9420 Indian School NE, Albuquerque 87112	
BARBERS & COSMETOLOGISTS BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.)	476-4690
BEEF COUNCIL, NM (Agriculture Dept.)	841-9407
1209 Mountain Rd. Place NE Ste. C, Albuquerque 87110	
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES DIV. (Health Dept.)	476-9266
BIRTH & DEATH RECORDS (Health Dept. Vital Records).....	827-0121
1105 S. St. Francis, Santa Fe 87505	
BLIND, COMMISSION FOR THE	476-4479
2905 Rodeo Park Drive East, Bldg. 4, Ste. 100, Santa Fe 87505	
In-State Toll Free.....1-888-513-7968	
BORDER AUTHORITY, N.....	575-589-6501
220 Pete V. Domenici Hwy., Santa Teresa, 88008	
BRAIN INJURY ADVISORY COUNCIL.....	476-7321
(Developmental Disabilities Planning Council)	

C

CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER, STATE	827-2855
1190 St. Francis Drive, Santa Fe 87502	
CHILD CARE LICENSING BUREAU (Children, Youth & Families Dept.).....	841-4800
CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES (Children, Youth & Families Dept.)	841-8400
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT DIVISION (Human Services Dept.).....	476-7207
2009 S. Pacheco, Santa Fe 87505	
In-State Toll Free.....1-800-288-7207	
CHILDREN, YOUTH & FAMILIES DEPARTMENT	
1120 Paseo de Peralta, PERA Bldg., Santa Fe 87502	
Information	827-7610
In-State Toll Free.....1-800-610-7610	

CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND (Children, Youth & Families Dept.)	827-8018
CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.).....	476-4695
COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN.....	222-6600
300 San Mateo Blvd., NE, Ste. 101 Albuquerque 87108	
Toll Free	1-800-432-9168
COMMISSION ON DISABILITY, GOVERNOR'S.....	476-0412
491 Old Santa Fe Trail, Santa Fe, 87501-2753	
Toll Free.....	1-877-696-1470
COMPILATION COMMISSION	827-4821
4355 Centre Place, Santa Fe 87505	
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DIVISION (Regulation & Licensing Dept.)	476-4700
2550 Cerrillos Rd., P.O. Box 25101, Santa Fe 87504-5101	
Toll Free.....	1-866-829-3841
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE (Universities, NM State University)	575-646-3015
CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT	827-8600
4337 NM Hwy 14, P. O. Box 27116, Santa Fe 87502	
CORRECTIONS INDUSTRIES DIVISION (Corrections Dept.).....	827-8637
CORRECTIONS TRAINING ACADEMY DIVISION (Corrections Dept.)	827-8900
4337 State Rd. 14, P. O. Box 5277, Santa Fe 87502	
COSMETOLOGISTS & BARBERS BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.).....	476-4690
COUNSELING & THERAPY PRACTICE BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.).....	476-4610
COURT ADMINISTRATOR, STATE	827-4800
237 Don Gaspar, Supreme Court Bldg., Santa Fe 87501	
COURT OF APPEALS	
237 Don Gaspar, Supreme Court Bldg., Santa Fe 87504	
Clerk's Office	827-4925
CRIME VICTIMS REPARATION COMMISSION.....	841-9432
8100 Mountain Rd., Ste. 106, Albuquerque 87110	
CULTURAL AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF	
407 Galisteo St., Ste. 260, Bataan Memorial Bldg., Santa Fe 87501	
Main.....	827-6364
DEAF & HARD OF HEARING, COMMISSION FOR	
2055 Pacheco Street, Ste. 450, P. O. Box 5138, Santa Fe 87502	
Director's Office.....	827-7269
2500 Louisiana NE, Ste. 400, Albuquerque 87110	
210 Nevarez, Las Cruces 88001	
In-State Toll Free.....	1-800-489-8536
Interpreter Referral.....	1-800-229-4262
DEATH & BIRTH CERTIFICATES (Health Dept. NM Vital Records & Health)	827-0121
DENTAL HEALTH CARE, BOARD OF (Regulation & Licensing Dept.) ..	476-4680
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION (Finance & Admin. Dept.)	827-4985
DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES PLANNING COUNCIL.....	476-7321
810 W. San Mateo, Ste. C, Santa Fe 87505-4144	
Toll Free.....	1-800-311-2229

DISABILITY DETERMINATION SERVICES (Vocational Rehabilitation Division).....	841-5600
Toll Free.....	1-800-432-5868
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE	
Santa Fe Office 432 Galisteo St., Santa Fe 87505.....	827-3789
Albuquerque Office 625 Silver Ave. SW, Ste. 310, Albuquerque 87102	247-2173
(See pages 205-206 in this book for listing of all District Attorneys)	
DISTRICT COURT OFFICE.....	827-4800
237 Don Gaspar, Santa Fe 87501	
(See pages 281-282 in this book for listing of all District Judges & District Court Clerks)	

E

EASTERN NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITY (Universities).....	562-1011
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF	827-0305
1100 S. St. Francis Dr., Joseph Montoya Bldg., Santa Fe 87505	
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, PUBLIC	
300 Don Gaspar, Jerry Apodaca Bldg., Santa Fe 87501-2786	
General Information	827-5800
EDUCATIONAL RETIREMENT BOARD.....	827-8030
701 Camino de los Marquez, Santa Fe 87505	
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES SECTION (Health Dept., Epidemiology & Response)	476-8200
EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	1-800-333-5415
ENERGY, MINERALS & NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT	476-3200
1220 S. St. Francis Dr., Wendell Chino Bldg., Santa Fe 87505	
ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS, STATE BOARD OF LICENSURE FOR PROFESSIONAL	827-7561
4001 Office Court Dr., Ste. 903, Santa Fe 87507	
ENGINEER, OFFICE OF STATE	827-6091
130 S. Capitol Street, Concha Ortiz y Pino Bldg., Santa Fe 87504-5102	
ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT	827-2855
1190 St. Francis Dr., Harold Runnels Bldg., Santa Fe 87502	
Toll Free.....	1-800-219-6157
EPIDEMIOLOGY, OFFICE OF (Health Dept., Epidemiology & Response)	827-0006

F

FEDERAL SURPLUS PROPERTY (General Services Dept.).....	476-1920
FILM OFFICE (Economic Development, Dept. of)	476-5656
FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT OF	
180 Bataan Memorial Bldg., Santa Fe 87501	
Office of the Secretary	827-4985
FINANCE AUTHORITY, NEW MEXICO.....	984-1454
207 Shelby St., Santa Fe 87501	
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS DIVISION (Regulation & Licensing Dept.)	476-4885
2550 Cerrillos Rd., Santa Fe 87504-5101	

FIRE MARSHAL'S DIVISION (Public Regulation Commission).....	476-0066
In-State Toll Free.....	1-800-244-6702
FLEET (General Services Dept., Transportation Div.)	841-2472
FORESTRY DIVISION, STATE (Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Dept.)	476-3325
FRAUD, WASTE, & ABUSE, OF STATE VEHICLES (Gen. Serv. Dept.).....	476-1905
Toll Free.....	1-800-627-6639

G

GAME & FISH DEPARTMENT	
One Wildlife Way, Santa Fe 87507	476-8000
GAMING CONTROL BOARD, NEW MEXICO	841-9700
4900 Alameda Blvd., NE, Albuquerque 87113	
GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT	
715 Alta Vista, John F. Simms Bldg., P.O. Drawer 26110, Santa Fe 87502-0110	
Office of the Secretary	827-2000
GOVERNOR'S MANSION.....	827-1010
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE	476-2200
Capitol Bldg. 4th Floor, Suite 400, Santa Fe 87503	

H

HEALTH DEPARTMENT	
1190 St. Francis Dr., Harold Runnels Bldg., Santa Fe 87504	
Main	827-2613
HEALTH POLICY COMMISSION OF NEW MEXICO	260-0093
HEALTH STATISTICS (Health Dept.)	827-0121
1105 St. Francis, Santa Fe 87502-6110	
HIGHER EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.....	476-8400
2048 Galisteo St., Santa Fe 87505-2100	
HIGHLANDS UNIVERSITY, NEW MEXICO (Universities).....	425-7511
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION (Cultural Affairs, Dept. of).....	827-6320
HISTORIAN, STATE (State Records Center & Archives).....	476-7998
1205 Camino Carlos Rey, Santa Fe, 87507	
HOMELAND SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF.....	476-9600
P.O. Box 27111, Santa Fe 87502	
HUMAN RIGHTS BUREAU (Dept. of Workforce Solutions)	827-6838
1596 Pacheco St., Apsen Plaza, Santa Fe 87501	
HUMAN SERVICES DEPARTMENT	
37 Plaza La Prensa, P.O. Box 2348, Santa Fe 87504-2348	
Information & Referral (Toll Free).....	1-800-432-6217
Office of the Secretary	827-7750

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INDIAN AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF.....	476-1600
1220 S. St. Francis Dr., Wendell Chino Bldg., Santa Fe 87505	

INFORMATION, STATE WIDE (next page)

Toll Free	1-800-825-6639
State Employee Locator.....	476-7771
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INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC LAW, University of N.M. Law School.....	277-5006
1117 Stanford NE, Albuquerque 87131	
INSURANCE DIVISION (Public Regulation Commission).....	827-4601
INTERIOR DESIGN BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.)	476-4865
INTERSTATE STREAM COMMISSION (Office of State Engineer)	827-6161
INVESTMENT COUNCIL, STATE.....	476-9500
41 Plaza La Prensa, Santa Fe 87507	

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JUDICIAL STANDARDS COMMISSION	222-9353
P.O. Box 27248, Albuquerque 87125-7248	
JUVENILE PAROLE BOARD.....	841-2464
3411 Pan American Frwy, NE, Albuquerque 87107	
JUVENILE PROBATION (Children, Youth & Families Dept.).....	827-7629

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LAND OFFICE, STATE Commissioner's Office	827-5760
310 Old Santa Fe Trail, Edward J. Lopez State Land Office Bldg., Santa Fe 87504	
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State Capitol Bldg., Rm. 211, Santa Fe 87501	
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325 Don Gaspar, Ste. 200, Santa Fe 87501	
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325 Don Gaspar, Ste. 101, Santa Fe 87501	
LEGISLATIVE SWITCHBOARD	986-4300
State Capitol Bldg., Santa Fe	
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1209 Camino Carlos Rey, Santa Fe 87507 -9860	
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.....	476-2250
State Capitol Bldg. Rm. 417, Santa Fe 87501	
In-State Toll Free	1-800-432-4406
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State Meat Inspection.....	841-6166
State Veterinarian.....	841-6161
LOCAL GOVERNMENT DIVISION (Finance & Administration, Dept. of)	827-4950
LOTTERY, NEW MEXICO.....	342-7600
4511 Osuna Rd. NE, Albuquerque, NM 87109	

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MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., COMMISSION	841-9117
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MASSAGE THERAPY BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.).....	476-4870
MEDICAL ASSISTANCE DIVISION (Human Services Dept.).....	827-3100
Toll Free	1-888-997-2583
MEDICAL INVESTIGATOR, OFFICE OF.....	272-3053
MSC11 6030, 1 University of New Mexico, Alb., 87131	
Toll Free	1-800-432-5239
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES (Health Dept. Behavioral Services)	476-9266
37 Plaza La Prensa, Santa Fe 87504-2348	
METROPOLITAN COURT, Administration	841-8106
401 Lomas NW, Albuquerque 87102	
MILITARY AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT.....	474-1200
47 Bataan Blvd., E. Frontage Rd., Santa Fe 87508-4695	
MINING & MINERALS DIVISION (Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Dept.)	476-3400
MOTOR POOL, STATE (General Services Dept. Transportation)	476-1902
MOTOR TRANSPORTATION DIVISION (Public Safety Dept.)	476-2457
2500 Cerrillos Rd., Santa Fe 87505	
MOTOR VEHICLE DIVISION (Taxation & Revenue Dept.)	827-2296
P.O. Box 1028, Joseph Montoya Bldg., Santa Fe 87504	
24-Hour Information Toll Free.....	1-800-MVD-INFO
24-Hour Information (Santa Fe)	827-INFO
MUSEUM RESOURCES DIVISION (Cultural Affairs, Dept. of).....	476-1125
725 Camino Lejo, Stuart Udall Center, P.O. Box 2087, Santa Fe 87504-2087	

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NATIONAL GUARD (Military Affairs Dept.)	
Kirtland AFB - HDQR Air	846-6624
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NATURAL RESOURCES TRUSTEE, OFFICE OF	243-8087
610 Gold Ave., SW, Ste. 236, Albuquerque 87102	
NEW MEXICO BUREAU OF GEOLOGY & MINERAL RESOURCES	
801 Leroy Place, Socorro 87801 (New Mexico Tech.)	
Information	835-5420
NEW MEXICO FINANCE AUTHORITY (Finance Authority).....	984-1454
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344 4th Street NW, Albuquerque 87102	
Toll Free.....	1-800-444-6880
NEW MEXICO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF	
1060 Cerrillos Rd., Santa Fe 87505	
Administration	476-6300
TTY/TDD (Messages 24x7)	476-6317
Toll Free.....	1-800-841-6699
NEW MEXICO SPORTS AUTHORITY	239-6629
1701 4th Street SW, Albuquerque 87102	
NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY (Universities)	
Admissions.....	646-3121
Toll Free.....	1-800-662-6678
NEW MEXICO TECH (New Mexico Institute of Mining & Technology)	
Admissions.....	835-5011
NORTHWEST NEW MEXICO COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS.....	722-4327
409 South Second Street, Gallup 87301	
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NURSING, BOARD OF	841-8340
6301 Indian School NE, Ste. 710, Albuquerque 87110	
NURSING HOME ADMINISTRATORS BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.)	476-4660
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PARKS DIVISION, STATE (Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Dept.)	476-3355
Toll Free	1-888-667-2757
PAROLE BOARD, ADULT (Adult Parole Board)	827-8825
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PERSONNEL OFFICE, STATE	476-7777
2600 Cerrillos Rd., P.O. Box 26127, Santa Fe 87505	
TDD	476-7798
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PODIATRY BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.).....	476-4955
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PRISONS (Corrections Dept.)	865-1622
1525 Morris Rd., P.O. Box 1328, Los Lunas 87031	
PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS & POLYGRAPH BOARD	476-4650
(Regulation & Licensing Dept.)	
PROPERTY CONTROL DIVISION (General Services Dept.).....	827-2141
1100 St. Francis Dr., Rm. 2022, Santa Fe 87502-0110	
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS, STATE BOARD OF LICENSURE FOR 4001 Office Court Dr., Ste. 903 Santa Fe 87507	827-7561
PROPERTY TAX DIVISION (Taxation & Revenue Dept.).....	827-0870
PROTECTIVE SERVICES DIVISION (Children, Youth & Families Dept.)	827-8400
PSYCHOLOGIST EXAMINERS BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.).....	476-4960
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301 N. Guadalupe, Ste. 101, Santa Fe 87501	
PUBLIC EMPLOYEE LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, NM	831-5422
2929 Coors NW, Ste. 303 Albuquerque 87120	

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT ASSOCIATION	476-9300
33 Plaza La Prensa, Santa Fe 87507	
Toll Free.....	1-800-342-3422
PUBLIC LANDS, COMMISSIONER OF (Land Office, State).....	827-5760
310 Old Santa Fe Trail, Edward J. López Land Office Bldg. Santa Fe 87504	
PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSION	
1120 Paseo de Peralta, P. O. Drawer 1269, Santa Fe 87504	
Information	827-4500
Toll Free.....	1-888-427-5772
PUBLIC SAFETY, DEPARTMENT OF	
4491 Cerrillos Rd., P.O. Box 1628, Santa Fe 87504-1628	
General Information	827-9000
PUBLIC SCHOOL INSURANCE AUTHORITY	988-2736
410 Old Taos Highway, Santa Fe 87501	
Toll Free.....	1-800-548-3724
PURCHASING DIVISION, STATE (General Services Dept.)	827-0472
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RACING COMMISSION	222-0700
4900 Alameda Blvd, Ste. A, Albuquerque 87113	
RECORDS CENTER & ARCHIVES, STATE	
1205 Camino Carlos Rey, Santa Fe 87507.....	476-7900
REGULATION & LICENSING DEPARTMENT	476-4500
2550 Cerrillos Rd., Toney Anaya Bldg., P.O. Box 25101, Santa Fe 87504-5101	
RETIREE HEALTH CARE AUTHORITY, NEW MEXICO.....	222-6400
4308 Carlisle Blvd., NE, Suite 104, Albuquerque 87107	
Toll Free.....	1-800-233-2576
RISK MANAGEMENT DIVISION (General Services Dept.).....	827-0442
ROAD CONDITIONS (Transportation Dept.).....	511
ROSWELL CORRECTIONAL CENTER (Corrections Dept.).....	625-3100
578 W. Chickasaw Rd., Hagerman 88232	
S	
SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND (Blind, Commission For The).....	476-4479
2905 Rodeo Park Drive E., Bldg. 4, Ste. 100, Santa Fe 87505	
In-State Toll Free.....	1-800-513-7968
SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF	
1060 Cerrillos Rd., Santa Fe 87505	
Administration.....	476-6300
TTY/TDD (Messages 24x7)	476-6317
Toll Free.....	1-800-841-6699
SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY DIVISION (Health Dept.)	
700 Camino de Salud NE, Albuquerque 87102	
Information Attendant	383-9000

SECRETARY OF STATE	
325 Don Gaspar, Suite 300, Santa Fe 87501	
Administration.....	827-3600
Toll Free.....	1-800-477-3632
SECURITIES DIVISION (Regulation & Licensing Dept.).....	476-4580
SEQUOYAH ADOLESCENT TREATMENT CENTER (Health Dept.).....	222-0375
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SOUTHERN NEW MEXICO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (Corrections Dept.).....	523-3200
SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY, AUDIOLOGY & HEARING AID DISPENSING BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.).....	476-4640
SPRINGER BOY'S SCHOOL (Children, Youth & Families Dept.).....	483-3100
STATE ENGINEER, OFFICE OF	
130 S. Capitol St., Concha Ortiz y Pino Bldg., P.O. Box 25102, Santa Fe 87504-5102	
Main.....	827-6091
STATE FAIR COMMISSION, HOME OF EXPO NEW MEXICO (Tourism Dept.)	222-9700
State Fair Grounds, P.O. Box 8546, Albuquerque 87108	
STATE HISTORIAN, OFFICE OF (State Records & Archives).....	476-7955
STATE INVESTMENT COUNCIL (Investment Council)	476-9500
STATE LIBRARY (Cultural Affairs, Dept.)	476-9700
1209 Camino Carlos Rey, Garrey Carruthers State Library Bldg., Santa Fe 87505-9860	
STATE MONUMENTS (Stewart Udall Bldg., Santa Fe)	476-1150
STATE PARKS DIVISION (Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources).....	476-3355
Toll Free	1-888-667-2757
STATE POLICE (Public Safety, Dept.)	827-9000
STATE VEHICLE FRAUD, WASTE & ABUSE (General Services Dept.)	1-800-627-6639
STATUS OF WOMEN, COMMISSION ON THE (Women, Commission on the Status of)	
300 San Mateo Blvd., Ste. 101, Albuquerque 87108.....	222-6600
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237 Don Gaspar, Supreme Court Bldg., Santa Fe 87501	
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Supreme Court Law Library	827-4850
SURPLUS PROPERTY (General Services Dept.)	476-1920
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TAXATION & REVENUE DEPARTMENT	
1100 S. St. Francis Dr., Joseph Montoya Bldg., P.O. Box 630, Santa Fe 87504-0630	
PBX Operator.....	827-0700
Office of the Secretary	827-0341
Tax Information.....	827-0908
THANOTOPRACTICE BOARD (Regulation & Licensing Dept.)	476-4970
TOURISM DEPARTMENT	
491 Old Santa Fe Trail, Santa Fe 87501	
Office of the Secretary	827-7400

Tourist Information.....	1-800-733-6396
TOXICOLOGY BUREAU (Health Dept., Scientific Laboratory Div.).....	383-9086
TRADEMARKS/SERVICEMARKS (Secretary of State).....	827-3600
TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT, NM STATE	827-5100
1120 Cerrillos Rd., P.O. Box 1149, Santa Fe 87504	
TREASURER, STATE	955-1120
2019 Galisteo, Bldg. K, P.O. Box 608, Santa Fe 87504-0608	
TURQUOISE LODGE (Health Dept.)	841-8978

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UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE (Secretary of State).....	827-3600
UNIVERSITIES:	
Eastern New Mexico University	562-1011
1500 South, Avenue K Station #1, Portales 88130	
New Mexico Highlands University	425-7511
National Ave., Las Vegas 87701	
New Mexico Institute of Mining & Technology	835-5011
801 Leroy Pl., Socorro 87801	
New Mexico Military Institute	622-6250
101 W. College Blvd., Roswell 88201-5173	
Admissions	624-8050
New Mexico State University.....	646-0111
P.O. Box 30001, Las Cruces 88003-8001	
Toll Free.....	1-800-662-6678
University of New Mexico	277-0111
Albuquerque 87131	
Admissions	277-2446
Western New Mexico University.....	538-6011
1000 W. College Ave., Silver City 88061	
Information.....	1-800-872-9668

V

VETERANS' HOME, NM STATE.....	(575) 894-4200
992 W. Broadway, Truth or Consequences, NM 87901	
Toll Free.....	1-800-964-3976
VETERANS' SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF.....	827-6300
Bataan Memorial Bldg. Santa Fe 87503	
VETERANS APPROVAL AGENCY	827-6300
P.O. Box 2324, Santa Fe 87504-2324	
VETERINARY BOARD OF MEDICINE.....	553-7021
7301 Jefferson NE, Ste. H, Albuquerque 87109-4363	
VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES DIVISION (Agriculture Dept.).....	383-9299
VITAL RECORDS & HEALTH STATISTICS (Health Dept.).....	827-0121
1105 St. Francis Dr., Santa Fe 87502-6110	

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION, DIVISION OF	954-8500
435 St. Michael's Dr., Bldg. D, Santa Fe 87505	
Toll Free.....	1-800-224-7005

W

WESTERN NEW MEXICO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (Corrections Dept.)	876-8300
WESTERN NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITY (Universities).....	1-800-872-9668
Admissions.....	538-6106
WIC PROGRAM (Health Dept.)	476-8800
WOMEN, COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF	222-6600
300 San Mateo Blvd., NE, Suite 101, Albuquerque 87108	
Toll Free.....	1-800-432-9168
WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (Corrections Dept.)	287-2941
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION	
2410 Centre Ave. SE, Albuquerque 87106	
Main Switchboard	841-6007
WCA'S Help/Hotline.....	1-866-967-5667
WORKFORCE SOLUTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF	
401 Broadway NE, TIWA Bldg., PO Box 1928, Albuquerque 87103	841-8405

Y

YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS	
141 E. DeVargas St., Santa Fe 87501	
Executive Director.....	827-1437
YCC Program	827-1438



"July Moon"
Photo by Bob Hudgens
 A full moon, the wail of a coyote, the soft whoosh of the wheel fins and
 our spirits refresh the night down in southern New Mexico.



"Sunny Fillies"

Photo by Connie Jo Mitchell

Checking on the fillies, finds them on wonderful rock with the sun peeking through the clouds perfectly. A wonderful image showing horses being horses in their environment on a Lamy ranch.

NEW MEXICO TRIVIA

We would like to give credit to the New Mexico Centennial Steering Committee for providing a number of the trivia items for this edition of the Blue Book, along with input from many individuals.

Q. The "Connie Mack World Series" which showcases the best high school baseball players from around the country is annually held in what city?

A. Farmington, played at Ricketts Park.

Q. Zuni necklaces made with flat, wheel-like shell beads are known as what?

A. Heishi

Q. What is the largest national forest in the state?

A. The Gila National Forest.

Q. Name the other four national forests in the state?

A. Carson, Cibola, Lincoln and Santa Fe.

Q. What are the differences between a petroglyph and a pictograph?

A. "Petroglyphs" are rock carvings and "Pictographs" are rock paintings.

Q. This winter recreation area is also the only lift-served mountain bike area in the state?

A. Sandia Peak in Albuquerque.

Q. Name the three separate ruins that are part of the "Salt Mission Trails"?

A. Quarai, located 8 miles north of Mountainair;
Abo, located 7 miles west of Mountainair;
and Gran Quivira located 25 miles south of Mountainair.

Q. What stage of day do the "Bat Flights" take place at Carlsbad Caverns?

A. Dusk.

Q. Where is the richest archaeological locale in North America found?

A. Chaco Canyon National Historic Park in northwest New Mexico.

Q. What is the elevation of Raton Pass?

A. 7,834 feet.

Q. What well-known East Indian religious headquarters in the U.S., are near Española?

A. The Sikhs.

Q. What are the meanings of the four rays in four directions on the NM State Flag? What is the name of this symbol?

A. •(Top) The Winds; north, south, east and west.
•(Bottom) The Seasons; spring, summer, autumn and winter.
•(Right) The stages of day; morning, noon, afternoon and night.
•(Left) the stages of life; infancy, youth, adulthood and old Age.
•The Zia Symbol.

Q. I-10 between Las Cruces and Deming roughly parallels what historic trail?

A. The "Butterfield Stage Route" from St. Louis to San Francisco.

Q. What would you find in the Maxwell Museum on the U.N.M. Campus in Albuquerque?

A. Exhibits on Anthropology.

Q. Where can you find over 500 dinosaur tracks in one area?

A. Clayton Lake State Park.

Q. In Albuquerque's Old Town, at what museum would you find "Living Exhibits"?

A. The Rattlesnake Museum.

Q. Why were the "Buffalo Soldiers," garrisoned in New Mexico, so unique?

A. Their cavalries were made up of African American enlisted men.

Q. What is the "Lightning Field"?

A. A permanent work of Land Art by Artist Walter De Maria, located near Quemado.

Q. The "Chile Capital of the World" is located where?

A. Hatch.

Q. During what month is the "Santa Fe Indian Market" held?

A. August.

Q. In what historic church would you find the "Healing Dirt"?

A. Santuario de Chimayo, known as the "Lourdes of New Mexico."

Q. Where would you find the "Petroglyph National Monument"?

A. Albuquerque's Westside, where there are over 10,500 rock carvings located within the park.

Q. What are the "Koshare"?

A. Black and white costumed kachinas that represent clowns.

Q. Working the railroads of New Mexico to hide out from the law, who was this famous outlaw?

A. Jesse James.

Q. What is the official name of the world's largest balloon rally?

A. The "Albuquerque International Balloon Fiesta," which is held between the first and second weekends in October.

Q. Name the 85 mile scenic byway that includes Taos, Questa, Red River, Eagle Nest and Angel Fire.

A. The Enchanted Circle.

Q. What nomadic tribe joined the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 to drive the Spanish from New Mexico?

A. The Apache.

Q. The statue of Po'Pay, Pueblo Revolt of 1680's leader, depicts him holding a knotted cord in his hand. What was the significance of this knotted cord?

A. The cord was delivered to each pueblo as a signal of the coming revolt. The war chiefs of each pueblo untied a knot every day. The Spanish settlers were to be attacked on the day the last knot was untied.

Q. What was "The Long Walk" and when and why did it occur?

A. In order to stop the Indian raids on settlers and prospectors, Colonel Kit Carson of the U.S. Army began in 1860 to round up 8,000 Navajos in the Four Corners Area and forced them to walk across the state to Ft. Sumner at the Bosque Redondo, where they were incarcerated. Many died between 1863 through 1868 due to the bad conditions there, and on their walk back home in 1868. The Indians were raiding because our government was taking the long held Indian land away from them. The Army also destroyed their crops and confiscated their livestock, these actions effectively broke down the Navajo resistance to the white man and his "developments."

Q. What was the final incident that ended Indian warfare in New Mexico?

A. The capture of Geronimo and his men in 1886.

Q. In what year were the Native Americans granted full American citizenship? When did they get the right to vote?

A. In 1821, with the Treaty of Cordova. Voting privileges did not come until 1948.

Q. At Carlsbad Caverns would you find "stalactites" on the floor, or the ceiling of the cave?

A. The ceiling. "stalagmites" form on the floor.

Q. Name the ski area outside of Los Alamos?

A. Pajarito.

Q. The richest quarter horse race in the United States is held where?

A. Ruidoso Downs.

Q. In what city would you find the second highest golf course in the United States?

A. Cloudcroft.

Q. What makes Antelope Wells such an important stop in New Mexico?

A. It is a port of entry along the border with Mexico, open 24 hours a day.

Q. What county has only two towns?

A. Luna County, which includes Deming and Columbus.

Q. What is the "Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo"?

A. Following the battle of San Jacinto on April 21, 1836, the victorious Texans proclaimed themselves citizens of the independent Republic of Texas.

In 1845, the U.S. Congress voted to annex the Texas Republic, and soon sent troops led by General Zachary Taylor (12th President of U.S.) to the Rio Grande (regarded by the Mexicans as their territory), to protect its border with Mexico.

Hostilities continued for the next two years, concluding with the capture of Mexico City in August 1847 by General Winfield Scott. The Treaty signed February 2, 1848, stipulated that Mexico cede approximately 200,000 square miles of its territory (present-day Arizona, California, New Mexico, Texas, and parts of Colorado, Nevada and Utah).

The price paid to Mexico \$15,000,000 was paid in compensation for war-related damage to Mexican property and the U.S. assumed responsibility for paying \$3,000,000 in claims of American citizens against the Mexican Government. Of the articles included in the Treaty, Article X was deleted when the U.S. Senate ratified the treaty in March 1848. Article X guaranteed the protection of Mexican

land grants.

Q. Where would you find the largest collection of folk art in the world?

A. In Santa Fe, Museum of International Folk Art.

Q. Name the different Indian groups in New Mexico?

A. Pueblo, Navajo, Zuni, Apache and a very small portion of the Ute Tribe.

Q. In what county is Albuquerque located?

A. Bernalillo.

Q. The oldest apple orchard in the U.S. is located in what small village?

A. Manzano (Spanish for apple), located on the east side of the Manzano Mountains, near Albuquerque.

Q. Where would you find the university campus with the largest acreage in the world?

A. New Mexico State University, in Las Cruces.

Q. On what date did New Mexico become a state?

A. January 6, 1912.

Q. Perhaps one of the finest resorts in the state was built and is managed by the Mescalero Apaches. What is it's name?

A. Inn of the Mountain Gods.

Q. Name the 10-foot birdlike creature that dances in the elaborate Zuni ceremony?

A. Shalako.

Q. Where is Holloman Air Force Base located?

A. Alamogordo.

Q. What mountain range is among only a few in the country that runs east and west?

A. The Capitan Mountain Range, which has no major rivers or streams.

Q. What county has produced more rodeo champions than any other in the United States?

A. Lea.

Q. Where would you find the Echo Amphitheater?

A. On Hwy. 84, 29 miles north of Española.

Q. Name the five state monuments in New Mexico.

A. Coronado, Fort Selden, Fort Sumner now called Bosque Redondo, Jemez and Lincoln.

Q. How many National Monuments are in New Mexico?

A. Ten.

Q. What town is considered to be the most well preserved ghost town in the state?

A. Mogollon.

Q. Which outlaw was considered to be the most horrendous of his time, even murdering his own wife?

A. Vicente Silva of Las Vegas, who led a large group of bandits known as "La Sociedad de Bandidos de Nuevo Mexico."

Q. Who used to reside in "Hermit's Cave" on Hermit's Peak outside of Las Vegas?

A. Giovanni Juan Maria Acostini, an Italian religious mystic.

Q. Why were the Navajo Code Talkers so famous during World War II?

A. They used their native language to send radio messages that could not be translated by the Japanese.

Q. Where are the Puye Cliff Dwellings located?

A. On Santa Clara Pueblo, 14 miles west of Española.

Q. Where is the largest pecan orchard in the world located?

A. Stahmann Farms, near Las Cruces.

Q. In what year was La Villa de Albuquerque founded?

A. 1706.

Q. In 1882, what famous lawman ran a gambling hall in Albuquerque?

A. Wyatt Earp.

Q. What "Plant or Weed" blowing throughout the southwest was brought to this country from Russia?

A. The tumbleweed.

Q. What Santa Fe artist created the "Vietnam Women's Memorial"?

A. Glenna Goodacre.

Q. In what year was the "First Movie" shot in

New Mexico?

A. 1889, Thomas A. Edison's "Indian Day School."

Q. Who planned and led the Pueblo Revolt of 1680?

A. Po'Pay, from Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo.

Q. What kind of bear was "Smokey"?

A. A North American Black Bear.

Q. Who are our two U.S. Senators?

A. Jeff Bingaman and Tom Udall. NOTE: Bingaman has chosen to retire and a new Senator will be elected in 2012.

Q. Name the two towns in our state that have gone through entire years with no days free of frost?

A. Red River and Eagle Nest.

Q. Where would you find the New Mexico Institute of Mining & Technology?

A. In Socorro.

Q. What does "Crescit Eundo" mean on the Great Seal of the State of New Mexico?

A. "We grow as we go."

Q. What is the largest cash crop in the state?

A. Cattle and farm products.

Q. Where would you find Angel Peak Recreation Area?

A. 19 miles south of Bloomfield on NM 44.

Q. What well-known "Natural Landmark" is located on Hwy. 84/285 just north of Santa Fe?

A. Camel Rock, on the Tesuque Pueblo.

Q. What is a round Navajo house called?

A. Hogan.

Q. Where would you find the "Bandera Volcano and Ice Caves"?

A. 25 miles south of Grants, off of NM 53.

Q. What does the Nakayame Scale measure?

A. The hotness of chile.

Q. Maria Benitez is one of the world's best performers in what?

A. Flamenco dancing.

Q. What are "Moradas"?

A. Penitente chapels.

Q. What type of Indians made their homes in the Gila Cliff Dwellings?

A. The Mimbres, known for their beautiful pottery.

Q. In what city would you find Eastern New Mexico University?

A. Portales.

Q. Where was the First Public High School founded in the state?

A. In Raton, 1884.

Q. What town was once the largest cattle shipping center in New Mexico?

A. Magdalena, named for the image of a woman seen in the nearby foothills.

Q. What former U.S. Senator from New Mexico walked on the moon?

A. Harrison Schmitt.

Q. What is the "catch limit per day" for trout fishing?

A. Six.

Q. Where is Living Desert State Park located?

A. Carlsbad. This park showcases plant life and wild life native to the Chihuahuan Desert.

Q. Western New Mexico University is located in what city?

A. Silver City.

Q. What was New Mexico's first State Park.

A. Bottomless Lakes State Park, east of Roswell, established in 1933.

Q. "Bultos" are carved by what artisans?

A. Santeros.

Q. What is Trinity Site?

A. The location of the first atomic bomb explosion, detonated on July 16, 1945. The site is open to the public on the first Saturdays, in April and October.

Q. Who discovered the Planet "Pluto"?

A. N.M.S.U. Professor Clyde W. Tombaugh, on February 18, 1930.

Q. What is the great engineering feat located at

10,500', on Baldy Mountain, near Eagle Nest?

A. A mining tunnel 5 miles long through the mountain.

Q. Where is the Castañeda Hotel located?

A. Built by Fred Harvey for the Santa Fe Railroad, it's located in Las Vegas.

Q. The Confederate Air Force Museum is located where?

A. At the Lea County Airport, in Hobbs.

Q. Name the Solar Observatory, one of the largest of its kind in the world?

A. Sunspot, 16 miles south of Cloudcroft.

Q. What is Doc Holiday's connection to New Mexico?

A. He operated a dental office in Las Vegas.

Q. How many wineries are listed in the state?

A. 52.

Q. Who is Saint Isidore?

A. The Patron Saint of Farmers. The Village of San Ysidro in Sandoval County is named after him.

Q. What is another name for the "El Camino Real"?

A. The Chihuahua Trail.

Q. Which pueblo has the largest population?

A. Zuni.

Q. What is the "Valley of the Fires"?

A. Volcanic lava flows, 3 miles west of Carrizozo, on Hwy. 380.

Q. What town in New Mexico did a famous flyer stop in on a cross country flight in 1932?

A. Lordsburg. Charles A. Lindbergh flew into this airport and dedicated it while there.

Q. Where is the largest reconstructed Kiva in the United States located?

A. At the Aztec National Monument.

Q. How many pueblos are in the state?

A. 19.

Q. Where is the New Mexico Military Institute located?

A. Roswell.

Q. The Anasazi culture is divided into two groups. Name them.

A. The Basket Makers and the Pueblo.

Q. What federal entity influenced Territorial Architecture in New Mexico?

A. The U.S. Army. In the 1800's, outer walls of homes were decorated on top with a brick coping.

Q. How many interstate highways run through the state?

A. Three:

- I-25 - from Las Cruces to Raton;
- I-40 - from Gallup to Tucumcari; and
- I-10 - from Lordsburg to Las Cruces.

Q. New Mexico is the fifth largest state in land area. Where does it rank in size of population?

A. It is 37th.

Q. What is the name of a wall hanging made from a cross of sticks and woven with colorful yarn?

A. "Ojo de Dios," or God's Eye.

Q. What denotes a designated wilderness?

A. It is an area with no roads, or vehicles allowed.

Q. What type of tree, rarely seen in the state, is found in Fourth of July Canyon in the Manzano Mountains, east of Albuquerque?

A. Maple trees.

Q. Where is the Village of Bloomfield located?

A. 13 miles east of Farmington on Hwy. 64.

Q. How long is the Cumbres Toltec Railroad on a one-way trip?

A. The nation's longest and highest narrow gauge is 64 miles long.

Q. Where are the world's highest radio towers located?

A. At the crest of the Sandia Mountains.

Q. This city's name means "Holy Faith" in Spanish.

A. Santa Fe.

Q. What year did the Santa Fe Fiesta begin?

A. 1712.

Q. Where is New Mexico Highlands University

located?

A. Las Vegas, NM, with branches in other portions of northern NM.

Q. "Koyemshi," the comic clowns of Zuni, are known by what English name?

A. Mudheads.

Q. Where would you find the Museum of Nuclear Science & History?

A. At Kirtland Air Force Base in Albuquerque.

Q. At what site in Gallup is the International Tribal Indian Ceremonial held?

A. Red Rock State Park.

Q. What is the Gadsden Purchase?

A. Signed in 1854, this disputed strip of land claimed by both New Mexico and Mexico was purchased by the U.S. and added to the Territory of New Mexico. The Purchase of 45,000 square miles of a strip of territory south of the Gila River and lying in what is now southwestern New Mexico and southern Arizona including the Village of La Mesilla. La Mesilla was considered by some to be the most practical southern route to the Pacific (thereby making the West dependent on the South instead of the North).

Q. Is any portion of the Rio Grande within New Mexico's boundaries classified as a Wild River?

A. Yes, the first 48 miles south of the Colorado Border.

Q. What substance found in New Mexico is supposed to cure hernias, cancerous sores, epilepsy and problems with the spleen?

A. Turquoise.

Q. How are the public buildings in the Village of Jemez Springs heated?

A. Geothermal heat.

Q. What two golf courses in the state have been rated "The Best Public Courses in America" by Golf Digest in the last few years?

A. Cochiti Lake, on Cochiti Pueblo and Pinon Hills in Farmington.

Q. Who wrote "Frontier Caravan" while staying at the St. James Hotel in Cimarron?

A. Zane Grey.

Q. In what 200 year period did the "Chacoan Civilization" thrive?

A. 900-1000 A.D.

Q. What historic event was celebrated throughout New Mexico in 1998?

A. The "Cuarto Centenario," the 400th Anniversary of Don Juan de Oñate's establishment of the first colonial capital in New Mexico.

Q. In what year did Georgia O'Keeffe arrive in New Mexico?

A. 1929.

Q. Judge Roy Bean ran a mercantile store in what New Mexico town?

A. Pinos Altos.

Q. Which pueblo is known for its "Black on Black" pottery?

A. San Ildefonso, the home of Maria Martinez, who created the pottery.

Q. Who wrote the state song, "O Fair New Mexico"?

A. Elizabeth Garrett, the blind daughter of Sheriff Pat Garrett, who shot Billy the Kid.

Q. The Sacramento Peak Observatory contains the world's largest coronagraph. What is a coronagraph?

A. It is used by astronomers to study the sun's gaseous outer envelope and sunspots.

Q. Jim White is credited with the discovery of the Carlsbad Caverns. What drew him to the site?

A. A black cloud in the distance, which was a swarm of bats.

Q. Name our three U.S. Representatives?

A. Martin Heinrich, Steve Pearce, and Ben Ray Lujan.

Q. In what NM city would you find St. John's College?

A. Santa Fe.

Q. What is the nickname of the University of New Mexico Lobo Arena?

A. The Pit.

Q. What famous hotel tycoon was born and raised in New Mexico?

A. Conrad Hilton, born in San Antonio.

Q. What is perhaps the oldest road, still in use, in the state?

A. Canyon Road, in Santa Fe, once an Indian trading trail to Pecos Pueblo.

Q. What state park has the most visitors?

A. Elephant Butte Lake.

Q. The largest zoo in the state is the Rio Grande Zoo, in Albuquerque. Where is the second largest zoo located?

A. The Hillcrest Park & Zoo in Clovis.

Q. What famous NM weaving shop had a showing at the Smithsonian Museum in Washington, D.C.?

A. Tierra Wools, located in the Village of Los Ojos, 10 miles south of Chama. Tierra Wools is known for raising the almost extinct Churro Sheep.

Q. "Scurvy" was a major disease of travelers on the Santa Fe Trail. What local plant was known to cure this malady?

A. Chile.

Q. What town in the state is the home of the Windmill Exhibition with more than 60 restored windmills?

A. Portales.

Q. What is the Fisherman's Hot Line?

A. A phone number, statewide, to check information on fishing waters. Just dial: 1-800-ASK-FISH.

Q. Can you name the two major Civil War Battles in New Mexico?

A. The "Battle of Valverde," 30 miles south of Socorro, and the "Battle of Glorieta Pass," 10 miles east of Santa Fe, also known as the "Gettysburg of the West."

Q. What are the largest and smallest counties in the state?

A. The largest is Catron, with 6,898 square miles and the smallest is Los Alamos, with 111 square miles. Conversely, Catron County has a population of 2,640 and Los Alamos a population of 18,540.

Q. Where is the War Eagles Air Museum located?

A. Santa Teresa Airport, 34 miles south of Las Cruces.

Q. Which Tularosa Basin critter spits blood from its eyes when threatened?

A. The Horned Toad.

Q. What is the Northern Navajo Fair?

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A. Held at the Shiprock Fairgrounds in early October, the Fair consists of art, crafts, a rodeo, a pow-wow, traditional songs, dances and a parade.

Q. Could Billy the Kid speak Spanish?

A. Yes, he was quite fluent with the language and was well liked among Spanish people.

Q. As artisans, what are the Zuni Pueblo people known for?

A. Intricate beadwork, animal fetishes and jewelry.

Q. In which village was the "Milagro Beanfield War" filmed?

A. Truchas. The novel was written by John Nichols, Taoseño.

Q. What would you find at the Ghost Ranch Conference Center in Abiquiu?

A. The Florence Hawley Ellis Museum of Anthropology and the Ruth Hall Museum of Paleontology.

Q. What is the Christ in the Desert Monastery?

A. A Benedictine settlement on the banks of the Chama River, 13 miles west of Abiquiu.

Q. How many public golf courses are located in the Albuquerque area?

A. Seven.

Q. Where would you find sleigh rides during the winter in northern New Mexico?

A. At the Taos Indian Horse Ranch on Taos Pueblo.

Q. What is the year-round temperature inside Carlsbad Caverns?

A. 56 degrees.

Q. What city has over 900 buildings on the National Historic Register?

A. Las Vegas, NM.

Q. Pueblo Indians called early Spanish settlers "Wet Heads." Why?

A. Because of the ritual of baptism.

Q. Where are the Organ Mountains located?

A. East of Las Cruces.

Q. How many extinct volcanoes appear on the horizon west of Albuquerque?

A. Five.

Q. Where is the Cowboy Hall of Fame located?

A. In Hobbs.

Q. Who invented the first Storyteller dolls?

A. Helen Cordero from Cochiti Pueblo.

Q. The town of Deming, founded in 1881, was first named what?

A. New Boston.



**"Sierra Blanca & Yucca"
Photo by Marie Rullan**

Sierra Blanca (11,500 Ft.) on the Northwest side of Carrizozo's Valley de Sol at 5,400 ft. Takes about an hour from one to the other and skiing is great.

Q. What are the Palisades?

A. Spectacular cliffs located between Cimarron and Eagle Nest.

Q. What sacred site was returned to Taos Pueblo in 1970?

A. Blue Lake, a site so sacred to the Indians that aircraft are not allowed to fly over it.

Q. Where is the Blue Hole located?

A. Santa Rosa.

Q. What is the difference between a Mesa and a Butte?

A. A mesa is a formation with a flat top and steep sides. A butte has sloping sides and can be flat or somewhat pointed on top.

Q. What is Shiprock?

A. It is a huge volcanic neck; known by the Navajo Indians as the "Sacred Rock with Wings."

Q. What was the Village of Mora known for during Santa Fe Trail days?

A. The grist mills, which supplied Ft. Union and Santa Fe Trail traders with flour. The Cleveland Roller Mill and La Cueva Salaman Ranch are some of the historic mills that can still be visited.

Q. Name New Mexico's newest pueblo.

A. Laguna, founded in 1699 by peoples from surrounding pueblos.

Q. The Continental Divide passes through what village on I-40?

A. Thoreau.

Q. What New Mexico volcano is a national monument?

A. Capulin.

Q. What five counties does the Canadian River run through?

A. Colfax, Mora, San Miguel, Harding and Quay.

Q. Before Mogollon had a jail, how did they confine prisoners?

A. They were chained to a cottonwood tree.

Q. What famous inventor prospected for gold in the mountains near Santa Fe?

A. Thomas A. Edison.

Q. What is the Whittington Center?

A. Located just south of Raton, it is America's most comprehensive shooting facility owned by the National Rifle Association (NRA).

Q. What are the White Sands, and how are they formed?

A. They are gypsum deposits that have eroded down into the Tularosa Basin from the San Andreas Mountains.

Q. On Friday nights in Santa Fe what can you do for free?

A. Visit the Palace of the Governors, Fine Arts Museum and the Georgia O'Keeffe Museum free; from 5:00 - 8:00 pm.

Q. Who led the main invading force into New Mexico to take control in the name of the United States in 1846?

A. General Stephen Watts Kearny.

Q. What is the V.L.A.?

A. The Very Large Array is the world's most powerful radio telescope, comprised of 27 dish-like antennas, located on the plains of San Augustine just west of Magdalena.

Q. What is the Sandia Peak Tramway's claim to fame?

A. It is the world's longest aerial tramway.

Q. What waters do the exhibit at the Bio-Park in Albuquerque replicate?

A. The Rio Grande from its headwaters in southern Colorado south on down to its meeting with the Gulf of Mexico.

Q. Where is Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge located?

A. 20 miles northeast of Roswell.

Q. The New Mexico Mining Museum is located in what city?

A. Grants.

Q. What is the Veteran Memorial in northern NM?

A. It is the Vietnam Veterans Memorial located outside of Angel Fire, constructed by Dr. Victor Westphall, in memory of his son, David, who was killed in the Vietnam War.

Q. Is the Blackwater Draw Archaeological Site open year round?

A. No, it is closed from November through February.

Q. There are five distinct languages within the Pueblo culture. Name them.

A. Tiwa, Towa, Tewa, Keresan and Zuni.

Q. Buddy Holly made his first records where?

A. The Norman Petty Studio in Clovis.

Q. Occasionally we get foreign visitors that

speak no English. If they are coming to Santa Fe they can get assistance how?

A. The Council on International Relations maintains a list of volunteer translators.

Q. Where can you find pelicans in New Mexico?

A. North Monticello Point Wilderness Area at Elphant Butte Lake.

Q. Where are the Brazos Cliffs located?

A. Outside of Chama.

Q. What natural formations are found in the Bisti Badlands, 33 miles south of Farmington?

A. Fossils.

Q. Where is the Maxwell National Wildlife Refuge located?

A. 30 miles south of Raton.

Q. Name the archaeological site in the northeastern corner of the state where spear-points were found, confirming that man lived in North America about 10,000 years ago?

A. Folsom site.

Q. Mount Taylor is sacred to what Indian Tribe?

A. The Navajo.

Q. What is the Bosque Redondo?

A. An area near Fort Sumner where Col. Kit Carson forcibly marched Apache and Navajo Indians to be interned on the Bosque Redondo Reservation between 1862 and 1868.

Q. Where is Canon Air Force Base located?

A. Clovis.

Q. What is the Valles Caldera?

A. One of the world's largest volcanic cauldrons located outside of Los Alamos and now a national landmark.

Q. Who was William Becknell?

A. The founding father of the Santa Fe Trail. The Trail was in use from 1821 until 1880.

Q. What city is known as the City of Roses?

A. Tularosa.

Q. What is the Roswell Incident?

A. In 1947, an Unidentified Flying Object (UFO) crashed in the desert outside of Roswell.

Q. How many pounds of rock can you take with you when leaving Rockhound State Park?

A. 15 pounds.

Q. What is El Rancho de Las Golondrinas?

A. A living Spanish History Museum located just south of Santa Fe.

Q. What is historic about the Town of Columbus?

A. Pancho Villa, the Mexican Revolutionary, attacked the town on March 8, 1916. A purported reason, among others, was the burning alive of 20 Mexicans, on March 6th, after their arrest by local police, who soaked them with kerosene to delouse them (soaking in kerosene being a standard practice). 100 Villistas died as a result of the March 8 attack (who were followed about five miles into Mexico by soldiers from the Columbus garrison)—as well as 17 Americans, mostly civilians. By August 1916, the U.S. had sent 111,000 troops to the border to track down Villa, but they didn't catch him and returned to the U.S. in February 1917.

Q. In what village is the United World College of the American West located?

A. Montezuma, near Las Vegas, NM.

Q. Who was the state's first African American representative?

A. Rep. Lenton Malry, D-Albuquerque, who served from 1969 to 1978.

Q. Who was the state's first African American woman representative?

A. Rep. Sharon Williams Stapleton, D-Albuquerque, 1995 to present.

Q. Who were our first Hispanic women representatives?

A. Rep. Fedelina Gallegos, R-Wagon Mound, and Rep. Porfiria Hidalgo Saiz, D-Mangas, both 1931-32.

Q. Who was our first Hispanic woman NM senator?

A. Sen. Connie Jaramillo Kitzes Burrell, D-Santa Fe, 1972-76

Q. Who was our first Native American senator?

A. Sen. Tom Lee, D-Gallup, 1967-76.

Q. Who was our first woman representative?

A. Rep. Bertha Paxton, D-Las Cruces, 1923-24.

Q. Who was our first woman NM senator?

A. Sen. Louise Coe, D-Carrizozo, 1925-1940.

Q. Who was the youngest-ever member of the state legislature, starting his first term in the House at 21 1/2 years of age?

A. Law student Joseph M. Montoya, who went on to become our U.S. Senator for a number of years.

Q. Who is the longest-serving Native American legislator?

A. Senator John Pinto, D-Tohatchi, 1977-present.

Q. Who was the first Native American representative?

A. Rep. Lynda Morgan Lovejoy, D-Crownpoint, 1989-98.

Q. While a number of fathers and sons have been legislators, only two sets of fathers and daughters have served. Who were they?

A. Representative Jose Ortiz y Pino, D-Santa Fe, 1927-30 and Rep. Concha Ortiz y Pino de Kleven, D-Santa Fe, 1937-1942. Don King, D-Stanley, House-1973-74 and Senate-1977-1980 and Rep. Rhonda King, D-Stanley, 1999 to 2012.

Q. Our first legislature was held in 1912. Who was its youngest member and how old was he?

A. Rep. Conrad Hilton, R-San Antonio at the age of 24 and he served through 1914. He later became the founder of the Hilton Hotel chain.

Q. At least two legislators served with Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders during the Spanish American War. Who were they?

A. George W. Armijo, D-Santa Fe who served in the House in 1939-40 and was Speaker before moving and serving the Senate from 1941-44. Alonzo H. Carter, R-Gallup, who served in the House in 1919-1920 and 1925-26.

Q. What governor authored a book while in office?

A. Lew Wallace and the book was *Ben-Hur*, published in 1880.

Q. What governor got lost when jogging in New York's Central Park and had no identification on him to prove to the authorities that he was New Mexico's governor?

A. Jerry Apodaca, who was training for running in an upcoming marathon.

Q. Which governors were also in the state legislature?

A. Bruce King, Jack Campbell, Jerry Apodaca, and David Cargo.

Q. Which governors were also Speakers of the House of Representatives serving in the legislature?

A. Bruce King and Jack Campbell.

Q. In the summer of 1940, three young law school graduates spent many hours together in an Albuquerque law office studying for the State bar exam. One later became a federal judge and two became governors. Who were they?

A. Governor's John Simms and Jack Campbell and Judge Oliver Seth.

Q. How high above the Rio Grande is the Rio Grande Gorge Bridge? Where is it located?

A. 565 feet/172 meters. on Hwy. 64, west of Taos.

Q. When was the Rio Grande Gorge Bridge near Taos completed?

A. 1965. In 1966, the American Institute of Steel Construction announced that the bridge, one of the highest in the world, had received top international honors in bridge design construction.

Q. Who was responsible for getting the Rio Grande Gorge Bridge built?

A. John Heims.

Q. State Highway 64 crosses that bridge and is named for what governor?

A. Jack Campbell.

Q. Who has been elected most often to the office of Governor of New Mexico?

A. Edwin L. Mechem—four times of two-year terms each.

Q. Name two New Mexico governors who had served earlier as FBI agents.

A. Edwin L. Mechem (1951-54, 1957-58, 1961-62) and Jack M. Campbell (1963-66).

Q. In which election did New Mexico fail to endorse the winning presidential candidate for the first time since statehood?

A. In 1976 Gerald Ford carried New Mexico against his Democratic opponent, Jimmy Carter of Georgia, who won the national election. Also when George W. Bush was officially recorded as defeating John Kerry.

Q. Which governor received the distinguished

public service award from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in 1974 for his national leadership in promoting the understanding and use of space technology by private business and government agencies?

A. Jack M. Campbell, member of the National Space Applications Board, 1973-79.

Q. Which "First Lady" during the Territorial days said, "General Sherman was right, we should force Mexico to take New Mexico back?"

A. Susan Wallace, wife of Territorial Governor Lew Wallace.

Q. Two legislators almost had careers in major league baseball. Who were they and why didn't they make it?

A. Rep. Arthur Garcia, D-Gallup, 1963-64, "failed only through illness to attain major league status with the St. Louis Cardinals." Rep. John "Black Jack" McManus, D-Albuquerque, who signed a contract to play baseball with the St. Louis Browns in 1940 but changed his mind and decided to go to law school instead. He later served as one of our State Supreme Court Justices.

Q. In what New Mexico county can all six life zones of native vegetation be found?

A. Otero County.

Q. Who was Ernie Pyle?

A. He was a well-known World War II war correspondent from NM.

Q. Who was Bill Mauldin?

A. Equally well known WWII cartoonist from Albuquerque, who was the first person to receive a Pulitzer Prize for his cartoons.

Q. What governor was named "The Ironman" and why? An Ironman Triathlon is one of a series of long-distance triathlon races organized by the World Triathlon Corporation (WTC) consisting of a 2.4-mile (3.86 km) swim, a 112-mile (180.25 km) bike, and a marathon 42.195-kilometre (26.219 mi) run, raced in that order and without a break. All according to Wikipedia.

A. Gary Johnson.

Q. Who were the Los Cinco Pintores in Santa Fe?

A. Five artists including Will Schuster, Josef Bakos, Willard Nash, Fremont Ellis and Walter Mruk, who strived to create art from and for the people and strived to not surrender to the commercialism of the era (1920-40's).

Q. The Valle Grande National Preserve and the Kash-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument

were both designated by law under President Bill Clinton. What are they? Where are they located?

A. Valle Grande was once a volcano in what is now Los Alamos County. Tent Rocks, located in Sandoval County and Cochiti Pueblo, are some of the ash and pumice from the eruption of that volcano.

Q. What former legislator's great, great, great grandfather was the last Republican legislator from San Miguel County?

A. John Sanchez (R) from Bernalillo.

Q. What former Republican representative is the author of a newsletter called "Buffet's Bullets"? He claims to have been called many things but never a liar.

A. George D. Buffet R-Albuquerque (Dist. 24). He served from 1979 to 2002.

Q. How many members were there in the 1911 Constitutional Convention that drafted and approved the state's constitution?

A. There were 100 members and two staff.

Q. Who was the state's first woman elected to Congress?

A. Georgia Lusk, a rancher and educator, was elected in 1946. Prior to that she served as the Lea County Superintendent in 1924, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1930 and 1942. She was born in Carlsbad in 1893 and died in 1970.

Q. What is the "High Road to Taos"?

A. A scenic state highway that is an alternative to the interstate highway between Santa Fe and Taos that winds through the mountains and valleys along Highways 76 and 518.

Q. Who had a national record release on NorVa- Jak Records before he left High School, went on to serve in the state Senate from 1967-1977 (Finance Committee, Rules Committee and Legislative Finance Committee), and sang each night during the session for the patrons at The Forge (Inn of the Governors) and had a contract with 20th Century Fox (New Talent Division) for seven years?

A. William Sego R-Albuquerque.

Q. Who was a third baseman for the St. Louis Browns in 1911, played three games during the season, including one game as a pinch hitter, and had five at-bats and no hits—and went on to become the Speaker of the House for the 5th Legislature during 1921-1922?

A. Albert Clancy R-Santa Fe.

Q. Since statehood, how many governors were Republicans and how many were Democrats?

A. There were 9 Republicans and 15 Democrats.

Q. When did two Hispanic candidates run for Governor and what were the years they ran?

A. In 1918, Octaviano A. Larrazolo (R) and Felix García (D) ran against each other. In 2002, Bill Richardson (D) and John Sanchez (R) ran against each other.

Q. Who was Geronimo?

A. Geronimo (June 16, 1829-Feb. 17, 1909) was a prominent Native American Apache leader who fought against Mexico and the U.S. for their expansion into Apache tribal lands for several decades during the Apache Wars.

Q. Who was New Mexico's first woman governor to give birth while in office?

A. Natalie Buck, then Secretary of State in March 1958 was pregnant and became the state's acting governor during her second term in office when Governor Edwin Mechem deliberately timed a departure from the state around her anticipated delivery date. New daughter, Barbara Ann Buck, cooperated with this plan by being born on March 29, 1958 during the Governor's absence. At that time there was no Lt. Governor because Mechem had appointed Lt. Gov. Joseph Montoya to temporarily fill the the U.S. Representative seat vacated by Antonio Fernandez, who died in office on Nov. 8 1956, one day after being sworn in for an eighth term.

Q. In 1965 two men were elected as the state's first Native American representatives and served through 1966. Who were they?

A. Rep. James Atcitty, D-Shiprock and Rep. Monroe Jymm, D-Gallup.

Q. What New Mexico governor has held responsible positions in the federal government, but has never held any official position in the state until becoming governor?

A. Governor Bill Richardson, elected in 2002 and inaugurated in 2003 for a four-year term. He is the 26th New Mexico Governor.

Q. What is the state's motto?

A. "It grows as it goes" or in Latin, Crescit Eundo.

Q. What state started the first state film office in the US?

A. New Mexico. Initially it was called the NM Film Commission (now NM Film Office) and was formed in 1967 by Governor David Cargo (1967-70), Chuck Mittlestadt, Max Evans, Ralph

Looney, Lou Gasapirini, Jack Schaefer, Kick Skron Dahl, Don Hamilton, Charles LeMaire, Jerry Danzinger, Stretch Scherer and Max Sklower.

Q. When was the first film made in NM?

A. Way before 1967. In 1898 the Edison Company made a fifty-second short documentary called "Indian Day School" at Isleta Pueblo. That schoolhouse still stands today.

Q. How many films have been made in NM since 1898?

A. As of 2005, four hundred and seventy-one feature films, TV Movies of the week, TV Series, TV Shows, and Documentaries have been produced in part or in their entirety in NM since 1898. The top genres include Westerns: 139, Drama: 119, Comedy: 58, Action/Adventure: 35, Documentary: 29, Science Fiction: 16.

Q. How many films have been made in NM about Billy the Kid?

A. Films: 7, Documentaries: 4.

Q. What Las Vegas, NM saloon owner directed and/or starred in films made in the area?

A. Tom Mix. He directed and starred in 30 films between 1911 and 1930 and a total of 100, one and two-reel films for Sleigh Polyscope.

Q. What well-known silent film actress starred in a film shot at the Isleta Pueblo in 1912?

A. Mary Pickford in "A Pueblo Legend" directed by David W. Griffith. It was 20 minutes long.

Q. In 1913 the most expensive film made to date in the US was shot in Las Vegas, NM. What was it and why was it so expensive?

A. "The Golden God" by Lubin Films had a budget of \$50,000 and a cast of 5,000 extras including the U.S. Cavalry and Infantry stationed in the area. Tanks and a Curtiss Model E Bi-plane (the first airplane to fly in Las Vegas) were used in the production.

Q. Where was the first science fiction film made in NM?

A. Carlsbad and Carlsbad Caverns were the location of "Earth vs. the Spider" in 1958.

Q. Where was the last film Dean Martin and Jerry Lewis created together?

A. "Hollywood or Bust" (1956) in Santa Fe, Taos and Taos Pueblo.

Q. What film made in 1954 was about a major labor dispute in New Mexico and was made by "blacklisted" filmmakers?

A. "Salt of the Earth" focused on the 1950 Silver City strike - the longest and most bitter labor fight in NM. It drew national attention when it was kept alive by miners' wives, mothers, sisters, and children who took over picket lines and withstood tear gas, beatings and jail. The workers were fighting segregation at the mine, which placed Hispanic workers in underground, lower-paid jobs, and left surface work in the mill and shop for Anglos. The policy also extended to company-owned houses. Screenwriter Michael Wilson, Producer Paul Jarrico, Director Herbert Biberman and actor Will Geer were all on Hollywood's blacklist and Biberman was sent to prison for refusing to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Q. How many television shows have been produced in NM?

A. 81. Including television series, miniseries and episodic series. Some include Lonesome Dove, Lucky Luke, Buffalo Girls, The Lazarus Man, Gunfighters of the West and in 2005, Into the West.

Q. Name seven popular NM authors whose books have been made into films in NM?

A. Eugene Manlove Rhodes, Paul Horgan, Richard Bradford, Mark Miller, Mark Medoff, Max Evans and Tony Hillerman.

Q. Who was Miguel Trujillo and what did he accomplish for "his people?"

A. Congress approved, in 1924, legislation declaring all Indians to be American citizens. However, New Mexico continued to deny them the right to register and vote until Miguel Trujillo, an ex-Marine and teacher at the BIA day school at Laguna Pueblo attempted to register to vote in 1948. Valencia County refused him under the "Indians not taxed" provision so he obtained attorneys and filed for an injunction restraining this action in order to bring equality to the Indian people. On August 3, 1948, thirty-six years after NM became a state, three federal judges ruled that "those portions in the NM Constitution that denied the right to vote to Indians were unconstitutional and void, and that the plaintiff and all citizens of Indian blood had the right to be registered.

Q. Who was the state's youngest First Lady?

A. Ida Jo Anaya Cargo in 1967 was only 25 as our new First Lady. She was also the first Hispanic First Lady since Mrs. Larrazolo in 1919-1920.

Q. What NM County was first called Leonard Wood County?

A. Guadalupe. From March 16, 1903 to February 3, 1905 it was known by the earlier name.

Q. What were the first nine counties of NM?

A. Bernalillo, Doña Ana, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Santa Ana, Santa Fe, Socorro, Taos and Valencia.

Q. What two New Mexicans are representing our state in the nation's capitol Statuary Hall of Fame?

A. Dennis Chavez and Po' Pay

Q. What was "Blackdom, NM" and when was it founded?

A. In 1901 Francis and Ella Boyer established a homestead in an area south of Dexter on the eastside of the state. According to the (Sept. 19, 1903) "Artesia Advocate," the Blackdom Townsite company filed in 1903 its Articles of Incorporation with the State of New Mexico. Another source indicates this took place in 1911 for the purpose of "establishing a negro colony and to found and erect the town of Blackdom." Details were identified as to how the original 40 acres were to be divided into 166 lots, each 35 by 100 feet. Some twenty other homesteads in the area were also homesteaded by black families and together 15,000 acres were claimed under various land laws. Unfortunately, by the late 1920's the artesian wells had dried up, worms attacked crops and crop prices plummeted leaving the homesteaders no choice but to abandon their homesteads and move to other farming areas in the state.

Q. What African American early fur trader opened a hotel in Santa Fe in 1846, but, left its management to his partner in order to join General Kearny's forces in California?

A. James Pierson Beckwourth (1798-1866).

Q. What town in the state of NM was once the Carrot Capitol of the Nation?

A. Grants, NM. Volumes of carrot crops were once grown in this area.

Q. What northern pueblo returned to its original name in 2005 which meant "Place of the Strong People?"

A. San Juan went back to Ohkay Owingeh.

Q. Was there ever a US Naval Battleship named after the state of NM?

A. Yes. It was the USS New Mexico (BB-40) "The Queen", a battleship built in 1915-1918 and commissioned in 1918. Sponsored by Margaret C de Baca, daughter of Governor Ezequiel Cabeza de Baca, on May 20, 1918. Decommissioned July 19, 1946.

Q. How many railroad companies have been authorized to conduct business in NM since the first train began service in 1878?

A. 113, according to the files of the Public Regulation Commission and the Federal Railroad Administration.

Q. How many historic railroad depots exist in NM?

A. From a one time total of over 200, eighty-three are still standing throughout the Land of Enchantment.

Q. How many miles of abandoned (existing, but no longer used) railroad track remain in NM?

A. Approximately 1,765, according to the Railroad Bureau.

Q. How many railroad companies still provide service for passengers and freight in NM?

A. 7 or 8; Amtrak, Union Pacific, Burlington Northern, Southwestern Rail Road, Texas-NMRR, Santa Fe Southern RR, Cumbres & Toltec Scenic RR & the Rail Runner. Plus, the Star Lake Rail Road runs trains from the coal mine near San Mateo to the plant at Blue Water. The Navajo Mine near Fruitland has the state's only electric train.

Q. What is the only industry specifically named in the anti-donation clause (Article IX, sec. 14; aid to private enterprise) of the state constitution?

A. Railroads.

Q. Was the railroad town of Thoreau near Gallup named after Henry David Thoreau or for the railroad paymaster with similar name?

A. No one knows for sure but the name was established in 1886 and locals normally pronounce it Tho-Roo or Throo.

Q. What WPA 800 acre ranch project was later Creamland Dairy's home and now is an exclusive Bed & Breakfast in Los Ranchos de Albuquerque?

A. Los Poblanos Historic Inn and Organic Farm. The original residence on the property was built by U.S. Representatives Albert Simms and Ruth Hannah McCormick Simms. Designed by John Gaw Meem.

Q. Santa Fe couple Jeff and Francie Miles both have ancestors that were early politico figures?

A. Jeff Miles grandfather was Governor John E. Miles and Francie Gomez Miles is the niece of Representative Concha Ortiz y Pino de Kleven who's father was also in the legislature when she was a young girl.

Q. What sheriff in southern NM was put in jail for letting Pancho Villa out of jail?

A. Elfego Baca

Q. What woman wrote a column in the Taos News for many years about cooking and was elected Woman of the Year prior to her death?

A. Faye Lutz

Q. What early priest in Taos was considered a symbol of Social Justice and promoted the activities of the Penitenties?

A. Padre Martinez

Q. What indigenous plant is helpful in healing sore throats and promotes overall good health?

A. Osha

Q. What significant change took place in Taos, NM in the 1976-77 that helped the police?

A. Rub-board streets were paved.

Q. Where can one view the copy of the original Liberty Bell made for the State of New Mexico?

A. This bell was placed at the Bicentennial Garden at the State's Fair ground in Albuquerque. It is surrounded by Black-Eyed Susans and 48 other plant varieties that were popular 200 years ago.

Q. Where does the Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad start from?

A. Chama

Q. Who was the state's first woman Attorney General?

A. Patricia Madrid (D) from Albuquerque.

Q. Who was our first African-American state senator?

A. No one has achieved this yet.

Q. Who was the first Hispanic woman to run for state House of Representatives?

A. Nina Otero Warren from Santa Fe. She was also the state's first woman State Education Dept's Superintendent.

Q. Who was New Mexico's first woman representative?

A. Bertha Paxton (D) served in 1923 from Las Cruces.

Q. Who was New Mexico's first woman state senator and when?

A. Louise Coe (D) from Carrizozo in 1925.

Q. When did the state elect its first state Native American senator?

A. In 1967 Native American Tom Lee (D) Gallup was elected as a State Senator.

Q. When were Native American women first allowed to vote in tribal elections?

A. May 1970 at Isleta Pueblo.

Q. What two women have served in both legislative chambers?

A. Pauline Eisenstadt (D) from Corrales in the House (1985-1992, Senate 1997-2000) and Lynda Morgan Lovejoy (D) from Crownpoint-House 1989 and Senate 2007.

Q. In 1923, who was the first elected woman Majority Whip in NM and in the United States?

A. Concha Ortiz y Pino (D) from Galisteo.

Q. Sheep and other livestock were introduced in what year and by whom?

A. The Spaniards introduced these animals to New Mexico in the 16th century.

Q. What community had the first telephone in New Mexico?

A. Montezuma near Las Vegas, NM.

Q. In what town was the first automobile driven in which would change transportation in NM?

A. Raton.

Q. What community had the first movie theater?

A. Las Vegas, NM and it was called the Kiva.

Q. What well known Civil War photographer carved his name on Inscription Rock which is now part of El Morro Nat'l Monument?

A. Timothy O'Sullivan.

Q. Who was the Parade Marshall for Governor McDonald's Inaugural Parade in 1912?

A. Major Fred Muller, Former Rough Rider, Frontier Calvaryman, Territorial and State Land Commissioner, German immigrant and a Santa Fe businessman.

Q. What New Mexico businessman became a millionaire in the late 1860's by trading huge sacks of wool to markets in St. Louis, Kansas City and Westport?

A. Jose Leandro Perea of Bernalillo.

Q. What is the "White Cane Law?"

A. Legislation passed in 1967 giving blind people equal rights for employment, access to public services and accommodations, and the right to travel independently.

Q. What national monument in New Mexico has the largest collection of New Deal park facilities and buildings built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the United States.

A. Bandelier National Monument.

Q. What dam in New Mexico compares in size to the Hoover Dam and what county is it located in? What river was used to form the area?

A. Conchas Dam near Tucumcari, located in San Miguel County (Canadian River).

Q. When and why was Elephant Butte Dam Reservoir Walkway closed and later re-opened?

A. 9/11 after the attack on New York City. It was reopened for one day on January 7, 2011.

Q. What lushly landscaped city park created out of a dry rocky arroyo during the Great Depression is named after a nationally recognized figure?

A. Roosevelt Park in Albuquerque.

Q. What is the name of a march composition by John Philip Sousa for New Mexico?

A. The New Mexico March.

Q. When was the first successful airplane flight into New Mexico?

A. 1911 by Charles F. Walsh.

Q. What railroad companies provide passenger service only to New Mexico?

A. Amtrak, Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad, NM Rail Runner Express and Santa Fe Southern Railway.

Q. When was the first issue of New Mexico Magazine and what was its original name?

A. July 1923, and it was called the New Mexico Highway Journal.

Q. What New Mexican was the co-founder of the Boy Scouts of America?

A. Ernest Thompson Seton, a conservationist and artist. He died in 1946 at his home in Seton Village, just south of Santa Fe. That site is now the home of a program called "The Love of Learning." His papers and artifacts are housed at the Seton Memorial Library at Philmont Scout Ranch near Cimarron.

Q. What New Mexico fast food business

became famous by putting green chile on its cheeseburgers?

A. Blake's Lotaburger in Albuquerque, 1952. Now you can travel all over New Mexico for green chile cheeseburgers.

Q. Which New Mexico fast food delicacy got its start in Santa Fe on the Plaza?

A. Reportedly Teresa Hernandez served the first Frito Pie at Woolworth's lunch counter in 1962.

Q. What New Mexico town has the smaller replica of the Vietnam Wall?

A. Truth or Consequences, at the Veterans' Memorial Park next to the Veterans Home.

Q. What former NM governor has also run for US Presidency and in what party was he affiliated at the time?

A. Governor Gary Johnson who started out in 2011 as a Republican and later in 2012, during the primary race, switched to the Libertarian Party.

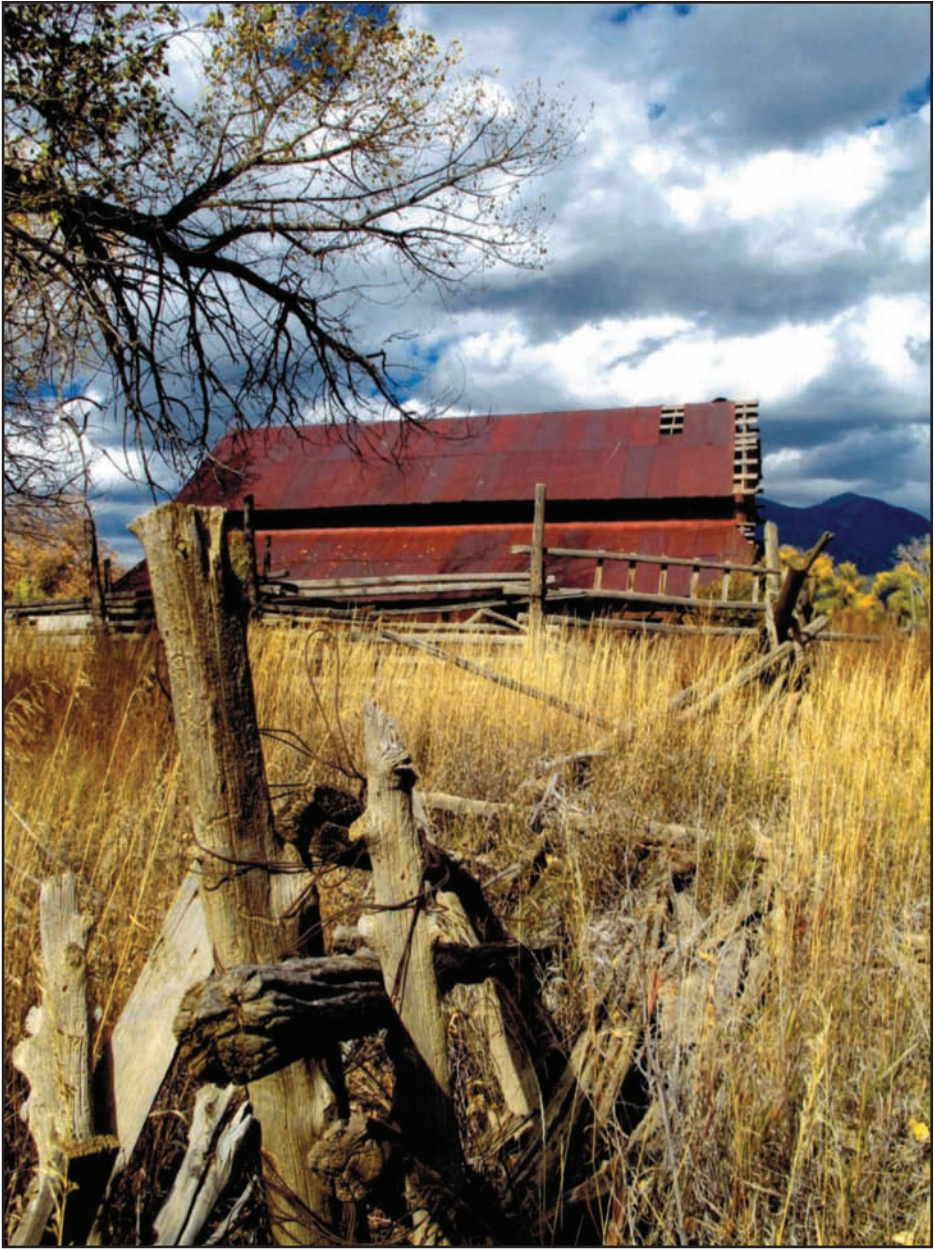
Q. How many state songs does New Mexico have?

A. Five.

Q. Who was the state's first forest ranger in the Rio Grande Forest Reserve now the Carson National Forest?

A. Aldo Leopold. During that time (1911-1924) he compiled the first comprehensive management plan for the Grand Canyon, the Forest Service's first Game and Fish Handbook and proposed the Gila Wilderness Area as the first national wilderness area.

To submit interesting facts for the next Blue Book, please call 1-800-477-3632 or 505-827-3600.



"Behind the Barn"
Photo by Josie Lenwell

Often on my way home, I stop to photograph a field with an old barn in the background. On this late October day, I decide to take the back road to see the barn from the other side. I cross a small stream and pause in front of a broken fence as Taos Mountain rises in the distance.

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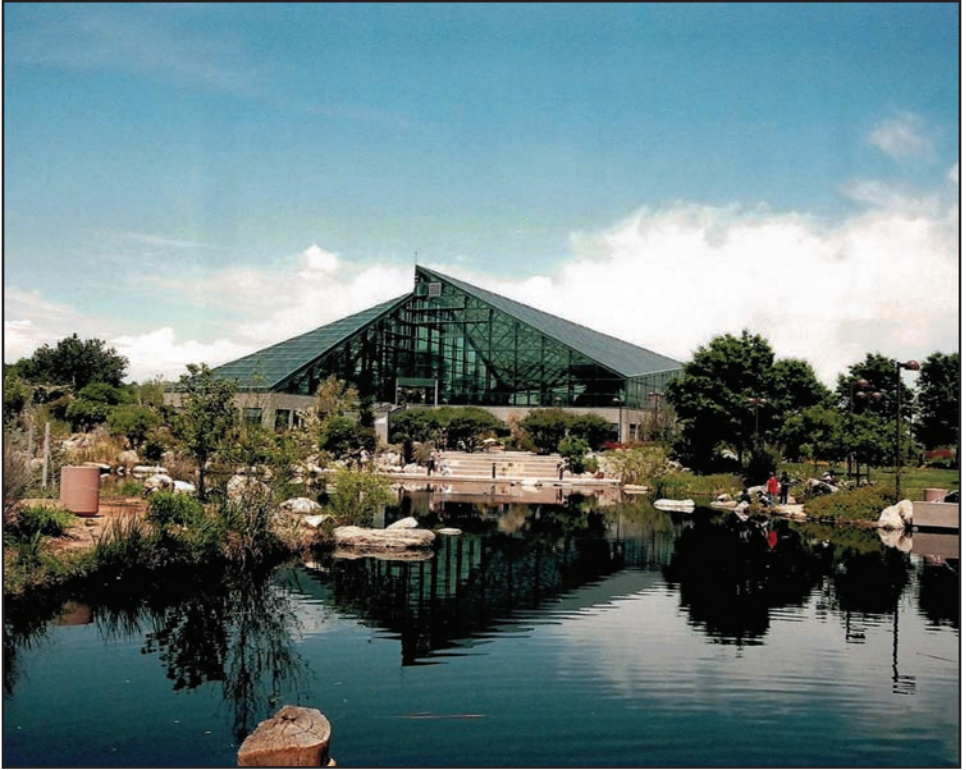
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“Mirror”

Photo by Anthony Martinez

Spring day at Bio Park in Albuquerque